

Presented to the V. S. I. of India
by

Lt. Colonel G. H. Elliott, 3rd Bde.

155 426
1616



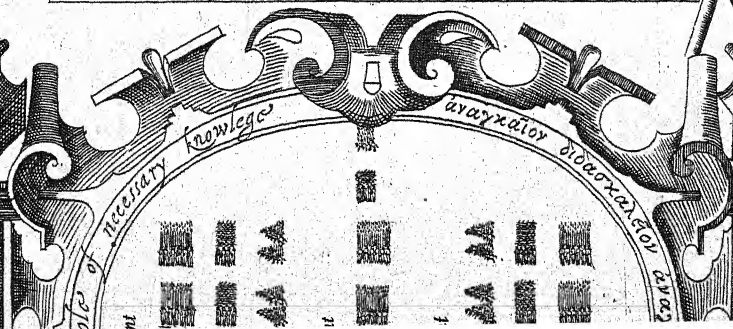
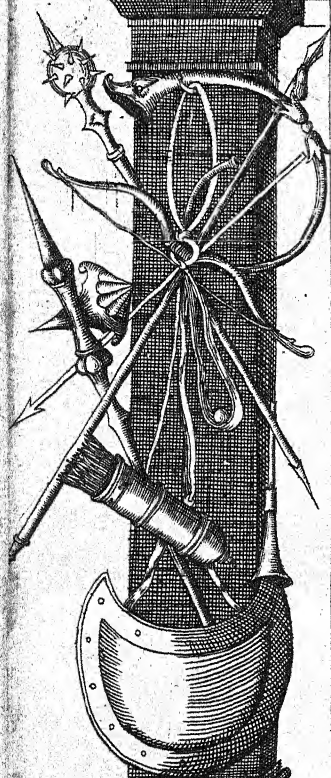
THE TACTIKS OF ÆLIAN

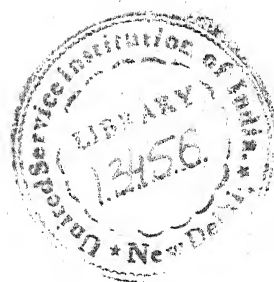
Or art of embattailing an army
after y^e Grecian manner

Englished & illustrated wth figures throughout
& notes vpon y^e Chapters of y^e orāinary
motions of y^e Phalange by I. B.

The exercise military of y^e English by y^e order
of that great Generall Maurice of
Nassau Prince of Orange &c
Gouernor & Generall of y^e
vnited Prouinces is added

At London for Laurence Lisk & are to be sold at
his Shoppe at y^e signe of t^{wo} Tigers Head
in Pauls Churchs yard







TO THE HIGH AND
MIGHTY CHARLES, ONLY

SONNE OF HIS MAIESTY, PRINCE OF
Wales, DVKE of Cornwall, Yorke, and Albany, MAR-
QVISE of Ormont, EARLE of Chester, and Roß,
LORD of Admanoch, and KNIGHT of the
most noble order of the Garter.



How much the *Gracians* excelled all o-
ther Nations in the Sciences called
Liberall, is better knowne in gene-
rall, then needfull at this time parti-
cularly to be rehearsed to your *High-
nesse*. The *Romans* themselues albeit
otherwise ambitious, and out of mea-
sure thirsty of honour, and challen-
ging to themselues the highest degree of grauity, constan-
cie, greatnesse of minde, wisdome, faith, and skill of war,
contended not herein, but freely left them the possession
of that praise vnquestioned. For warre it is not my pur-
pose at this time to make comparison, or commit the two
Nations together. The controuersie is already moued by
other, and hangeth vndecided in the Court of learning.
Thus much, me thinks, I may truly affirme, that the *Gra-
cians* were the first, that out of variety of actions, and long
experience reduced the knowledge of Armes into an Arte,
and gaue precepts for the orderly mouing a Battaile, and
taught, that the moments of victory rested not in the
A hands

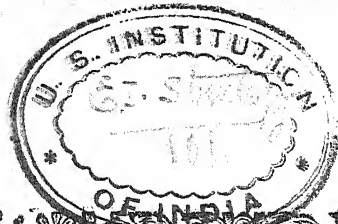
hands of multitudes, but in a few men rightly instructed to manage armes, and trained vp in the obseruation of the discipline of the field. In which regard they had almost in all Cities amongst them Masters of Armes, whom they called *Tacticks*, which deliuered the Arte Military to such, as were desirous to learne. Out of whose Schooles issued those chiefs of warre in number so many, in skill so exquisite, in valor so peerelesse, in all vertues befitting great Generals so admirable, that no Nation of *Europe* euen to this day hath been able to match, much lesse to ouer-match their fame, and glory. And the time was when the *Lacedemonians* exceeded the rest in Martiall skill, and were thought to be the best Souldiers of *Greece*; by meanes whereof they aduanced themselues to the Principality of *Greece*, which they held with such reputation, that an enemy by the space of 500 yeares was not seene within their Territory. Till at last growing insolent, and surfeiting of, and being not able to brooke their owne fortune, they sought to oppresse, and with wrong and force to possesse the City of *Thebes*, and stirred vp *Epaminondas* a *Theban* by birth, and from his tender yeares nourished by his fathers care in the study of Philosophy, and the science of Armes, to oppose against them, who in two battailes, the one at *Leuctra*, the other at *Mantineia* so broke their forces, that from that day forth they were neuer able to recouer their wonted authority, and power in the field. *Philip* the sonne of *Amyntas* King of *Macedonia*, being but a priuate man, was deliuered as a hostage to the *Thebans*, & brought vp in the same house and learning with *Epaminondas*. He afterward became King of *Macedonia*; which being of it selfe but a poore kingdome, and before his time sometimes kept vnder by the *Athenians*, sometimes by the *Lacedemonians*, sometimes by the *Thebans*, & finding it at his entrance

to the Crowne harried, and spoiled by the *Pæonians*, and forced to pay tribute by the *Illyrians*, by erecting a new arte, and discipline of warre, to which he exercised, and enured his *Macedonians*, he not only freed his Countrey from the Barbarous nations, but also ouercame the *Gracians*, accounted the only Masters of armes till that day, and caused himselfe to be declared Generall of *Greece* against the *Persians*: against whom after he had made his full preparation, he resolved to go in person. But being preuented by death, he left the succession of his kingdom, and execution of his designes to *Alexander* his sonne, whom he had before curiously instructed in the discipline of Armes inuented by himselfe. The same *Alexander* (being about 20 yeeres of age) after he had vanquished *Darius* in 2 great battailes in 12 yeeres ran through, and subiected the spacious, rich, and flourishing kingdomes of *Asia*, euen as far, as the *East Indies*, and with terror of armes made the whole world to tremble at his name. His kingdomes were after his death diuided amongst many Successors, who by the same Arte military easily maintained the possession of their conquests. This Arte is it, that I at this time present vnto your Highnesse. It was comprised in writing by many, and yet none of their works attained our age, but only that of *Ælian*; who hath in a small volume so expressed the arte, that nothing is more short, nothing more linked together in coherence of precepts, and yet distinguished with such variety, that all motions requisite, or to be vsed in a Battaile are fully expressed therein. *Ælian* liued in the time of *Adrian* the Emperor. How much the booke was of ancient time esteemed may appeare by this alone, that *Leo* a succeeding Emperor setting downe Martiall instructions for the gouernment of his *Empire*, transcribeth whole passages out of *Ælian*, & whensoever he citeth, or nameth the *Tacticks*, he giueth still the first place vnto *Ælian*.

Howbeit the practise of *Aelians* precepts hath long lien wrapped vp in darknes, & buried (as it were) in the ruines of time, vntill it was reuiued, & restored to light not long since in the vnited Prouinces of the low-Countries, which Countries at this day are the Schoole of war, whither the most Marti- all spirits of *Europe* resort to lay downe the Apprentiship of their seruice in Armes, and it was reuiued by the direction of that Heroicall Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, Gouvernour, and Generall of the laid Countries, a Prince borne and bred vp in Armes, and (beside the completenes of his other eminent vertues) for skill, experience, iudgement, and military literature comparable to the greatest Generals, that euer were. I haue of late aduentured to take from *Aelian* his *Greekish* cloake, and to put him in *English* appa- rell, that in that habit he might attend your Highnesse, and be ready with his seruice, in case he were thought worthy of employment. He had before for his Patron *Adrian*, an Em- peror, and Ruler of the *Roman* world. Now he humbly craueth your HIGHNESSE fauour for his protection, who as in Princely descent, and succession of Royall blood you are farre superior, so in vertues worthy of your birth, and yeares, and in all hopefull expectations are you nothing inferior to *Adrian*. It may please your Highnesse to regard him with a gracious eye, and to esteeme the Presentor of him your faithfull Medesman, that will not cease to pray to the mighty God of hosts, to giue you conquest ouer all your enemies. From my Garrison at *Woudrichem* in *Hol- land* the 20 of September 1616.

Your Highnesse most humbly
denoted,

Io: BINGHAM.



THE TACTICKS OF ÆLIAN
or art of embattailing an army after the
Grecian manner.



HE *Grecian* arte of embattailing an army (most mightie *Augustus Cesar Adrian*) the antiquitie whereof reacheth back to the age wherein *Homer* lyved, hath beene committed to wryting by many, whose skill in the *Mathematicks* was not reputed equal with myne: whereby I was induced to thinke it possible for me soe to deliver the groundes therof, that posteritie should rather regard and esteeme my labors, then theirs, that before me haue handled the same argument. But weighing againe myn own ignorance (for I must confesse a truth) in that skill & practise of armes, which is now in esteeme among the *Romaines*, I was by feare withheld from reviving a science half dead, as it were, and since the invention of that other by your auncestors, altogether out of request and vnregarded. Notwithstanding comming afterward to *Formie* to doe my dutie to the ¹ Emperour *Nerva* your maiesties father, It was my fortune to spend sometime with ² *Frontine* a man of Consular dignitie, and of great reputacion by reason of his experience

A in

The Tacticks

in militarie affaires : and after conference with him perceiving he imparted no less studie to the *Grecian*, then to the *Romaine* discipline of armes I began not to despise that of the *Grecians*, conceiving that *Frontine* would not so much affect it, if hee thought it inferiour to the *Romaine*. Having therefore in times past framed a project of this worke, but yet not daring then to publish it in regard of your majesties incomparable valour, and experience, which make you famous aboue all Generalls without exception, that euer were : I haue of late taken it againe in hand, & finished it, being (if I deceaue not my self) a worke both worthy to be accompted of, & of sufficiency, especially with such as are studious of the arte, to obscure the credit of the auncient *Tacticks*. For in respect of the perspicuitie I dare bouldlie affirme, the reader shall more advantage himselfe by this little volume, then by al their writings : such is the order and methode, I haue followed. Howbeit I durst scarcely offer it to your majestie who haue beene Generall of so greate warres, least happily it proue too too slender a present, & altogether vnworthy of your sacred viewe. And yet if your majestie shall bee pleased to thinke of it, as of a *Greekish Theorie*, or a various discourse, it may bee, it will giue you some little delight, the rather because you may therein behold ⁴ *Alexander the Macedons* manner of marshalling his fields. And for that I am not ignorant of your majesties more weightie affaires, I haue reparted it into chapters, to the end you may without reading the booke in few wordes take the somme of that, which is to bee delivered, and without losse of time find the places you are desirous to peruse.

Notes.

THe Tacticks] As Taxis in a general sence signifieth order, so Tacticos is as much, as perteyning to order: but specially taken, it signifieth parteyning to order of a battaile, or to the embattailing of an army. Hereof the arte of embattailing an army is called Tacticè, and hee, that is skillful, and experienced in that arte, Tacticos (^a Vegetius nameth him *magistrum armorum*) and the books written of the arte, Tactica. And that this is the true signification of the word may appeare by Xenophons *Cyropædia*, where the arte Tactick is distinguished from the arte Imperatory, or arte of a Generall. Hee induceth Cyrus, in a discourse with his father speaking thus: ^b In the end you asked mee what my master taught mee, when hee professed to teach the art Imperatory. And when I answered, the Tacticks, you smiled, and asked particularly, what the Tacticks availed without provision of thinges necessary to liue by? what without preseruacion of health? what without knowledge of arts invented for the vse of warre? what without obedience? so that you plainly shewed, that the Tacticks are but a small portion of the arte Imperatory, or of commanding an army. Thus Xenophon: making a difference between the arte Imperatory, & the arte Tactick. And in other place hee speaketh yet more particularly: ^c Cyrus, sayd hee, esteemed it not the duty of a Tactick to enlarge onely, or to stretch out in length the front of his Phalange, or to drawe it out in depth, or to reduce it from a winge to a Phalange, or to countermarche readily, the enemy shewing himselfe on the right, or left hand, or in the rear, but to diuide it, when need is, & to place euery part for most advantage, & to leade it on speedily, when occasion is of prevention. Yet sometimes in a generall signification books entreating of the whole arte of warr are called Tacticks: as the Constitutions military of the Emperour Leo are entituled *Tactica Leonis*, perhaps of the best parte, because the ^d arte of embattailing an army hath alwayes been esteemed the chiefeest point of skill in a Generall. Howbeit Ælian in his title of this booke taketh Tacticè in the streighter signification: as appeareth by the definitions, he alleageth out of Ænaas and Polibiuss: of whome the first defineth the art Tactick to bee a science of warlick motion; with whome also, Leo agreeth: the other, to bee a skill, whereby, a man taking a multitude serviceable, ordereth it into files, and bodies, and instructeth it sufficiently in all thinges apperteyning to warre. Which two definitions comprehend in fewe words the argument of the whole booke. For first Ælian intreateth of levieng, & of arming men, then of filing, next of joyning files, and making bodies, after of ordering the whole Phalange, or battaile, further of motions requisit to affront the enemy, whersoeuer he giveth on, whether in front, flank, or reare; lastly of marching, and of the sondry formes of battailes carieng with them advantage of charging or repulsing the enemy in your marche. He; that will further vnderstand the boundes of this arte, let him reade in the 21. chapter of Leo the 58. section.

I The Emperour Nerva your maiesties Father] The Emperour Nerva here mentioned was not Nerva Cocceius, whoe succeeded Domitian, but Vlpivs Traianus, who was also called Nerva, because he was adopted by Nerva Cocceius, & succeeded in the Empire. And where Ælian termeth him Adrians father, indeed Adrian pretended, he was Traians sonne by adoption. But ^e Dio plainly denieth it, & Spartian saith, some reported hee was adopted by the faction of Plotina (Traians wife) by substituting one to speake with a faint voice, as if it had beene Traian vpon his death-bed, whereas Traian was before departed this world. This is agreed, that he was Cosin

^a Veget. prolog. lib. 3.

^b Xenoph. cyrop. lib. 29. B.

^c Xenophon cyrop. lib. 8 c. 27.

^d Plut. in Philippament.
^e infra cap. 3.

^f Leo. cap. 1.

^g Dio & Spartianem in vita Adriani.

german once removed to Traian, & that his father dieng, he (being but ten yeares olde) was ward to Traian (then a private man) and to one Calius Tatianus.

2 To spend some time with Frontine] Frontine heer mentioned was the same that wrote the book of Strategemes, now extant, & commonly ioyned in one volume with Vegetius. Hee was a man curious in the searche of the Gracian discipline, as may be scene by his owne preface to his bookes of Strategemes: & by the testimony of Aelian, & in the first chapter of this treatise, is reckoned amongst the Tactick writers. ^a Vegetius reporteth he was much esteemed by the Emperour Traian. Hee lived also in greate reputation in the time of Vespasian: at least if it bee hee, that Tacitus speaketh of in the life of Iulius Agricola. And yet it might bee he very well, there being noe more then twenty yeares, & certeine monthes betwixt the reigne of Traian, & the reigne of Vespasian in whose time Frontine is reported by ^b Tacitus to haue overthrowne the Silures in Britaine. Aelian in the next chapter calleth him Fronto. Of one Fronto, that was Consul in the third year of the reigne of Traian, I read in ^c Dio: whose saying is reported to haue been: That it was ill to haue an Emperour, vnder whome noe man might haue liberty to doe any thing, but much worse to haue an Emperour, vnder whome every man might doe what hee list. But this Fronto was not Aelians Fronto. Hee was called Marcus Cornelius Fronto; this (that Aelian speaketh of) Iulius Frontine. And yet it is noe wonder that Frontine in latine should be called Fronto in Greek, it being vsual for the Gracians to varie, and deflect a litle from the property of the latine names.

^a Veget lib. 2. cap. 1.

^b Tacit. in vita Agucila.

^c Dio in vita Nerva.

^d Spartian, in vita Adriani.

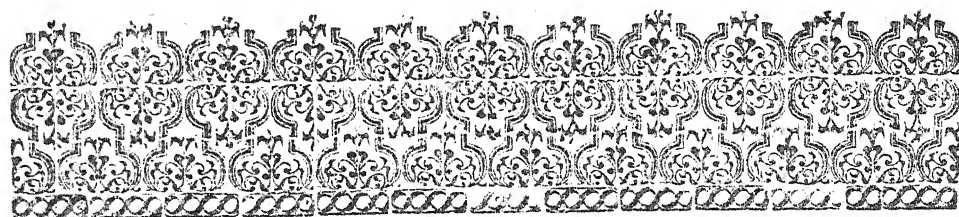
3 Your majesties incomparable valor & experience] That this praise given Adrian is not altogether without cause, may appeare by that, which ^d Aelius Spartianus writeth in the life of Adriā. His wordes haue this meaning: After this, taking his journey into France, he was bowntifull to all, as he saue cause. From thence hee passed into Germany, & being rather desirous of peace, then warre, yet hee so exercised his souldiers, as though warre were at hand; teaching them to indure paines & hardnesse, himselfe giving an example of military life: gladly also vsing Camp fare, as namely lard, & cheefe, for meate, & water mingled with vineger for drink, in imitation of Scipio Aemilianus, & of Metellus, & of Traian the author of his preferment & rising, bestowing rewardes vpon many, honors vpon some, to encourage them to beare such things, as seemed harsh in his commaundes. And surely it was hee next Octavius, that vpheld military discipline (declining nowe through the remissenesse of former Emperours) by ordering both the places of Commaunde, & the payes; never suffering any man to absent himselfe from the Campe, but vpon iust cause: measuring the worthe of Tribunes not by fauour of the souldiers, but by their owne desert; exhorting, & exciting all the rest by example of his owne vertue, whilest hee often marched twenty miles on foote, being fully armed, broke downe banquetting howses, and galleries, & vaults for coolenesse, & arbors, wheresoever hee fownd them in the Campe, & was seene in a plaine garment vsually; wore a baudricke not garnished with gold, buttons without gemmes; scarcely allowing an ivory handle to his sword; visited his sick souldiers in their lodgings, himselfe chose out the grownd to encampe in; made noe Captaine, but a man of a strong body, noe Tribune, but with a growne beard, or of age, that by prudence, and yeares was able to sway the weight of the place: nor suffred him to take ought from the souldier; removed all delicacies; and lastly reformed their armes, and baggage. Hee had besides consideration of the age of souldiers, allowing none younger, then was besitting vertue; nor elder, then stood with the lawes of humanity, to bee conversant in the Campe, contrary

trary to old custome, and vsage: and gaue himselfe to haue particular knowledge of them all, and what their number was. Furthermore he was carefull to vnderstand the controuersies betwixt souldier and souldier, and searched with great attentiuenesse into the revenues of the Provinces, to the end to supply, what was wanting; endeavouring notwithstanding aboue all neither to buy, nor feede ought, that was not for vse. Wherefore when he had fashioned his souldiers to his owne example, he passed over into Britaine, where he corrected many things, and was the first that drew a wall a-long by the space of eighty mile; wherewith he diuided the Romans from the barbarous people. *Hitherto Spartian. I haue recited the historie at large, because I might represent the picture of an excellent Generall.*

4 Alexander the Macedons manner.] *That this booke comprehendeth the Macedonian discipline of armes, I will shew hereafter, as particulars offer themselves. In the meane tme let this suffice for an argument, that Ælian doubteth not to affirme it to Adrian, a Prince excellently learned in the Greeke language; and as by reason of skill he was able to discern, so by his authoritie he would haue censured so grosse an escape, if it had beene otherwise, than Ælian reporteth.*

THE HISTORY OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

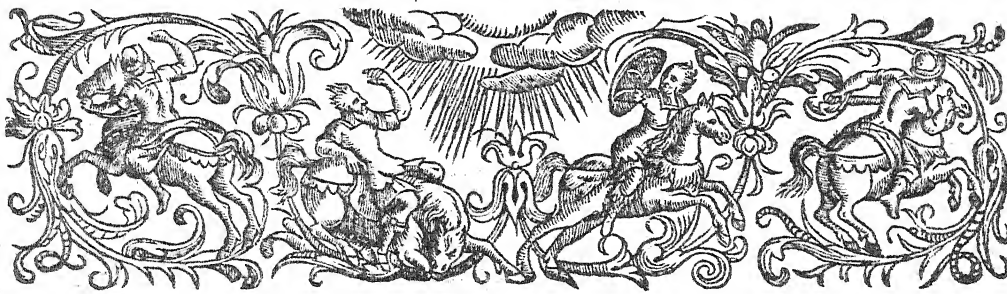
THE HISTORY OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT



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The Authors that haue written Tacticks; of this booke, and
of the profit of the Arte.

CHAP. I.



OMER the Poet seemeth to be the first, (at least we read of) that had the skill of imbattailing an Army, and that admired men indued with that knowledge; as appeareth by *Mnestheus* of whom he writeth,

*His like no living wight was found, nor any age did yeild,
To marshall Troopes of horse, or bands of foote in bloudy field.*

Concerning *Homers* discipline militarie, the workes of *Stratocles*, and of ¹ *Frontine* a man of Consular dignitie in our time are to be read. ² *Aeneas* perfected the Theoric thereof at large publishing many volumes of warfare, which were abridged by ³ *Cymeas* the *Thessalian*. Likewise ⁴ *Pyrrhus* the *Epirote* wrote *Tacticks*, and his sonne ⁵ *Alexander*, and *Clearchus*, and *Pausanias*, and ⁶ *Euangelus*, and ⁷ *Polybius* the *Megapolitan* (a man of great learning, *Scipioes* companion) and *Eupolemus*, and ⁸ *Iphicrates*; ⁹ *Possidonius* also the *Stoick* set forth the art of warre, and many other, some in Introductions, as *Brion*, some in large *Tactick* volumes. All which, I haue seene, and read, and yet thinke it not much to purpose to mention particularly; being not ignorant, that it hath bee the manner of those writers for the most part, to apply their stile not to the ignorant, but to such as are already acquainted with the matters they intreat of. As for the impediments, which presented themselves to me, when I first gaue my minde to the studie of this Art, as namely neither to happen vpon sufficient Instructors, nor yet to find light, or perspicuitie enough in the precepts delivered; I will endeouour, as much as I can, to remoue out of other mens way: And as often as words shall faile to expresse my meaning, I will for plainenesse sake, vse the direction of figures, and pourtraicts, adioyning thereby the view of the eye, as an aide, and assistance, to the vnderstanding, and withall reteine the termes of auncient Authors, to the end, that whosoever shall follow this booke for an introduction, being therein exercised both to the same words; and also to the vsage of things expressed in them, may grow as it were acquainted, and imagine himselfe no stranger, when he cometh to read their workes. By which waies by me prescribed, I make no doubt, they will easily be vnderstood. Now that this Art of all other is of most vse, may appeare by *Plato* in his booke of *Lawes*, where he saith: *That the Cretan Lawgiuer so contriued his Lawes, as if men were alway praped to fight. For all Cities haue by nature vnproclaimed warre one against another. Which being so: what discipline is more to be esteemed, or more auaylable to mans life, then this of warre?*

Notes.

IT seemeth by this Chapter, that the Authors, that haue of auncient time written Tacticks, haue bene many: and those not of such kinde of men, as haue given themselves so stay, and contemplation alone, but of such, as besides their knowledge in good letters, haue bene actors in warre themselves; & (which is more) principall actors, some of them Generalls, other the next degree to Generalls. Howbeit there is none here mentioned by *Ælian*, whose workes are extant. Whereby may be esteemed the inestimable losse, these latter ages haue suffered, in being deprived of such excellent monuments. I hope, I may so terme them without offence, though I haue not seene them. For what but excellent, can proceed from men of such excellencie in their profession? such as the most part of those were. Yet for some of them I can say nothing, as finding litle remembrance of them in auncient writers. Of this kind are *Eupolemus*, *Stratocles*, *Hermias*, *Clearchus*, *Pausanias*: albeit such names may often be found: The rest are specially mentioned, and much commended. Of whom I will set downe, what I finde.

1 *Frontine* a man of Consular dignity] I haue before noted somewhat of *Frontine*. We haue of his, as it is thought, other workes, besides his *stratagemes*: but this booke of Tacticks, whereof *Ælian* speaketh, we haue not. I will onely adde the relation of
a Veget. lib. 2. cap. 3. *Vegetius* touching *Frontine*, who writeth thus: *Cato* the elder, albeit he had bene both invincible in armes, and often Generall of great Armies, beleued yet he should more profit his Countrey, if he laid downe in writing the discipline of warre. For valiant acts are but of one mans age, but things written for the profit of the State endure for euer. Many other haue done the like, but especially *Frontine*; whose industry herein was greatly approved by the Emperour *Traian*.

b Polyb. lib. 10 pag 615. 2 *Æneas* perfected the Theory.] *Æneas* is mentioned by *b Polybius* in his tenth booke, where he discourseth of signes to be made by beacons of fire, in case an enemy approacheth to any part of our Countrey. His bookes were intituled, *Commentaries* of the office of a Generall, as *Polybius* saith; and *Ælian* here calleth them, *Bookes* of the office of a Generall, the title being all one in effect. Of these bookes none haue reached to our age, but one alone, which compriseth precepts of defending a Towne besieged, and some 5 or 6 yeares agoe came first to light, and print: that worthy man *Isaac Casaubon*, the learned ornament of his Countrey, (and of England so long, as he lived there) being the setter forth. And it is adioyned to his edition of *Polybius*. These bookes Tactick of *Æneas* were abridged (as *Ælian* saith) by

c Plutarch. in Pyrrho. 3 *Cyneas* the Theffalian] *Plutarch* in the life of *Pyrrhus* telleth vs what *Cyneas* was. *c* There was, saith he, in the Court of *Pyrrhus* a Theffalian, a man of great vnderstanding: and who hauing heard the Orator *Demosthenes*, seemed alone of all, that then were esteemed eloquent, to renew in the memory of the hearers an image and shadow of the vehemencie and vigor of his vtterance. *Pyrrhus* held him in his Court, and made vse of him, in sending him in embassages to people and Cities. In which embassages hee confirmed the saying of *Euripides*.

*What euer force can doe, with trenchant swords;
The same, or more, is wrought by pleasing words.*

Therefore was *Pyrrhus* wont to say, that *Cyneas* had gained more Cities with his eloquence, then himselfe with armes. By occasion whereof hee did him

him great honor, & employed him in his principal affaires. ^a Tully speaketh of his workes: your letters, (saith he to Papyrius Pärtus) haue made me a great General: I was altogether ignorant of your so great skill in military matters. I see you haue read the books of Pyrrhus & Cynæas, I therefore purpose to follow your counsell: this yet more, to haue some fewe shippes in a readinesse vpon the sea-coast. They say, there is noe better armour against Parthian horsemen. But why sport wee? you knowe not, with what a General you haue to doe. I haue in this my gouernement fully in practise expressed Xenophons institution of Cyrus: which before I had worne a peece with reading. *Pyrrhus & Cynæas, hee nameth, as two principall Authors of warlike discipline: And where he addeth Xenophon, whose, though he be not named by Ælian amongst the Tactick writers, deserveth yet not to be pretermitted, having been both a great Comaunders, & besides writt largely of military matters, whose workes also are now extant; let vs see, what he saith of him in another place.* ^b Cyrus, saith he, is written by Xenophon, not according to the truthe of an history, but for a patterne of iust gouernement. Whose wondrous grauity is by that Philosopher matched with singuler Curtesie, which bookes our Africanus, (and that not without cause) was neuer wont to let goe out of his handes. And of Africanus he reporteth the like in his ^c Tusculan quæstions.

4 Pyrrhus the Epirote wrote Tacticks. *Pyrrhus the K. of Epirus was of ancient time esteemed one of the best Generalls, that ever was. What* ^d *Anniballs iudgement was of him* Livy reporteth, & ^e *Plutarch in the life of Pyrrhus. And Antigonus being demanded, whom hee thought the greatest generall, then living, answered Pyrrhus. And where other Kings imitated Alexander the great in purple appaile in number of gardes about their persons, in carieng the necke a litle awry, & in speaking lowde, hee alone represented him in exploits of armes, & in deedes of prowes, saith Plutarch.* ^f *Plutarch saith likewise: Touching his skill in the arte military howe to order a battaile, and howe to bring his men to fighte with most advantage, a man may draw prooffe sufficient out of the books, he wrote, of which bookes Tully spake in the last paragraph.*

5 And his sonne Alexander. *Pyrrhus had by his first wife Antigone a sonne called Ptolomey, by Lanassa, another called Alexander, & by Bircanna, the third named Helenus.* ^g *All which albeit by race & inclination of nature they were Martial, yet brought he them vp, & from their birth framed & enured to armes. And the report is, when vpon a time one of them, yet a chylde, asked him, to which of them he would leaue his kingdome, to him, answered Pyrrhus, who shall haue the sharpest sword:* ^h *Iustin also makes mention of these thre sonnes. Ptolomey was slaine at Sparta, as* ⁱ *Iustin would haue it.* ^k *Plutarch saith he was slaine in the way betwixt Sparta & Argos.* ^l *Alexander reigned after his fathers decease, in the Realme of Epirus. That hee wrote Tacticks, I haue not read, but in Ælian onely.*

6 And Evangelus *Plutarch discoursing of the studies of Philopæmen hath this in effect:* ^m *He tooke noe delight to heare al kinde of discourses, nor to reade al books of Philosophy, but such onely, as might profit to the daylie encrease of vertue; And hee read not willingly other passages of Homer, then such, as hee thought had some efficacy to moue a mans hart to prowes. But amongst, and about al other readings, he specially affected the Tacticks of Evangelus: & like wise the histories of the exploits of Alexander the great. This is al I find of the Tacticks of Evangelus. I gesse notwithstanding, he was a choice author, because Philopæmen had him in such esteeme; of whome the same* ⁿ *Plutarch writeth: That Greece bore him singuler affection, as the last vertuous man, which shee brought forth*

^a Cicero. epist. familiar. lib. 9. epistol. 15.

^b Epistol. ad Q. frat. lib. 1. ep. 1.

^c Tuscul. quest. lib. 2. 146.

^d Livy. decad. 4. lib. 5. 87. a.

^e Plut. in Pyrrho.

^f Plutarch. in Pyrrho.

^g Plutarch. in Pyrrho.

^h Iust. lib. 18. 65. A.

ⁱ Lib. 25. 667. D.

^k Plut. in Pyrrho.

^l Iustin. lib. 26. 668. C. Athenæus Dipsoloph. lib. 3.

^m Plutarch in Philopæment.

ⁿ Ibid.

foorth in her ould age, after so many great, and renowned Captaines of ancient time; and alwayes augmented his power, and authority, as his glory encreased. In which respect a Roman, praising him, called him the last Græcian; meaning that after him Greecebred noe great, nor any personage in deed worthy of her.

7 And Polybius] *It is the same Polybius, whose History, so much as is extant, that excellent learned man Isaac Casaubon translated into Latin, and set foorth 1609. For his life and worth resort to the preface of the same Casaubon to Polybius his history. Hee had bene in Achaia, his owne countrey, Generall of the horse. Afterward being in displeasure with the Romans, hee lived long in prison at Rome: and was for his worth finally released by intercession of the greatest men of Rome: and became companion to Scipio Africanus the younger; with whom also he was at the siege and destruction of Carthage. His Tacticks, whereof Ælian speaketh, are perished with other of his workes. Yet are there many passages dispersed heer, and there in his history, which argue his extraordinary skill in matters of warre. And it may seeme, that Ælian hath taken much from him both for matter, and wordes.*

^a *Emilius Prob-
us in vita Iphi-
cratis. Xenoph.
histor. grec. lib. 6.
587. B. c.
Diod. sicul. lib. 15.
479.
Polyæn. lib. 3. in
Iphicrate.
Justin. lib. 6. 631.
B. c.*

8 Iphicrates] *Whoe will reade of Iphicrates, let him goe to ^a Æmilius Probus, that writeth his life. His actes are also declared by Xenophon, and Diodorus Siculus, and Polyæn, and Iustin and diuers others, as they were incident to their generall histories. Hee was esteemed one of the best Generalls of his time: and was called out by name by Darius King of Persia to bee generall of the Græcians, his mercenaries, in the warre, hee had against the Egyptians: His fame and estimation was soe great with Alexander the great, that when his sonne (whose name was also Iphicrates) with other Græcians were taken prisoners by him, for that they came embassadours into Persia to Darius, he not onely spared him for the loue of the City of Athens, and for the remembrance of his fathers glory (^b the wordes of Arrian) but held him about him in honour so long, as hee liued, and after his decease sent his reliques to Athens, there to be interred by his friendes, and kinssfolk.*

^b *Adrian. lib. 2.
42. 6.*

9 Posidonius the Stoick] *Posidonius in his time was a Philosopher of high renowne, and of the sect, that were called Stoicks. Tully citeth him often in his workes. In the second booke of Tusculan questions hee recounteth, ^c that Pompey the great, on a time comminge to Rhodes, was desirous to heare him. But vnderstanding hee was extreame sick of the goute, hee forbore not notwithstanding to visit him being a most noble philosopher: whome after hee had seene, and saluted, and vsed with honorable wordes, and told him, hee was sory, hee could not heare him discourse, you may, if you please, quoth Posidonius: and I will not suffer paine to bee cause, that so great a man seeke mee in vaine. Then, as hee lay in his bed, began hee gravely, and copiously, to dispute, that nothing was good, but that, which was honest. And when firebrands, as it were, of torment towched him to the quick amidst his disputation, he broke foorth often into these wordes: *Sorrow, all this is nothing: Though thou trouble me neuer so much, I will not yet confesse, that thou art of thy selfe will. So Tully.* ^d *Pliny likewise telleth, that Pompey, after the warre of Mithridates, going into the howse of Posidonius, a man famous in Philosophy, forbid his sericant to knock at the doore (as the manner was,) and the sericants bundles of rodde (saith he) were submitted to a doore by him, to whom East & West had submitted the selues, The same ^e Tully attributeth to this Posidonius the invention of a Sphere, whose particular conversions did worke the same in sonne & moone, and the other fiewe planets, that is wrought by the motion of heauen euery day and night.**

^c *Tuscul. questi-
on lib. 2. 146.*

^d *Plin. natural.
hist. lib. 7. cap. 30
pag. 125.*

^e *Cicero. de na-
tura deor. lib. 2.
427.*

The

*The preparation of warlike forces and division of them,
and how they are armed.*

CHAP. II.

I will then beginne with such preparations as are absolutely necessary for service in warre, the forces whereof are of two sortes, the one Land forces, the other ship forces. Land forces are such, as fight on land: Ship forces such, as are ordered for fight in shippes vpon Sea, or Rivers. But the order of Sea service I will reserue for another place, and intreat now of things pertayning to Land service. The levies then for Land service are either of those, that fight, and mannage Armes, or else of those that fight not, but remaine in the campe for necessary vses. They fight that stand ordered in battaile, and with armes [assaile or] repulse the enemy. The rest fight not, as Phisitians, merchants, servants, and other, which follow the campe to minister vnto it. Such as fight, are either footemen, or Riders: footemen properly, that serue on foote. Of Riders, some vse Horses some Elephants. They, that vse Horses, are caryed either one Horse-back, or else in Chariotts. And these are the differences in generall. But in speciall the foote, and Horse receaue many other diuisions; onely the Elephants, and Chariotts, never varie. Footemen then are reparted into three kindes, one being Armed, another Targettiers, the third light, or naked. The Armed beare the heaviest furniture of all footemen vsing according to the Macedonian manner large, round, Targetts, and longe Pikes: The Light contrarywise beare the lightest, having neither Curace, nor Greue, nor longe, or round Targett of any weight, but flieng weapons onelie as Arrowes, Dartes, Stones either for hand, or sling. To this kind is referred the armour of the Argilos, who hath his furniture like to the Macedonian, but some thing lighter. For hee carieth a little slight Torgett, and his Pike is much shorter, then the Macedonian Pike: which manner of arming seemeth a meane betwixt the light, or naked, and that which is properlie called heauie: as being lighter, then the heauie, and heavier, then the light: and that is the cause, that many place it amongst the light.

The forces of Horse (which wee distinguished before from Chariotts) as being ordered in Troopes, are either Cataphracts, or not Cataphracts. They are Cataphracts, that cover their owne, and their horses bodies all over with armour. Of not Cataphracts, some are Launciers, some Acrobolists. Launciers are such as joyne with the enemy, and fight hand to hand with the Launce on horseback. Of these, some beare longe Targetts, and are therevpon called Targettiers: Other some Launces alone without Targetts, who are properlie called Launciers, and of some Xestophori. Acrobolists on horseback are such as fight a farre off with flieng weapons. Of these, some vse darts, some bowes. They vse darts, whome wee call Tarentines. Of Tarentines, there are two sortes; for some throw little darts a farre off, and are termed Darters on horseback, but properlie Tarentines: others vse light darts, & after they haue spent one, or two, close presently with the enemy like the Launciers, which
wee

wee spake of, and fight hand to hand. These in common speech are named light horsemen. So that of *Tarentines* some are properly called *Tarentines*, whose manner is to darte a far of. Some light horsemen, who joyne, and fight hand to hand. ²⁰ The horsemen that vse bowes are termed *Archers* on *Horseback*, and of some *Scythians*.

These then are the differences of such as are in the Campe, the kinds of Souldiers being in number nyne: Of footmen, armed, *Targetiers*, *Light armed*, or *naked*: Of horsemen *Lancers*, *Darters*, *Archers*, *Cataphracts*: And lastlie *Chariots*, and *Elephants*.

Notes.

IN this Chapter the kindes of Souldiers are distinguished according to their severall armes borne in fight. And therefore of foote some are called armed, because they beare heavy armes; other light-armed or naked, because they weare no defensive armes, other some *Targetiers*, because their chief defence rested in a slight target, wherewith they covered their bodies. The horse also have their appellation, as their armes are. And some are *Cataphracts*, because themselves & horses were armed compleatly, other *Lancers*, for that they used a lance: other some *Acrobolists*, by reason they fought with slieng weapons a farre of. The first thoughts of a Prince, or State, that is resolved to put an army into the field, ought to be to provide armes. Armes are the security of their own souldiers, the terror of the enemy, the assured ordinary meanes of victory. The antiquity of armes is all one with the beginning of warre. For when of ancient time mighty men puffed up with pride, and led by ambition, sought by violence to enlarge their empire, and to bring under subjection their bordering neighbours, they were enforced to flye to the invention of armes, without which noe victory could be obteyned. Since, armes have been taken up for defence also, necessity, the mother of artes, inventing a meanes to withstand ambition. As *Antalcidas* wel objected to *Agésilans* being wounded by the *Thebans*; you are well rewarded for your labour, quoth hee, since you would needes teache the *Thebans* to fight, that had neither will, nor skill so to doe. For the *Thebans* being put to necessity of defence grewe warlick through many invasions of the *Lacedemonians*, saith ^a *Plutarch*. Whoe were the inventers of the severall pieces of armour, and of the divers kindes of weapons used in old tyme, may appeare by the relation of ^b *Pliny* in his natural history. This is certeyne, that the most warlick nations, and most victorious have alwayes sought to have advantage of their enemies by advantage of armes. The end of armes is either to defend, or assault. Hence are armes divided into two kindes: *Defensive*, and *Offensive*. *Defensive* are those, which are worne to resist the force, and charge of the enemy. Of this sort are the head-piece, gorget, curace, vambrace, gantlets, tases, greves, and target. For whereas there are eleven partes in man, the woundes of any of which bring with the undoubted death (as some ^c authors write) the braines, the two temples, the throate, the breast, the belly, the two muscles above the two elbowes, the other two above the knees, & the privy members pierced with a thrust: the headpiece serveth for the defence of the braine, and temples, the gorget for the throate, the curace for the breast, the vambrace for the muscles of the armes, the tases for the privities & belly, the greves for the muscles above the knees, and the target for further assurance of the whole body, being moveable against all strokes, and profers of the assailants. *Offensive* armes are such, as men endeavour to wound, or kill withall: as slieng weapons of all kindes, arrowes, stones out of slings, or the hand, swordes,

^a Plutarch, in *Agésilao*.
^b Plin. natural history, lib. 7, c. 56.

^c Parric. Paral.
2. pag. 57.

swordes, pikes, partizans, iavelines, and the like. ^a But as defence, and security of a mans self is more agreeable to nature, then to hurt an enemy, so are the defensive armes preferred before the offensive, in that they bring safety to him, that beareth them, where as the other are employed in annoieng the enemy onely. The Poets sett foorth their bravest and valiantest men alwayes best armed for defence. So Achilles in Homer, and Æneas in Virgil, are armed to point with armes wrought by Vulcan, to the end to remaine unioched amidst the stormes of their enemies weapons. The Grecian Lawgivers punished that souldier, that in fight cast away his target: not him, that lost his sword or pike. ^b Plutarch writeth, that at such time as Epaminondas assaulted Sparta (the most warlike City of Greece) there was in the City a Spartan named Isadas, who was the sonne of Phabidas, hee that surprised the Castle of Thebes called Cadmea, and thereby stirred up the warre betwixt the Thebans, and Lacedæmonians, & ruinated the principality of the Lacedæmonians in Greece. This man being in the flower of his age, and personable, and large of lymmes, ranne foorth of his howse all naked, his body annointed with oyle, without apparail or armes, except a sword in one hand, & a lavelin in the other; and breaking through the throng of those, that fought on his side, came to handes with the enemy, and overthrowing some, and killing other some, continued the fight, till the enemy was repulsed, and at last returned into the City without wounde. The chief magistrate understanding hereof rewarded him with a Crowne for his valor, but yet fined him at a hundred^c drachmes, for that he durst venter to fight without armes defensive; iudging it a matter almost impossible, that a naked man should escape with life fighting against the armed handes of so many valiant enemies, as the Thebans were.

^a Plut. in Pelopida.

^b Plutarch. in Agesilao.

^c Drachma hath in it 6 oboles that is about 6 pence sterling Jul. Pollux. lib. 9. cap. 6. 435.

In armes was required, that they should bee strong, that they should bee fitte, that they should bee comely; strong to protect, or annoy, fitt to sette close to the body and bee manageable, comely to grace him, that beareth them. That defensive armes ought to be strong, may bee shewed by the end of armes; which is to save harmlesse against arrowes, daries, and other offensive armes of the enemy. If they faile of this end, they are of noe use; it being better to be unarmed, then carry armes, that will not defend. Without armes you haue the body free, and at liberty: carieng armes, though never so light, they must bee a cumber to you, and some what hinder the motion of your body. Armes therefore ought to bee sufficient to resist the weapons of the enemy. The inconvenience of defective and weake armes is well noted by Vegetius. ^e From the building of the City of Rome, saith hee, till the time of the Emperour Gratian, the foote armed their bodies with Cataphractes, and head-pieces. But when field exercise through negligence, and slouth was given over, armour began to growe heavy, because it was seldome put on. They made suite therefore to the Emperour first, that they might leaue of their Cataphractes, then, their headpieces. So our souldiers encountring with the Gothes, were oftentimes wholly defeated and flaine by the multitude of their arrowes. And a litle after: so cometh it to passe, saith he, that they, whoe without armes, are exposed in the battaile to woundes, thinke not so much of fight, as of running away. Yet must wee not imagine, that those souldiers fought in their ordinary apparail onely: I incline rather to the opinion of ^d Stewechius, whoe holdeth, that they tooke themselves to their military coates, called in ^e Notitia vtrâque, Thoracomachi: and to their Targets; This Thoracomachus was a garment invented long before Gratiens time, and worne under the armours of the souldiers, and was a kind of felt, but being noe profe against arrowes, and their targets not sufficient to cover their heads, and whole bodies from arrowes, they were obnoxious to the shotte of the Gothes, and receyved those overthrowes, Vegetius speaketh of.

^e Vegetius lib. 2. cap. 20. A cataphract is the full and full armour of the foote: Heereafter wee shall see what that armour is.

^d Stewechius in Vegetium pag. 52. ^e Notitia vtrâque Orientis, & Occident. in fine.

The matter whereof strong armes were made, I find to bee divers. Some were forged of Steele: as the armour of Goliath, and the head-piece of K. Saul. For it is not there sette downe, what his curace was of, Notwithstanding it is likely, it was of the same matter, of which his headpiece was made. When I say these armours were of Steele, I follow therein the iudgement of Tremelius and Iunius, whoe so translate it; & with them also agreeth Vatablus. For the old translation hath, that they were of brasle: I haue not else where read of Steele armour. And it may bee, that the old translation had an eye vpon the vsage of auncient time, wherein the matter of armes was principally of Brasle. Homer reporteth, that the armour of ^a Diomedes was of brasle: & Pausanias, that all the ^b Heroes (that is the auncient worthies about the time of the sieg of Troy) had their armour of Brasle. ^c Alcaeus the Poet in describing his armory saith, the rest of his armes were of brasle, as his head-pieces, his greues, his Targets, only his Curaces were of linen. ^d Pausanias reporteth also that the sword of Memnon was of brasle, & the head of the speare of Achilles, & Pisan-
^e ders axe, & the head of Meriones his shaft. ^e Seruius Tullius in setting the City of Rome, appointed the chiefe & richest Citizens to arme themselves with headpieces, greues, Cu-
^f race, & buckler al of brasle. The targets of the Lacedemonians were of brasle also by the in-
^g stitution of Lycurgus. So that brasle was much vsed in armes in the oldest times. And where
^h Alcaeus speaketh of his linen Curace, I find that Curaces of linen were in request also eue
ⁱ in those times. Homer affirmeth that ^h Aiax Oileus had a linen Curace. ^h But afterward I-
^j phicrates the Athenian held them so good, that he gaue them to his souldiers to weare, in
^k steede of their vsuall armes made of iron, & brasle. And Xenophon armeth ⁱ Abradates the
^l K. of Susse with a linen armour, adding that it was the manner of that Countrey. And Plu-
^m tarch saith, that ^k Alex. the great, after he had gotten the victory against Darius in Cilicia,
ⁿ found amongst the spoile a line armour, which he afterward vsed in the battailes he fought.
^o Patricius is so confident in the strength of a linen armour of his owne device, that he doub-
^p teth not to preferre it before well tempered iron. What his invention is, he keepeth to him-
^q self, for feare the Turk should haue intelligence of it, & so Christianity bee driven to an exi-
^r gent. Al men knowe, that the temper of an iron armour may be such, as wil resist the violence
^s of a musket shotte, and that at a neere distance. Neither is this temper the invention of our
^t dayes. The like hath been of auncient time. ^m Plutarch writeth, that Demetrius besieging
^u Rhodes, was presented with two iron armours brought out of Cyprus, either of the weight of
^v 40. pounds. The maker of them, whose name was Xolus, desirous to shewe their strength, &
^w firmenesse, caused one to be set up at the distance of 26. paces, and bee shotte at with an
^x arrowe discharged out of a Catapult. The armour hitte remayned unpierced, nothing appea-
^y ring vpon it, but the rasling, as it were, of a peknife. And that a Catapult is of more violence, than
^z a musket, the effects thereof declared in history make plaine. Whether a linen coate be of that
^{aa} resistance, or not, hath not been yet tried. Nay the contrary hath been tried. For Alexander
^{ab} at a siege of a City of the Mallians (as I take it) was sore wounded with an Indian arrowe
^{ac} through an armour of linen. Whose armour I would iudge to haue beene not of the stonde-
^{ad} rest, and weakest, but of the surest kinde. Yet is it not to bee passed over that Titus Lip-
^{ae} sius alleageith out of Nicetas Choniates concerning a linen armour of Conradus of Mon-
^{af} ferrate: ^{aa} Conradus, saith hee, fought then with out a target, and in steede
^{ag} of a Curace hee had on a woven weed made of flaxe, soked in sowre wine,
^{ah} well salted, and often-folded. It was so sure against outward force of
^{ai} strokes, being fullled with wine, and salte, that it could not bee pier-
^{aj} ced with iron or Steele. This invention our age hath not beene acquainted with;
^{ak} whether it bee the same, that Patricius aimeth at, let experience iudge. That anti-
^{al} quity practised it in wooll, Pliny witnesseith, who writing of wooll and woollen
^{am} garments saith: ^o Of wooll wrought and pressed together by it selfe
^{an} alone

^a Samuel cap. 17
verf. 5.

^a Homer Iliad.
^b Pausan. in la-
comis 163
^c Athen. d'pno-
seph lib 14. 67 A
^d Pausanibid

^e Livy lib 1, 27
^f Xeno. in Rep.
Iacedemon 683
^g

^h Homer 2 Iliad
ⁱ Aemilius Prob.
in Iphicrate.
^j Xenoph. Cyro.
lib 6, 169. B

^k Plutarch. in
Alexandro.

^l Patric Paral.

^m Plutarch. in
Demetrio.

ⁿ Iust. Lipsius lib
3 dial. 6 ad Poly

^o Plin. natural.
lib. 8, cap. 48.

alone (I think as our hatters worke felt) a garment is made; & if you worke it with vineger, it cannot bee strooke through with a sword. This wooll so wrought, he calleth coactam: *which in Cesar, as I take it, is called Subcoactum.* *Cesars wordes sound thus:* ^a Pompey, although hee had noe purpose to hinder ^{a Cesar de bello ciuili lib. 3} Cesars workes with his whole army; nor yet to hazard battaile, sent notwithstanding archers and slingers, of whome hee had great store, to convenient places; and by them many of our souldiers were wounded; & a generall feare of arrowes fell vpon them; and well nigh our whole campe made themselues coates and cases of either felts (subcoactis) or quilts, or leather, thereby to auoide the daunger of flieng weapons. *But wee will leaue Patricius to his fancy, and adde an example out of Xenophon of armes used by the Chalybes, a nation inhabiting the Chaldean Mountaines.* ^b The Chalybes, *saith hee*, were the most valiant nation, that the Græcians passed through, & such as durst come to handes with them. They vsed linen Curaces reaching downe to their bellies, and in steede of winges, they had roapes thick woond, and fastened together. *The strength of roapes thick woond together must, noe question; bee great.* *Cesar confirmeth it.* *Amongest other defences, which his souldiers deuised for assurance of a Turret against the Engins of the Marsilians, hee saith:* ^c They made foure stories of Cables fitting the length of the walles of the Turret, and foure foote broade, and fastened them hanging downeward to the beames sticking out of the Turret on those three parts, which lay toward the enemy; which kinde of covering alone, they had in other places made triall, could bee forced or strooken through by noe missiue weapon, or Engine whatsoever. *This, I haue heard, was the device of the Spaniards in 88. to defend their ships against the fury of our artillery. Whereof I may inferre, that if Cables combined together bee of such assurance against Engins, roapes thick layde and fastened together must bee a strong defence against a sword.* *To end with the matter, whereof armes were made, I finde likewise, that the* ^d *Macrones used, in steede of Curaces, coates made of haire. And thus much of the matter of Armes.* ^{d Xenoph. de exp. Cyri. l. 4. 34. 5 A}

Besides, armes should be fitt for the body, and for the strength of him, that beares them. *When* ^e *David was to fight against Goliath, K. Saul, seeing him without armour, caused* ^{e 1 Sam. c. 17. v. 38} *his owne head-piece & curace to be put vpon him. David assayed to marche, but finding these armes to heauy, was faine to leaue them, and to goe against Goliath vnarmed. Saul was the* ^f *tallest man of his nation, David but meane of stature, & to put armour proportioned to a large body vpon him, that is a great way lesse of members, is as much, as to deliuer him bound to his enemy.* *Xenophon amongest other causes, why the Lacedæmonian horse were beaten by the Thebans at the Leuctrian battaile, allegeth this for a maine cause:* ^g *That the richest men kept & furnished out horses, & as often as musters were takē, the man, that was to serue, shewed himself, & answered to his name, & receiving horse & armes, such, as were given him, was so led against the enemy. They were beaten, saith Xenophō, receiving horse & armes at aduenture, not knowing, whether they were fitt for service, or not. Whether armes be to bigge or to litle, they hurt a like. To litle, they pinche the bearer, & make him not able to endure labour; because he is in paine: To great, by their flap and loose hanging about the body, they hinder the motion of those partes, that are to be employed in fight. Being fitte they differ litle from ordinary appaile, except it be in weight: which inconuenience is easily remedied by vse, and practise.* ^h *Tully writeth of the Roman souldier, that his continuall vse of armes was such, that hee noe more reconed his target, sword, head-piece, & other armes to bee burdalous vnto him, thē his shoulders, armes, & hāds; & said that armes were* ^{h Cicero Tuscul. quest. lib. 2}

they could never atteine vnto. The Romans then reiected the french swordes, as of small vse, & imitated the spanish, because they were fitt for service. Xenophon describing the nations, which followed Cræsus against Cyrus, their manner of arming, and order in battaile, telleth of the^a Egyptians, that they were armed with targets reaching downe to their fore, with long pikes, & with swordes, which they call Copides, & for order, stood a hundred in depth, & bringeth in Cyrus deriding this manner of arming, and order, to his souldiers, sayeng they were a like armed, a like embattailed. For their targets, said he, are greater then is fitte for action, & for fight, & being ranged a hundred deep, it is manifest, they will hinder one another in fight, except a few. ^b Annibal, after his first victory against the Romans, armed his Africans (his best & most trusty souldiers) with the armour of the slaine Romans; because he found it better, then his owne; & Pyrrhus used not onely the armour, but the Italian souldiers also: & ranged them a cohort & a Merarchy, alter natively one by another. And ^c Mithridates after his experience in his first warrs with the Romans, that aswell in arming, as in manner of fight, they excelled all other nations, left the arming of his owne Countrey, & brought in the Roman sword, & target, & reduced all as neere, as hee could vnto their discipline. So then strength & fitness are required in armes. To them is comelinesse adioyned. The shield of Achilles how was it bewtified with pictures & Stories by Vulcan: and that of Æneas, comming out of the same forge, how glorious was it? To say nothing of the braue armes of Hector, Agamemnon, Diomedes, Glaucus, Turnus, Mezentius, & other. ^d Alexanders armes were very rich. He had a Sicilian Cassock gyrded vpon a double linnen Curace the spoile of Iliôs: his headpiece was of iron, shining like pure silver, the work of Theophilus; about his necke was an iron gorget beset with precious stones. A sword hee had of wonderful temper & lightnesse, the gift of the Citiean King. Hee wore a baudricke of powder worke, then the rest of his armour, the work of the elder Elicon, & the honour of the Rhodian City. ^e And Cyrus the elder, that lived before Alex. time, had armes provided by his Grandfather Astyages both very faire, & fitte for his body. ^f Abradates the Sussian king had his headpiece of gold, & vambraces, and bracelets about his wrists, & a purple Coate, and a plume of hyacinthine feathers. Neither did this bravery rest amongest the Princes alone. The souldiers of Cyrus were furnished with the same armes, that Cyrus himselfe bore, with scarlet coates, Curaces of brasse, brasse helmets, white plumes, swordes, & euery one a darte. They differed onely in this that their armes were guilded, Cyrus his armes shined, & had a reflexion, as it were, a looking glasse. And ^h Alexan. hearing of the riche armour, the Indians bore, to make his owne souldiers equall with the in bravery, whom they exceeded in valor, caused their targets to be plated over with silver (whereof they were after called *Argyraspides*) & their horse-bittes to be made of gold, & adorned their Curaces, some with silver, other with gold. This might seeme pompe & superfluity in a yong King, were it not that the like was done by other the greatest Generals of auncient times. ⁱ Cesar may serue for an example for al, whose souldiers how gallant and braue they were, Plut. testifieth in his life. The Romans otherwise much addicted to frugality, allowed yet liberally ornaments to the honouring of worthy souldiers, rewarding them for their service, ^k with rich trappings for horses, chaines of gold, bracelets, crownes of gold & other honors: which they wore not onely in the field, but at al other solemnities & meetings in the City. And for every common souldier they provided plumes of purple, or blacke fethers, every one of a cubit long. Of which plumes Polyb. giveth this indgement: Plumes, saith hee, being added to the rest of the armour maketh a souldier seeme twice as great, as hee is; and beside the faire shewe, they make, they are terrible to the enemy in fight. A man may seeme as light, as a fether, that discourseth of plumes, & fetcheth ornament from fethers.

a Xenoph. Cyr. lib 6
Copides were swordes a little bending at the pointes, like fishes
Curt lib 8 375

b Polyb lib 17
pag. 763 C

c Plutarch in Lucullo

d Plut. in Alex.

e Xenoph. Cyrop lib 1, 8 C

f Xenoph. Cyrop lib 6, 169 B

g Xenoph. Cyrop lib 7, 172 B

h Curtius lib 8
Silver-targetiers.

i Plutarch in Cesar.

k Plinius histor. nat lib 7 cap 28
Polyb. lib 6, 483 B, C

Yet may I truly affirme, that the use of plumes is very auncient, & that the Romans borrowed it from the Gracians, and the Gracians from the ^a Carians, whoe were the first inventers of them. As much is testified by ^b Polyenus: He saith that Tementes K. of Egypt going to the oracle of Ammon about the state of his kingdome, had answer to beware & take heed of Cokes. Psammetichus, that sought the kingdom, had Pigretes a Carian to one of his familiar friends: & learning of him, that the Carians were the first that invented Plumes to their helmets, & evē then continued the use of them, & conjecturing that the meaning of the Oracle was not of Cokes, but of men, that, wearing some ornament on their heads, had a resemblance of Cokes, waged a multitude of Carians against Tementes, by whose help he overthrew Tementes in battaile, & possessed himself of the crowne of Egypt. Now for the true end of souldiers ornaments I wil onely adde one example. Philopamen the Achaean in reforming the abuses crept into the Achaean State with great iudgement (I will use the wordes of ^c Plutarch,) reduced to order their delicacies & superfluities. It was not possible quite to take away the sicknesse of vain & idle desires, wherewith they had of long time been possessed, delighting in excesse of apparaile, in riche dyes of coverlets, & carpets, striving one with another, whoe should be most sumptuous in bankets & feastings. But by litle & litle beginning to turne their thoughts from vnnecessary expences to a love of comelineſſe in thinges, that were profitable & honest, he brought them at last to leaue the expences of the body, & to shew themselves gallant, & braue, in soldierly, & warlick furniture. A mā might therefore haue seene the shoppes full of silver and golden cuppes cutte a pieces, of curaces gilded with gold, of silvered targets, and bittes; the places of exercise fraught with colts then first backed for service, & with yong gallāts managing their armes; & in the handes of women head-pieces adorned with divers-coloured trymmings, horlemens coates, and souldiers cloakes curiously embellished with flowers. For the very sight of these things both encreaseth Spirit, & stirreth vp desire, & engendreth an vndaunted boldnesse, and alacrity to daungers. In other shewes to much lavashing bringeth in effemina:nesse, & worketh a remissenesse of minde, the fence with vaine pleasings and ticklings subverting, as it were, the vigor and force of the vnderstanding. But in these the Spirits are much heighthened, and exalted. As Homer bringeth in Achilles at the very sight of his newe armour ramshed and inflamed with a desire to bee doing with it. Thus garnishing the youth hee exercised & hardened them to laboure and warlicke motions, making them thereby to vndergoe with desire whatsoever they were commaunded. So farre Plutarch. Out of whose opinion it followeth, that Bravery of armes raiseth the spirits, stirreth vp desire to fight, maketh the souldier bold, and cherefull to perills, and as Polybius holdeth pleaseth the sight, encreaseth stature in shewe, and is a terror to the enemy. Yet ought there therein a meane to be sought, & rather an assurance followed, then vaine gazing and ostentation. Antiochus being to fight with the Romans gathered a mighty army together. And seeing them glitter with gold and silver, and with all excesse of bravery, as the manner of the Asiaticall people was, tooke so great delight therein himself, that calling Anniball vnto him, hee shewed his troopes, and demaunded, if hee thought not that Army sufficient for the Romans: yes quoth Anniball, though they were the most covetous people in the world. Anniball with good reason derided the vaine shewe fitter for a mask, then a field, which hee assured himselfe, would fall into the Romans handes to bee spoiled. Mithridates committed the like error in his first warre against the Romans. For, as Sophisters are wont for the most parte, saith ^d Plutarch, hee was in the beginning vaine glorious, and conceited by prowde war-ring against the Romans with weake forces, but yet sette out with pompe, and bravery

^a Herod. li. 1. 34

^b Polyen. li. 7 in
psammetich. § 1.

^c Plu in Philop.
Polyb li. 11, 629.

^d Plutarch. in
Lucullo.

bravery to the outward view : But being foiled to his shame, and weighing in his minde, he must take vp second armes against them, he sought to reduce his forces to a true kinde of arming, & fitte for the service, he intended. Reiecting therefore multitudes, and confused threatnings of barbarians, and furnitures of armes guilded, and sette with precious stones, as being a pray for the conqueror, and noe assurance for him, that weares them, hee brought in the Roman swords, and caused long heavy targets to bee framed, and chose horses, rather that were already managed, and made fitte for service, then those, that were richly trapped and garnished. So farre Plutarch. *The souldiers care therefore ought to bee first for surenesse, then for fitnesse, lastly for comelinesse and ornament in armes. If the two first faile, the last availeth little, and will proue rather a burden, then a defence. And thus much of armes in generall : Nowe followe the particulars of armes, as they are in Ælian.*

1 Preparacions absolutely necessary for warre] *The preparacions, whereof Ælian speaketh, are so necessary, that without them noe warre can be made or continued. For purposing to fight by water you must haue shippes, by land, you must haue foote, and horse. For which, if you provide noe armes, you put them into the field not to fight, but to bee slaughtered. The manner of fight in the field is not of one sort. Some time celerity is needfull, to attempt or prevent the enemy: sometime a slowe and sure proceeding, lest, with too much hast, wee be overtaken our selues. Therefore the diuers arming of souldiers, ought to be such, that they may serue for all occasions, and uses, and that wee may employ alwayes to service such, as by reason of their armour, shall most fitte our purpose. Wherefore*
Ἰφικράτης fitly resembled an army to a mans body: calling the heavy-armed the body, the light-armed the hands, the horse the feete, and the Generall the head: and as, if any of the rest were wanting, the army should bee lame, and halted, so if there want a Generall, it is unprofitable, and of noe use. The heavy-armed are the body, which giue life and foode, as it were, to the rest: and to which the rest being distressed, retire. The light-armed are the handes, which vpon euery occasion being put out to gripe and take hold vpon the enemy, are drawn in againe, when it is expedient. The horse, a feet moue with celerity: the Generall is the head, that ruleth, that watcheth, that careth for the rest, directing the times of their motion, and of their rest. So then the whole force of the field consisteth of horse, and foote. And the foote are reparted into three kindes.

^a Plutarch in *Pa-*
lopidia. *Polyen*. l.
 3. in *Iphicr* § 22
 Leo ca. 20 § 193

1 Armed, Targetiers and light-armed] *These severall kindes of souldiers were vs'd by all the Grecians, especially by the*^b *Athenians, Lacedæmonians, and Thebans, whose*
were the mightiest, and the most warlick people of Greece. Alexander had them in his
army against Darius. ^c*When Alexander, saith Arrian, came to the place, where*
Cyrus (with whom Xenophon was) encamped, and sawe the streights of Ci-
licia possessed with a strong gard, hee left Parmenio with the heavy-armed, to
stay behind, himselfe about the first watch taking with him the Hypaspistes,
archiers, and Agrians, marched on toward the streights in the night. The ar-
med were left with Parmenion, himselfe tooke with him the Hypaspistes (targetiers) ar-
chers, and Agrians:^d *These Agrians were darters on foote. The like is to be found*
in diuers other places of Arrian. ^e*Pyrrhus also, that followed the Macedonian man-*
ner in arming his souldiers, had the same diuision of armes. ^f*And Philip King of*
Macedony sonne of Demetrius. ^g*And Antiochus, that warred against the Ro-*
mans.

^b Thucyd. lib. 4.
 3:5. B. C.

^c Arrian. li. 2. 22.
 B.

^d Arrian. li. 1. 14

^e Plutarch. in

Pyrrho.

^f Polyb. li. 4. 331

^g Appian in *Sy-*
riac 107. D.

2 The armed beare the heaviest furniture] *This heavy furniture appeareth not by description of the armes, which Ælian giveth them: Which are a Macedonian*

target, and a pike onely. * Iphicrates, besides the target (lesse, then the Macedonian target) which he armed his Targetier withall, gaue him both a pike & a linen curace: So that if the Macedonian armed bore noe more then a Target and a pike, his armes should be lighter, then Iphicrates his Targetier, who had a target, a pike, & a linen Curace. It hath been the manner of some Nations to beare targets alone without Curaces. So did the Egyptians in ^a Xenophon: So the Gaules in ^b Pausanias. There are againe, that haue borne Curaces without Targets: as Phorcys the Phrygian in Homer: of which kinde of Curace, because it some what resembleth the Curaces of our time, I will reherse the description out of ^c Pausanias. There lay vpon the aulter, saith hee, a brazen Curace, the forme whereof agreeth not with the vse of our times, but of old it was common. It had two plates of brasse, one fitte for the brest and the belly, the other to cover the backe. That before, was called *gyalon* (the hollow part) that behynd *Prosegon* (because it was added to the other.) They were fastened together with buttons behinde. It seemeth to bee a sufficient defence for a mans body without a Target. Therefore Homer maketh Phorcys the Phrygian to fight without a target, because he wore such a Curace. But yet, that it was not the manner of the Macedonian armed to beare pike & target alone, may be plaine many wayes. First ^d Polyen giueth them headpieces, & greues, and targets, and pikes. Then doubt I not but they were as well armed as the rest of the Gracians, within whose Panoplia Curaces were comprehended as ^e S. Paule testifieth, reckoning as parcels of the Panoplia, a Curace, a target, & a headpiece. Now that the Macedonians had also their Panoplia (full or compleate arming) is to be fownd in ^f Diod. Siculus. Where also Chorus the Macedonian (whom Q. Curtius calleth Horatas) is said in the fight betwixt him & Dioxippus to be fully armed. ^g Leo describeth the Panoplia of the Macedonians after this manner. Alexander, saith hee, armed his Macedonians with a large target, a sword, a head-piece, greues, vambraces, and a long pike. Philopemen (as is before reherfed) reducing his Achaeans to the Macedonian arming, bringeth them to Curaces, headpieces & greues. The names also, that are attributed to the Armed, shew, they were otherwise armed. ^h Plutarch calleth them *Pephragmenos*, & *Cataphractus* (as hauing their bodies all armed & opposeth them to *Euzoni* light or naked:) And by ⁱ Vegetius, the armour it self is named *Cataphratta*, because the whole body is covered therewith. ^k Xenophon termeth them *Thoracophoros* bearing Curaces.) These are the strength of the battaie, and a strong wall, or rather a fortresse of the field to whom the light-armed, and ^m the horse also retire in time of need. As long as they stand, the field is not lost; being defeated, the rest can make noe resistance. Being armed with a single target without other armes, they incur the same daunger, that the Romans in Gracians time did, whose for want of Curaces were entierly destroyed with the arrowes of the Gothes. Wherefore, it seemeth, *Alian* heer pointeth at the principall armes onely of the armed Macedonian. For after ward discoursing of the light-armed, he saith, they neither had Curace, nor greue, nor long or round target: implieng thereby, that the armed had them all. So ⁿ Livy, comparing the armes of the Romans and Macedonians together, saith noe more, then, that the Macedonians were armed with a round target and a pike, the Romans with a long target, and a darte, called *Pilum*; when himself had before declared, they had head-pieces, Curaces, and greues.

3 Vsing targets after the Macedonian manner] Targets were of two sortes, round targets, and long targets. Long targets were called *Thureo*, and were in forme like a doore, from whence they had their name. For *Thura* signifieth a doore. These the Romans, and Gaules vsed, albeit some what different in forme. The round had eight full handfulls in diameter, as *Alian* saith, and were termed *Asides*. Long targets were much disliked by the Gracians. *Cyrus* in *Xenophon* derideth them,

^a Aemilius Probus in vita Iphicrates.

^a Xenophon Cyr. lib 7. 172 A
^b Pausan. in Phocicis 648

^c Pausan. in Phocicis 660

Gys'othorax.

^d Polyen li. 4 in Philipp. § 10

^e Ad Ephes. cap 6 v. 14

^f Diod. Sicul. lib 17, 619 & 615

^g Leo cap 6 § 25 & 35 37

^h Plut. in Timol.

ⁱ Veget. li. 1 ca. 20

^k Xenophon. Cyr. 167 C

^l Veget. li. 1 cap 20

^m Diod. Sicul. lib 18

ⁿ Livy lib 9. 243 C

^o Livy lib 1. 27 C

P cap 22

as both hindring the sight, & being unwieldy: ^a and Philoparmen changed them into round targets following the Macedonian manner. The targets of Philoparmen ^b Pausanias termeth Argolican targets; It may be because they were first used by the Argives in the battaile between ^c Acrisius Danais father, and Prætus, who contended about the kingdom of Argos.

Of what matter these targets were, is a question. Some take them to have been made of other matter, & covered over with brasse: & that otherwise the souldiers should not have been able to have borne them for the weight. I deny not, that in auncient time some targets were plated with brasse: the rather, because I find, that Alexander to match the Indian pompe covered the targets of his souldier with plates of silver. But, that the ordinary Macedonian target was so covered, I deny. ^d Ælian after calleth them chalce (brasse) not epichalce (covered with brasse). ^e Polyb. saith, that the Macedonians in the time of K. Philip the sonne of Demetrius were called Chalcaspidēs (Brasse targetiers) not epichalkitai, by which name, as Hesychius hath, they were called, that had their targets covered with brasse. So like wise ^f in the time of Persius. And the Megapolitans, whoe imitated the Macedonian manner of arming, are termed Chalcaspidēs in Polybius: I have observed, that the Lacedemonians had ^g brasse targets by the institution of Lysurgus: & that, in the time of the Herods almost all armour was made of brasse. ^h The targets of the Lacedemonians that were slaine at the battaile of Leuctra were brasse, and to bee seene in the time of Pausanias; and the brasse target ⁱ of Pyrrhus, Which he left at Argos, being there slaine, was kept in the temple of Ceres. As for the weight, it is not so great but it may become light enough by use, and exercise. Wee see iron targets in use at this day, and not hard to be borne. And albeit the weight bee not for every mans strength, yet since it hath beene, and is, the manner to make choice of souldiers, and to fittē them with armes according to the ability of their bodies, I see no reason, but the stronger sort might well bear them. Another sort of targets there was which differed from the Macedonian not so much in forme of roundnesse, as in matter, and manner of carieng. They were made of wicker, and borne in the left hand as our bucklers, which wee used not long since; and ^j some covered over with hides, some not. ^k Xenophon saith, that Cyrus the elder armed the Persians with these wicker targets: & reckoning up the nations, through whose Countries the Grecians passed in their returne out of Persia, & describing their armes, reporteth that the Chalybes, Tarchi, & Phasians had targets of this kinde. Now, that they were borne in the left hand, is clear by the same Xenoph. Hee writeth thus of the fight betwixt Cyrus & Cræsus: The Egyptians & Persians encountering together, the fight was hard, & sharpe: & the Egyptians aswel in number as in armie, had the advantage. For they fought with stiffe, long pikes, & their large targets better covered their bodies, then Curaces, or wicker targets, and being borne on their shoulders availed to joint-thrusting forward. Serring therefore their targets close, they advanced, & ranne on. The Persians were not able to endure the shock, by reason they bore their wicker targets at the armes end, but retiring by litle, & litle, & giving; & taking blowes, they maintained the fight till they came to the Engines. So farre Xenophon. Out of which words a man may plainly understand the manner of bearing these wicker targets, which by reason of lightnesse might easily bee held out at armes end. And as the Egyptian target, which reached downe to the foote, must needes bee heavy, and therefore had need of the shoulder to support it, so was it with the brasse targets of the Macedonians, which were also weighty, by reason of the matter, they were made of. These therefore were like wise carried on the shoulder. Plutarch witnesseth it in the life of Amilius. And the same Plutarch rehearseth that Cleomenes the King of Sparta taught his Lacedemonians, in steede of a speare, to use a pike with both handes, and to beare their targets

^a Polyen. li. 4 in Philopar. G. 8. & Paurin Philopar. b Paurin. in Ar. cad. 434. c Paurin. in Corniliadis 111. & Plin. nat. hist. 17. cap. 55

^d cap. 10. ^e Polyb. 1. 2. 150. B. N. lib. 4. 211. & 234 C.

^f Plut. in Acem. ^g Polyb. 1. 2. 150. B. & 234 D. lib. 4. h Xenoph. de Rep. Laced. 681. i Pausan. in Scedon. 566.

^k Pausan. in Cor. 111. 123.

^j Xenoph. de Xp. Cyri 352. & in Xenoph. Cyri. lib. 2. 40 B.

ⁿ Xenoph. de Xp. Cyri. lib. 4. 330 B. ^o Xenoph. Cyri. lib. 2. 177 B.

targets upon the strappe not by the handle. The wordes are obscure, & need light, which I will give as shortly, as I can. I find three wordes amongst the Grecians, all perteyning to a target. They are those Telamon, ochane, or ochanon, and porpax. Telamon in this sense (for it signifieth otherwise a band) is by all confessed to bee the broad strappe, which is fastened to the handle of the target, & holdeth the target being cast about the necke, unto the back. Of Ochane, & porpax is some variance. ^a Suidas saith that Ochanon is το νεκρουνος & ακρωτις. The hold of the target ^b Hesychius calleth it the Porpax of the target, & the band, & δερμα. Of Porpax ^c Hesychius saith it is the handle of the target, & taketh Porpe in the same sense, making it the thing bearing vp the targett into which the hand and arme to the elbow is thrust. ^d Suidas saith, Porpax is it, that they hold the target by; which is called ochanes: & againe, that some take it for the band of the target; other some for the middell iron that goeth through the target, on which the souldier taketh hold. So that both Hesychius, & Suidas agree, that Ochanon & Porpax are sometime alone, and signify the handle of the Target. In which sense ^e Herodotus & ^f Pausanias take Ochanon also. Hesychius further interpreteth it for the band of the target (δερμα) which signification better agreeth with the meaning of Plutarch, who maketh an apparant difference betwixt the, reporting that Cleomenes taught the Lacedemonians to carry their targets, by the Ochane, not by the Porpax. When he saith by the Ochane, hee meaneth by the strappe, by which, being fastened about the necke, the target is throwne over to the back, & resteth upon the left shoulder. That, which I say, will better appeare, if we marke, what the Lacedemonians did before, & what Cleomenes advised them unto. Before they carried a speare in the right hand, and a target by the handle in the left, so that both their hands were full. The speare was not able to match the enemies pike (for ^g Cleomenes had often to doe with the Macedonians & Achaeans, whose both used pikes) & pikes, the Lacedemonians could not wield, with one hand; So then, to give them liberty of both hands, he counselled the to carry their targets at their backs by the strappe or Ochane (which was the Macedonian manner) and not to hold them any more by the Porpax or handle; and so to free their left hand, to apply both to the menaging of a pike. This I take to be the direct meaning of Plutarch: Cleomenes then perswaded them to leave their speares, & take pikes. And lest the target in the left hand might prove an impediment to the use of a pike, hee thought best they should carry them at their backs by the Ochane. To carry them then by the strappe at the backe is to give free use to the left hand, without which a pike, specially a long pike, such as Cleomenes advised them unto, cannot be wielded: as experience will teache any man, that list to make triall.

4. And long pikes.] Pikes for the most parte haue beene called by two names by the Grecians; Doru, and Sarissa. ^h Alian nameth them Dorata both heere, and in other places of this book. ⁱ Xenophon, speaking of the weapons of the Chalybes, saith they had Dorata of 15. cubits long; armed with iron at one end onely. Yet is Doru taken for a speare oftentimes, as in that place of Plutarch ^j last recited where Cleomenes perswaded the Lacedemonians to chaunge their Dorata (speares) into Sarissas (pikes.) The like recounteth hee of ^k Philopæmen, whose chaunged the speares of the Achaeans into pikes, calling the speares, Dorata, the pikes, Sarissas. And even in this place Alian termeth them not Dorata simply, but with addition of Perimekestera, of a long sife. And after describing the armes of the Pelastes hee saith their speares (Dorata) were much shorter then the pikes (Sarissæ) of the armed. Properly the pike of the Macedonian is termed Sarissa; if sometime Doru, some other word is added to avoide the ordinary signification of Doru; as Doru macron ^l in Xenophon, Doru perimekes in Alian. Yet deny I not, but it may bee called Doru of the matter. For Doru signifieth wood of any kinde: and by

^a Suidas in Ochanon.

^b Hesychius in Ochane.

^c Hesychius in Porpax.

^d Suidas in Porpax.

^e Herodotus li. i. c. 111.
^f Pausanias in Hellenica li. ii. c. 25.

^g Plutarch in vita Cleomenis.

^h Xenophon de expedit. Cyr. lib. 4. c. 11.
ⁱ Plutarch in Cleomenis.

^j Plutarch in Philopæmen.

^k Xenophon de expedit. Cyr. lib. 4. c. 11.

by consequent the wood, a pike is made of. But, as I said, the Macedonian pike is properly called *Sarissa*. What the length of this pike was, *Ælian* will shewe in the 14. Chapter. And for the wood it was made of, I take it to have bene *Corneil*. For I find that the Macedonian horsemans staffe was of that wood. ^a *Arrian* confirmeth it, saying: And now the Macedonians had the better both by reason of the strength of their bodies, and experience in warre, and also because they fought with *Corneil* launces against *Iavelins*. For I assent not to the translator of *Arrian* whoe turneth *Xystois Craneinois* into *Corneil darts*, where it should bee *Corneil launces*. For in that place *Alexander* is reported to have fought with a lance, and to have broken it in fight, and to have asked another of *Arete*, one of the *Quiries* of his stable, whoe had also broke his, and fought with the truncheon, and to have taken the lance of *Diuarates* the *Corinthian*, and returned presently to the fight, and therewith overthrowne *Mithridates* the sonne in lawe of *Darius*. Besides it is said, that the Macedonians had the advantage in weapons; Take it thus, that they fought with darts against *Iavelins*, what advantage had they? especially being come to the shock: Darts are used a farre of. At hand noe man fighteth with them, unlesse hee have noe other weapon. I thinke noe man will deny, but that a *Iavelin* in closing is more advantagious then a dart. And that *Xyston* significth a lance *Ælian* himselfe testifieth in this Chapter calling the lanciers *Doratophori*, or *Xystophori*. The Macedonian then had his horsemans staffe of *Corneil*. Which ^b *Pliny* affirmeth to bee a sound and a fast wood. If his lance: a man may probably coniecture, his pike also, which exceeded the lance in length and thickeesse onely. Wee at this day preferre the *Ashe* before all woodes for toughnesse, lightnesse and beautie; especially if the vaine runne through to the end. Notwithstanding I finde in ^c *Cicuta* a knight of *Venice*, an old souldier, and one that followed the Emperour *Charles* the first in his warres of *Africk*, that the opinion of his time enclined rather to *Firre* both for lightnesse, and strength. I have not scene the experience: therefore leaue I the iudgement to triall. Wee have then out of *Ælian* that the armed had both target and pike, that one man should at one time use both target, and pike in fight, against the enemy will seeme incredible in our dayes. Yet used the Macedonian souldiers both; at one instant they both charged their pikes, and covered themselves with their targets against the flying weapons of the enemy. The manner was this: when they closed with the enemy, they charged their pikes with both handes, and with a slight wryeng of the body, and lifting up the right shoulder, whirled their target, hanging at their backe, upon the left shoulder, that stood next the enemy in the charge: and so covered all their body to the middle, and beneath. I have touched it in the practise of *Cleomenes*. It appeareth more plainly in *Plutarch*, describing the battaile betwixt *K. Persens*, and the Consul *Æmilius*. Hee hath this: ^d The enemy approaching *Æmilius* issued out of his Campe, and fownd the legionary Macedonians, bearing now the heades of their pikes stiffe vpon the targets of the Romans, not suffering them to come vp to the sword: which when hee sawe, and sawe with all the other Macedonians casting about their targets from behinde their shoulders, and receiving the Roman targetiers with their pikes abased together at one signal, and likewise the firmenesse of the battaile shutte vp, & ferred, & the roughnesse of the front (the pikes lyeng out before) he became astonied, & affrighted, as having never before beheld so fearefull a fight. Which passion, & spectacle, hee afterward oftentimes recounted to his familier friends. This ioyning of targets in the front is called *Synaspismos*: whereof wee shall have occasion to speake heere after.

^a *Arrian*, lib. 7, 15. E

^b *Pliny* natur. hist. lib. 16. cap. 20

^c *Aurel. Cicuta* de disciplina mil. lib. 2, 212

^d *Plutarch*. in *Æmilio*.

5 The light.] They had diuers names given them in the Greek history. Sometimes they are called^a Euzoni, because they so girded up theire appaile about the, that they were light and fitt for motion: Sometimes^c Askeuoi, because they beare no military furniture of defence: Sometimes^d Elaphroi because they resemble (as some think) a harte in lightnesse, and swiftnesse: Sometimes^e Gymnetæ (naked) because they were without defensive armes: Sometimes Psylloi (naked or light) as they are beere termed by Aelian, and by Appian, and the other, that I cited.

6 Flyeng weapons onely] The light-armed are divided into three kindes, Archers, Darters, and Slingers. Which three kindes were of much vse emongest the Gracians, and they beare onely flyeng weapons. ^h Xenophon testifieth that Cyrus the elder had them: ⁱ And the Gracians in theire returne out of Persia: ^k Alexander had them in his warre against Darius: and ^l Pyrrhus in his warre in Italy, Sicill and Greece: ^m The Gracians against Brennus King of the Gaules: ⁿ Both the Athenians, & Thebans at the battaile of Delos.

7 Arrowes] Archers haue alwayes beene of speciall esteeme for the field, and preferred before the other kindes of light-armed. Many notions haue beene commended for theire skill in shooting. Emongest the Gracians the Cretans were (of an ancient time) sole archers, as Pausanias witnesseth. Yet was not theire service equall with the service of the Persians. For Xenophon confesseth, that the Persian bowe overreached the Cretan a great way: and that the Rhodians with theire sling owt-threw the Cretan bow. Of the Carduchians a people, through whose Countrey the Gracians passed at theire returne out of Persia^p Xenophon writeth thus: They caried noe other armes, then bowes and slinges. They were excellent archers; and had bowes well nigh three cubits long; arrowes more, then two Cubits. When they shotte, they drewe the string, appleng theire hand some what toward the neither end of the bowe, setting theire left foote forward. With theire arrowes they pierced both targets, and Curates. The Gracians putting thonges to the middest of theire arrowes sent them back at the enemy in steede of Dartes. The same in effect is reported by^q Diodorus Siculus. Of the Parthian horsemen, Appian saith: When Crassus commaunded the light-armed to disband, & goe to the charge, they went not farre, but meeting with many arrowes, and being sore galled with them, they retired streight, and hid themselues emongest the armed, and gaue beginning of disorder, and feare, repræsenting to the sight of the rest, the force, and violence of the shotte, that rent all armes, they fell vpon, and made way aswell thorough bodies, that had the best, as the worst furniture defensive: giving mighty and violent strokes from stiffe and great bowes, and forcing out the arrowe boisterously with the compasse, and bent of the bowe. ^r Plutarch hath the very wordes, that are in Appian. The Indians also were good archers, albeit not much praised by Q. Curtius. ^s Hee saith: theire arrowes were two Cubits long, which they deliver out of theire bowes, with more labour, then effect: for as much as the arrow, whose whole efficacy is in lightnesse, becometh altogether vnwiely by reason of the weight. And yet hee telleth, that Alexander, at the assault of the principall City of the Mallians, was strooke thorough his Curace into the side beneath the pappes with an Indian arrowe: with whome^t Plutarch and Diod. Siculus accord. ^v Arrian addeth the wound was so deep, that his breath was seene to issue out together with his blood. The Gothes and other people of the north, that invaded the Roman empire, had theire chiefe victories against the Romans by the help of bowes, and arrowes. ^x Vegetius (before alleaged) speaketh it plainly: So our souldiers, saith hee, vnarmed both

^a Polyb. l. 3, 262
^b Athen. dipno-
soph. li 5, 94, D.
^c Xenoph. de ex-
ped. Cyri. lib. 3,
306, B.

^d Pausan. in Ar-
cad. 335.

^e Xenoph. de ex-
ped. lib. 3, 306, B.
& lib. 4, 322, C.

^f Xenoph. Cyro.
lib. 7, 189, C.

^g Appian in Par.
1445.

^h Xenoph. Cyr.
lib. 7, 188, B.

ⁱ Xenoph. de ex-
ped. lib. 3, 306, B.

^k lib. 4, 326, A.

^l Arrian. lib. 1,
31, E.

^m Plutarch. in
Pyrrho.

ⁿ Pausan. in
Phocis 648.

^o Thucyd. lib. 4,
85, B.

^p Pausan. in Ar-
taxis 40.

^q Xenoph. de ex-
ped. Cyri. lib. 4,
322, C.

^r Diodor. Sicul.
lib. 14, 418.

^s Appian. in
Crassus.

^t Plutarch. in
Alexand. lib. 8,
351.

^u Curtius lib. 8,
351.

^v Plutarch in A-
lexand. lib. 8,
351.

^w Diod. Sicul. lib. 17, 614.

^x Arrian. lib. 5, 129, E.

^y Plutarch in A-
lexand. lib. 8,
351.

^z Veget. lib. 1, c.
20.

both bodies and heads, encountering with the Gothes, were oftentimes wholly defeated, and slaine, with the multitude of their arrowes. I may not pretermitte the praise of our nation in this skill. Our owne stories testify, that the great battailes, we gayned against the french, were gayned by the ioint-shooting of our archers principally. And that the English haue heretofore excelled in archery & shooting, is cleere by the testimony even of Strangers. ^a Cicuta (whom I named before) commending the vse of bowes, as necessary for the service of the field (& that long after gunnes were invented) preferreth the English before all other, and setteth him downe, as a patterne for other to follow. And ^b Patritius, disputing of the violence of arrows, doubteth not to affirme, that an English arrowe with a litle waxe put vpon the point of the head, wil passe through any ordinary Corsette or Curace. Howsoever the credit of bowes is lost, at this present, with many great souldiers, yet haue they of auncient time been highly prised. ^c Vegetius saith; how great advantage good archers bring in fight, both Cato in his bookes of military discipline doth shewe evidently, and Claudius, by augmenting the number of archers, and teaching of them the vse of their bowes, overcame the enemy, whome before hee was not able to matche. Scipio Africanus (the yonger) being to giue battaile to the Numantines, that before had forced a Roman army to passe vnder the yoke, thought hee could not otherwise haue the better, vnlesse hee mingled chosen archers in euery Century. And ^d Leo the Emperour in his Constitutions military hath this Constitution amongst other: You shall commaund all the Roman youth, till they come to forty yeares of age, whether they haue mean skill in shooting, or not, to cary bowes & quivers of arrowes. For since the art of shooting hath been neglected, many, & great losses haue befallen the Romans. And in another place: ^e you shall enioyne the Commanders vnder you, in winter to take a view, and to signify to the Turmarshes (Coronells) how many horse, & what kinde of armes the souldiers, vnder their commaundes, stand in need of, that necessary provision bee made, & the souldiers be furnished in time convenient. But specially you are to haue care of archers; & that they, whoe remaine at home, & haue vacation from warre, hold bowes and arrowes in their howses. For carelesnesse heerein hath brought great dammage to the Roman State. So Leo. This of old time was the opinion of the Romans concerning archers. Howe wee are fallen out with them in our dayes (the skill of the bowe, being a quality so commendable, and so proper to our nation) I knowe not, vnlesse fire-weapons perhaps haue put them out of countenance. And surely it may not bee denied, that the force of fireweapons of our time doth farre exceed the height of all old inventions for anoyng the enemy. And, when I haue given them the first place, I will not doubt to giue the second to bowes and arrowes: being so farre from casting them of, that I would rather follow the wisdom of the Grecians; whoe albeit they esteemed arrowes the best flieng weapons, yet thought it not amisse to hold in vse slinges, and darts. Every weapon hath it property; and that which is fitte for one service, is not so fitte for another. The fire-weapons haue their advantages; They haue also their disadvantages. Their advantage is, they pierce all defence of armour, and lighting vpon a place of the body, the wound whereof endangereth life, they bring with them certaine death. Their disadvantages are, they are not alwayes certaine, sometimes for want of charging, sometimes through overcharging, sometimes the bullet rowling out, sometimes for want of good powder, or of dryed powder, sometimes because of an ill dryed matche, not fitte to coale, or not well cocked. Besides they are somewhat long in charging, while the musketier takes downe his musket, vncockes the matche, blowes, proynes, shutes, casts of the pan,

^a Aurel. Cicuta de disciplin. mili. lib. 2. 206.

^b Patrit. Parall. parre. secund. li. 3 pag. 37.

^c Veget. lib. 1. ca. 15.

^d Leo cap. 5. §.

^e Leo cap. 11. §. 49.

The Tacticks

castes about the musket, opens his charges, chargeth, drawes out his skorring sticke, rammes in the powder, drawes out againe, and puts vp his skorring sticke, layes the musket on the rest, blowes of the matche, cockes, and tryes it, gardes the pan, and so makes ready. All which actions must necessarily bee observed, if you will not faile of the true vse of a musket. In raine, snowe, fogges, or when the enemy hath gayned the vantage; they haue small vse. Adde that but one ranke (that is the first) can giue fire vpon the enemy at once. For the rest behinde, discharging, shall either wound their owne Companions before, or else shoote at random, and so nothing endannger the enemy, the force of a musket being onely auaileable at point blanck. Contrarywise the disadvantage of arrowes is in the weaknesse of the stroke, which is not able to enter a Curace, that the foote or horse now vse. Yet can noe weather bee founde, where in you may not haue good vse of bowes: raine, snowe, winde, haile, fogges, hinder little especially the string of the bowe bring not to vantage) may rather profit. Because in them you can hardly diserne, much lesse auaide, the fall of the arrowe. As for quicknesse in delivery the bowe farre excelleth the musket. A good single archer is able to giue fise shotte in exchange for one of the musketier; and that with such certainty, that you shall not heare of an archer that misse the delivery of his arrow, where the musketier, often faileth by reason of the accidents and impediments before by mee rehearsed. Toine that a whole Squad on of archers, being embattailed, may shoote at once together: which onely the first ranke of musketiers may doe. And make the case there were a hundred musketiers, and a hundred bowe-men eche digested into ten files, eche file coneyning ten men, the bowe men shall bee able to shoote at once a hundred arrowes (all their arrowes) for ten bullets given by the musketiers, namely those ten of the first ranke discharging alone. It must not bee pretermitted, that the bowe and quiver both for marching, & all service, are lighter and of lesse labour to vse, then a musket, which is noe small advantage in armes and fight. To conclude the bowe-men may bee placed behinde the armed foote, and yet in shooting over the Phalange annoy the enemy before ioyning, and all the time of fight, even whilest they are at pushe of pike; where the musketier, there placed, must either idly look on, or else playeng with his musket, most of all endannger his owne friendes. Neither is the force of arrowes so weake, as is immagined, nor not in the arming of our dayes. For the pike albeit hee haue his head and body covered, yet are his legges, and feete, his armes, and handes open to woundes: any of which parts being wounded bringes a disability of service. To say nothing of his face, and eyes, before which the showers of arrowes falling like a tempest without intermission, must needes breed a remedilesse terrour, and make him thinke rather of saving himselfe, then offending his enemy. The musketier being also unarmed is as subiect to the shotte of arrowes, as the archer is to the shotte of the musket; and the arrow touching any vitall parte, as much taketh away life, as doth the musket. Lastly a horse-man for his owne person (I must confesse) is safe enough from the daunger of arrowes by reason of his armour but his horse, being a faire and large mark, and having neither barbe, nor pectorall, nor ought else to hide his head or breast, how can hee escape woundes? Witnesse our fieldes in France, where our Archers alwayes beate the frenche horse, being barbed, and better armed, then our horse are, at this day. And for the bloudy effect of bowes the story of Plutarch is worth the rehering. He, in the life of Crassus hath thus: The Parthians onposing the Cataphracts against the Roman horse, the other Persians galloping heer and there dispersedly, and troubling the face of the field, broke vp from the bottom, hills offand, that raised infinite dust, whereby the Romans lost their sight and voice: and thronging together, & thrusting one another were wounded, and died not a simple, or quicke deathe, but tormented with convulsions

^a Plut. in Sylla.

^b Plutarch in Crasso.

convulsions and panges of grief, wallowing vp, and downe, in the sande to breake the arrowes in their woundes, or else endeavouring to pluck out the hooked heades, which had pierced vaines and sinewes, renting a freshe themselves, & adding torment to torment: so that many died in this manner, & the rest became vnprofitable. And when Publius Crassus desired them once more to charge the Cataphracts, they shewed their handes nailed to their targets, and their feet fastened to the grownde, whereby they were vnable either to fly, or fight. These wonders did the Parthian bowes, which notwithstanding were not to bee compared to our auncient English bowes, either for strength, or farre shooting. And that wee may not seeme to rely vpon antiquity alone. ^a The battaile of Curzolare (commonly called the battaile of Lepanto) fought in our dayes betwixt the Turkes, & Christians by sea may serue for an experience of the service of bowes and arrowes. In which there died of the Christians by the arrowes of the Turkes aboue five thousand, albeit they were in galleyes and ships, and had their blindes pretended to saue from sight, and mark of the Turks, where as the artillery of all sorts of the Christians consumed not so many Turkes: notwithstanding the Christians had the victory. Nowe then for vs to leaue the bowe, being a weapon of so great efficacy, so ready, so familiar, and as it were so domesticall to our nation, to which wee were wont to bee accustomed from our Cradle, because other nations take themselves to the Musket, bath not so much as any shewe of reason. Other nations may well forbear that, they never had. Neither Italian, nor Spaniard, nor Frenche, nor Dutche, haue these five hundred years, been accounted Archers. It was a skill almost appropriated to our nation. By it, wee gayned the battailes of Cressy, of Poitiers, of Agincourt, in France: of Navarre, in Spaine: By it, wee made our selues famous over Christendome. And to giue it over vpon a conceit onely (for noe experience can say that our bowe was ever beaten out of the field by the musket) will proue an immitation of Asops dogge, whoe carieng a piece of fleshe in his mouth ouer a river, and seing the shadowe in the water, snatched at the shadowe, and left the fleshe. I speake not this to a bafe the service of muskets, which all men must acknowledge to bee great; I onely shewe, there may bee good vse of bowes, if our archers were such, as they were wont: which is not to bee dispaired, and will easily come with exercise.

^a Patric. paral. mil. part. 2. 39

8 Dartes] The names of dartes are diuers in the Greek Story. A Darte is often called Acontion: and thereof cometh Acontizo, to throwe a darte, and darter s are called ^b Acontistæ. So doth Ælian heere terme a darte. Sometimes a darte is termed Palton of the verbe παλλω signifieng to shake or make quiver. The word Palton is much vsed in ^c Arrian and ^d Xenophon especially, when they speake of the Persian dartes. Yet ^e Diodorus Siculus nameth the Persian darte Saunion: which name also is giuen to a Græcian darte by Plutarch, and by the same Diodorus. Sometimes a darte is named Doration: Doru, as I said, being a Speare, and Doration according to Suidas, a little speare, or darte. Ælian vseth the word in this Chap. Lonche, albeit it properly signify the head of speare, or darte, yet doth it sometimes signify the darte it self. So is it taken in ^f Xenophon, when hee telleth, that slieng weapons began to walk on all sides, λέρχαι (that is dartes) arrowes, and stones out of slinges, and some out of hands. And Diodorus Siculus hath ^h ἀκοντίζειν τὰς λόγχας, to throwe dartes, even in the actes of Alexander. Yet wee finde that speares were also cast vnder that name, and ⁱ Xenophon saith, that the Thebans cast Dorata against the Lacedæmonians. The Darte hath beene in vse amongst all nations. The matter, fashion, and force of the Roman darte may bee seene in ^k Vegetius, and in ^l Lipsius his Commentaries ad Polybium. The manner of the darting of the Macedonian armed appeareth in the fight betwixt Choragus, and Dioxippus before by mee mentioned: where wee find that Choragus cast

^b Xenop de exp. Cyri. lib. 3. 306. C
^c Arr. lib. 15. F
^d Xenoph. Cyr. lib. 19. D. lib. 4. 100. B & 108. C
^e Diod. Sicul. lib. 17. 572 & lib. 14. 21. v. 1. Poll. 1. 10. c. 31. pag. 491
^f Xenoph. de exp. Cyri. lib. 5. 352
^g Xenoph. de exp. Cyri. lib. 5. 352. C

^h Diod. Sicul. li. 17. 607 & 615.
ⁱ Xenoph. Hist. Græci. 5. 575 D.

^k Veget. li. 2. ca. 15.
^l Lipsiad Polyb. lib. 3. dialogo. 1.

first *ἡ δόρυ* ^a (Lanceam saith Curtius) at Dioxiippus, when hee thought him with in his reache. But the darters, heere spoken of, are of the light-armed. Such were the ^b Agrians in Alexanders Campe, whoe in all attempts of speed were employed by Alexander, and served to purpose by reason of their lightnesse. The darte of the Gracian was a slender shaven piece of wood, about three foote long, armed at one end with a head of iron with a sharpe point, to the end to pierce, whatsoever it should fall vpon. For the length, I giue, it differeth not from the Roman darte in Polybius: and Xenophon seemeth to affirme it, when speaking of the arrowes of the Carduchians, he saith they were longer, then two cubits, & addeth, the Gracians sent them backe againe at the enemy in stede of Dartes. About the middlest of these dartes they fastened a thong, which was called *ἀνέμορ*, wherein, inserting their forefinger, they launced the darte with more facility. Xenophon witnesseth it in the same place, and in another place hee saith, ^d Xenophon commaunded the targetiers to marche with their fingers in the thonges of their dartes, the archers with their arrowes nocked, the slingers with their scryppes full of stones, that they might be redy to let fly, when they were commaunded. These dartes were forcible enough to pierce armoures of that time, and that with them alone ^e Iphicrates overthrew and destroyed a whole Mora of the Lacedemonians, which people were accounted the best armed, and the most valiant of the Greekes before the Macedonians came in credit.

9 Stones.] There are heere mentioned two manner of throwing stones, the one with the sling, the other with hand alone, The stones, thrown with the sling, fly with much more violence, then the stones throwne with the hand: and, being cast with a skillfull and strong arm, they reache a greater way, then a man would thinke. And yet not so farre, as bullets throwne out of a sling, which by Xenophons report outreached the Persian arrowes. I have before touched the story: I will nowe lay downe Xenophons wordes. ^f The Gracians (those ten thousand, that returned out of Persia vnder the leading of Cherisophus, & Xenophon) had not marched farre, before Mithridates appeared againe with 200. horse, and 400. Archers, & slingers, which were very nimble & light. Hee came close vp to the Gracians as a friend. Being neer, some of his horse, & foote began to shoote, other to sling, & to wound the Gracians. The reare Commaunders of the Gracians were hardly bested. Yet could they doe nothing to anoy the enemy. For the Cretans shoote not so farre, as the Persians, & carieng noe armour of defence, they were faine to hide themselves with in the body of the armed; & the Darters were not able to reache the slingers of the enemy. Xenophon therefore having the rear, thought good to charge and follow the enemy. But hee was not able to overtake them, (for the Gracians had noe horse) & the Barbarian horsemen, shooting backward in their flight, wounded many of them, that gaue the chace. To remedy this inconvenience Xenophons advice was to provide horse as many, as they could. And hearing, that there were many Rhodians in the Campe, skillfull in slinging, whose slings reached twice as farre, as the Persian sling (for the Persians vsed stones, that filled the hand the Rhodians leaden bullets) hee likewise advised to arme them with slings, and vse their service. The next day the Gracians furnished out 50 horse, & 200. slingers. And when Mithridates shewed himselfe againe with a thousand horse, & foure thousand archers, & slingers, and came vp to charge, both the Rhodian bullets light amongst his troupes, and the 50 horse issuing forth fell vpon the enemy and put him to flight, and slew many of the foote in the chace, and tooke eightene horse. Wee may heere note two kind of slinges one with the stone, the other with the bullet: and besides, that the Rhodian sling with the bullet over-reached both Cretan, and Persian bowe: which was yet afterward more

^a Curt lib 9. 41.
^b Arr lib 1. 7.
A. D. & r. D. &
lib 3. 61. C

Polyb. li. 6. 468. E

^c Xenoph. de exp.
ped. Cyri. lib. 4.
§ 22. D. & Diod.
Siculi. lib 14. 41. r

^d Xenoph. de exp.
ped. Cyri. lib. 5.
§ 7. A.

^e Xenoph. H. R.
grac li. 5 § 29.

^f Xenoph. de exp.
ped. Cyri. lib. 3.
§ 6. B

more plainly declared, a when Tissaphernes charging the Gracians with his Persian archers, the Rhodian slings so terrified him, that both himselfe, and his troopes withdrew. And albeit hee followed a farre off, yet durst hee noe more approche, but suffered them quietly to marche all that day, and many other afterward. In this arte of slinging, although many nations laboured, yet were there very fewe, that excelled. The Bible maketh mention of seaven hundred Gybronites, whose skill was excellent in slinging. Of other nations none might compare with the^c Balears: of whom Diodorus Siculus writeth thus: Their armor is three slinges, whereof they haue one about their heades, another about their waste, the third in their hand. In warre they cast greater stones, then any other, and with such force, that they may seeme to bee sent out of a Catapult. Therefore in sieges and assaults of Cities they wound the defendants of the walles, and in the field breake targets, and head-pieces, and all defensiu armes. They ayme so certainly at any marke, that they seldome faile in hitting. The cause is their continuall practise from their childhode, their mothers continually enforcing them to sling, even when they are yet children. For setting vp bread vpon a poste, as a marke, they are not allowed to eate, vntill they hitte it, and haue it given them by their mothers to eate. So farre Diodorus Siculus: with whom^d Vegetius agreeeth. The same^e Vegetius saith that slinges were made either of flaxe, or of haire. The forme was that it had two ends, the one fastened to the hand, the other to let slippe, being broadest in the middest, lest the stone should fall out. Diodorus hath before expressed with what force a stone went out of a sling. ^f Vegetius addeth, that they are more violent, then any arrowe: piercing head-pieces, Curaces, and other armes. The same^g Vegetius limiteth the space of their reach to six hundred foote: and saith, that slinges at that distance were seene often to hitte the marke: and attributeth as much to archers. ^h There are, that affirme, that a leaden bullet sent out of a sling will melt with the vehement motion of the aire. Let the credit bee with the reporters. Wee haue not found that experiences in our pieces, which notwithstanding force out their bullet with fire, & that with greater violence, then any hand sling can doe. For stones to bee cast with the hand seeⁱ Vegetius. Polybius commendeth the vse of them.

10 The armour of the Argilos] What this Argilos should meane, I see learned doubt, and I haue little to say. Whether it come as a diminutive from *argos* (swift) or from a City of Thrace, called Argilos, or from any other originall I will not affirme. Heere if the text bee not corrupted, and the word crept in, or exchanged by the negligence of some copier, it must signifie a targetier. Which Ælians description maketh evident. That there was such a City in Thrace you shall finde in ^k Thucydides. And that the Thracian foote for the most part were Targetiers, I remember, I haue read in Xenophon. But then a question may againe arise, seeing the inhabitants of that City were not called argiloi but argilioi (for the City it self was called Argilos) why the Targetier should bee called Argilos, and not Argilios. The change is not great. Many such mistakings are to bee founde in transcribing of Copies. But I thinke rather there is an error in the text; and that for two causes. First because Ælian dividing the foote into three kindes, Armed, Targetiers, and light-armed, and discoursing of the armed and light-armed expressly by name, not so much as nameth the Targetier, but under the name of Argilos. Then for that^l Lipsius (whether hee had another copy of Ælian, I cannot tell) citing this very place of Ælian, citeth other wordes, then heere wee find. The Targetiers, saith hee, (out of

^a Xenoph. de exp. ped. Cyri lib. 3. 309 C

^b Ind. c. 20 v. 16
^c Liv. decad. 3. l. 8. 207

^d Veget. l. 1. c. 18
^e Veget. lib. 3. c. 14 in fine.

^f Veget. l. cap. 16

^g Veget. l. 2. c. 23

^h Onesand. ca. 19

ⁱ Veget. l. 2. c. 23

^k Thucy l. 4. § 28
C & l. 5. § 56. D

^l Lipsius ad Pol. lib. 1. 3. dialogo. 1 in fine.

Aliau, as hee pretendeth) vse, as it were, a middle kinde of arming. For their Target, called *Pelta*, is a litle light Target, and their pikes come much short of the Pikes of the armed. *Vnlesse* happily *Lipsius* haue borrowed the wordes out of *Suidas* imagining them to bee *Alians*, and so citeth them vnder his name. For I finde them in *Suidas* in the explication of military appellations: but I finde them in noe edition of *Aliau*, that hit herto hath beene printed.

II A litle flight target called *Pelta*] The forme of this litle target is diuersly expressed by diuers Authors. ^a The Scholiastes of *Thucydides* giueth it a *Terragonall* or *four sided* shape: with whom also inueth ^b *Suidas*, ^c *Hesychius* saith, *Pelta* is a litle target hauing noe circumference, meaning, I thinke, it is not rounde. Hee saith also it is a *Thracian* weapon: to both which significations *Suidas* agreeth. The *Thracians* vsed these kinds of Targets, and often sent these Targetiers to serue the *Gracians*. ^d *Nymphodorus* (seeking to make a league betwixt the *Athenians* and *Sitalces* King of *Thracia*) promised to procure *Sitalces* to send them an army of horse, and *Peltasts* (Targetiers.) *Xenophon* speaking of the *Thracians*, that assaulted his lodging, telleth, that after the Trumpet sounded, and many of his souldiers came to his aide, the *Thracians* fled casting, as their manner was, their Targets (*Peltas*) at their backs. ^e When *Dercyllidas* invaded *Bithynia*, *Seuthes* the K. of *Thrace* sent him horse and *Peltasts* (targetiers) to his aide. But the *Pelta*, that *Aliau* heere mentioneth, was rounde. ^f *Suidas* in the wordes, before alleaged by *Lipsius*, as out of *Aliau* called this target *Aspidice*: that is a litle *Aspis*, such as the *Macedonians* bore, which were without all question rounde. The invention of this *Pelta* is attributed to *Iphicrates* the *Athenian*. ^h For whereas the *Athenians* before his time vsed large round targets (*aspides*) which were not so easy to bee wielded, being heavy, he provided them litle targets to make them light, and quick for all service. He altered not the forme of the roundnesse, but diminished the weight, in abating of the breadth. ⁱ *Amilius Probus* saith, hee made them beare litle targets (*Peltas*) in steede of large rounde targets (*Parma*), where vpon they were ever after called *Peltastæ*. The invention therefore of this kinde of Target is attributed to *Iphicrates*. For the litle targets of other formes were long before the age of *Iphicrates*. ^k *Cyrus* the younger had *Gracian* Targetiers in his army: ^l and the *Gracians* at their returne out of *Persia*: and likewise ^m those, that ioyned with *Thrasibulus* to recover *Athens* out of the handes of the thirty Tyrants. All which were before *Iphicrates* time. ⁿ *Lipsius* taketh the *Pelta* to differ litle or nothing from the *Parma velitaris* of the *Romans*, which doubtlesse was round. ^o *Polybius* saith, the *Roman* horse-mens targets (*Parma*) were like to Cakes named *Popana*, which according to ^p *Suidas* were broad, rounde, thinne Cakes.

12 And his pike is much shorter] If it bee as *Diodorus Siculus* and *Amilius Probus* report, that *Iphicrates* was the inuenter of the armes of the Targetier, the pike should bee litle shorter, then the *Macedonian* pike. Hee gaue them litle targets for great Targets, and doubled the length of their pike, and sword. If the length of the pike were doubled, I cannot see, how it should come much shorte of the *Macedonian* Pike. But it may bee, they were long at first, and that afterward vse, and commodity brought them to a lesse size, to the end the souldier should bee nimble and ready at charges. But had the *Peltast* noe other armes, then are heere mentioned: Hee had. And first hee had a linen Curace for lightnesse sake, and then a sword of double length to his former sword. Further hee had dartes: *Xenophon* telleth that, in the battaile betwixt *Artaxerxes* & *Cyrus*, *Tisaphernes* charged the *Gracian* Targetiers, whoe divided themselves into two partes, and plied his horse with dartes as hee passed through them. The same *Xenophon* afterward telleth of the Targetiers vnder his commande, that hee directed them, to hold

^a Scholiast. *Thucyd.* lib. 1, 118
^b *Suidas* in *Pelte*
^c *Hesychius* in *Pelte*.

^d *Thucyd.* lib. 2, 118 C

^e *Xenoph.* de exp. *Cyri.* lib. 7, 420 B
^f *Xenoph.* hist. *Grac.* li. 3, 486 B

^g *Suidas* in *Indice*.

^h *Diod.* sicul. lib. 15, 408. *Amilius* *Probus* in *Iphicrat*

ⁱ *Amilius* *Probus* in *Iphicrat*.

^k *Xenoph.* de exp. *Cyri.* lib. 1, 263 C

^l *Xenoph.* ibid lib. 5, 347. A & lib. 3, 322 C & li. 4, 347 D, E

^m *Xenoph.* hist. *grac.* li. 3, 472. E
ⁿ *Lipsius* *Ana-*
^o *lept.* in 3. *Com-*
^p *ment.* in *Polyb.*
^q *Polyb.* lib. 6, 471. C

^r *Suidas* in *Popana*.

^q *Amil.* *Prob.* in *Iphicrat*.

^r *Xenoph.* de exp. *Cyri.* lib. 1, 270 D

^s *Xenoph.* ibid l. 7, 347. B

hold their fingers in the thongs of their darts, and be ready to throw, when hee gaue a signe: ^a And that these very Targetiers of Iphicrates with their darts and other misine weapons destroyed a whole Mora of the Lacedemonians without coming neere or closing with them. Tet ^b Leo giueth the Targetiers noe more, then targets, and speares (Dorata.) But in that (as in many other thinges) I make noe doubt, hee followeth Ælian, whose wordes also hee well nigh reteynes, as well in this place, as many other. In perusing the story of Alexander (in Arrian, the most faithfull historian of his deedes) I find noe Targetiers by the name of Peltastæ in all his army. The names of Armed, of archers, of Darters, of slingers I meete often: but not of Peltastæ. Which made mee once doubt, whether Alexander ever used them or noe. Since upon better consideration I am induced to thinke, though the name in the story faileth, Tet the kinde of souldiers, so armed, and so appointed, as Ælian describeth, may easily be found: and that vnder the name of Hypaspistæ. Which name albeit most usually signifie him, that carries another mans Target, yet is it also applied to souldiers, that are neither light, nor heavy-armed, of which kinde the Targetiers were, as a meane betwixt both. That Hypaspistes signifieth noe heavy-armed, may be evident by the wordes of Arrian: ^c Alexander, when hee sawe the streights of Cilicia possessed with a strong garrd, left Parmenio behinde withall, that were heavy armed, himselfe about the first watche taking the Hypaspistæ, and the Archers, and the Agrians (who were darters, as I haue shewed) led on in the night toward the streights, purposing to fall vpon the watche, before hee was looked for. Hee left all the heavy-armed with Parmenio, and tooke the Hypaspistæ with him. And in another place hee saith: ^d Alexander commaunded the Hypaspistæ first to passe the river, and after them the Macedonian armed. Hee distinguisheth the Hypaspistæ from the armed. And straight after: ^e Three dayes after Alexander vnderstanding that Cleitus & Glaucias were ill lodged with their army, & neither held watche, nor had cast a trenche for their owne security (for they imagined Alexander marched away for feare) and that their Campe was stretched out to a needlesse length, secretly repassed the river a litle before night, leading with him the Hypaspists, and the archers, and the Agrians, and the Phalanges of Perdicas and Coenus. And in the same booke at the assault of Thebes, when Perdicas had engaged himselfe and brought Amyntas with his troups in the same danger, Alexander lothe to leaue them in hazard, advanced with the rest of his army, and gaue a signe to the archers and Agrians to enter the trenche, the Agemata (Livy translateth them legions) and Hypaspists hee held without. So that in all these places hee distinguisheth them from the heavy armed, and maketh the Hypaspists one, the heavy-armed another. I might alleage other passages out of the same author, but these will suffice. That they were not of the light armed may be proued by the same places of Arrian. Where they are alwaies distinguished from the archers and Darters, They targets make them unfit for slingers, and mention of slingers I find in other places. The very name sheweth that they carry targets, and the great Etymologicon alloweth them spears beside their targets Whereby they are clearly exempted from the light armed It remaineth then, that they be the peltastæ, which Ælian heere speaketh of, especially since they were armed with target and speare, which armes hee giueth to his targetiers, and to no other, except it be to the armed.

13 Cataphracts] The horsemen are diuided into two kinds, Cataphracts (complete armed) and not Cataphracts. Cataphracts are those, that cover themselves and horse with armor. Not Cataphracts, that fight with launces, or with sling weapons. Livy termeth Cataphracts (Loricatos) because they wore cuirasses. The other sort are either launciers or Acrobolists. Acrobolists came not to the shooke, but plyed the enemy a farre off with

^a Xenoph. histo. grac. lib. 5. 529

^b Leo cap. 6 §.

³⁷

^c Arr. lib. 1. 32. E

^d Arr. lib. 1. 7. A.

^e Arr. lib. 1. 9. B

^f Liv. decad. 4. lib. 5.

flieng weapons. The Launciers closed, and charged the ennemy with their launces. The word Cataphrasso (to cover with armes) giveth name to the horsemen Cataphraets: and as the horsemen are called Cataphraets, so is the furniture of horse and man called Cataphragma. How they were armed Aelian sheweth when he saith they cover themselves and their horses with armour yet was it not always, that the whole horse

^a Xenoph Cyro. lib. 6. 164. A

^b Xenoph de exp. Cyro. lib. 1. 143. D.

was armed. ^a For Xenophon speaking of the Persians in the time of the elder Cyrus, saith, they armed their horses with frontlets and pectoralls & covers for their thighs. As much hee saith of ^b the six hundred horse that followed Cyrus the younger against Artaxerxes, saying they wanted cover for their thighs. The horsemen themselves he giveth great Curasses, and cuisses, and head pieces. So it appeareth that the horse were not all over armed, but onely their heads their breasts and their forethighes. Yet Plutarch speaking of the Cataphraets in the time of Lucullus, saith, their leggs, and thighs were unarmed. Concerning the Parthians Suidas, I know not out of what Author, hath thus: The Curasse of the Parthian horsemen is made in this manner: The part before covereth his breast, and thighs, and his hands to the fingers end, and his leggs. The hinder-part, his backe, and necke, and all his head. There are buttons made for the sides, with which both the parts being fastened, it maketh the whole horsemen seem, as if hee were made of iron. The iron neither hindereth the stretching out, nor the gathering vp of his limbs, it is so exactly fitted to the nature, and sife of all parts of the body. Likewise they arme their whole horse with iron, except his hooves, because their owne armor would little availe, in case their horse miscaried. Curtius describeth the forme in the Persian horsemen; whose furniture, hee saith, was made of plate fastened together in

^c Appi in Parth. 143. D

continued dependances of scales of iron. ^c Appian speaking how the Parthians seeking to terrify Crassus, and his army, upon the suddaine cast away the covers of their armour, and both themselves appeared in shining curasses, and head-pieces the Margian iron of which they were made darting forth a shining, and dispersed twinkling light, and their horses glistring in brasen, and iron furniture. Yet doth Appian in the same place note, that the bellies of these horse, was not armed. ^d For the french horsemen, saith he, that

^d Appian in Parthier 13. D. & Plut in Crasso.

followed young Crassus, when they perceived, how little they prevailed with their staves against the sure, and unpierceable armour of the Parthians, lighting from their owne, and creeping vnder the Parthian horses, stroke them into the bellies, and they impatient of paine and flinzing heere, and there, and treading vnder foote, as well their riders as their enemies, died in the place. Plutarch hath the like. The Cataphraets, beside their armour of defence, had a lance, or

^e Plut. in Lucul.

horsemans staffe, to fight with all. ^e Plutarch affirmes it: Lucullus, saith hee, after hee sawe Tigranes his Cataphraet horsemen (whoe were of most account) defended, as it were, by a hill, that had the ground aboue plaine, and broad, & the ascent (which was about fower furlongs in length) not very hard, or steepe, commaunded the Thracian, and gaule horsemen, hee had, to give vpon the flanke, and to put by the launces with their swords: For the onely strength of the Cataphraet is his lance, and it alone hee is able to vse either in defence of himselfe, or annoying the enimie: being by reason of the weight and harshnes of his furniture like a man shutte, and locked vp in a wall. Hether- to Plutarch. Like wise the Parthian Cataphraets, albeit they vsd bowe, and arrows yet they

^f Plut. in Anton.

had also launces, with which they came to the shooke with the enimie. ^f When the armie of Anthony (saith the same Plutarch) sawe the Parthians ready to give on, the armed turning their faces about toward the enimie, rooke in the light armed, and shutt them vp with in their battels: themselves kneeling vpon one knee, held

held out their targets before, the second ranks with their targets covered the heads, and upper parts of the foremost, & the following ranks did the like one for another, the figure was like the tiling of a house, & represented a shew worth the seeing, and was the surest defence that might be, to make the arrows glance off, without harme doing. The Parthians imagining this kneeling proceeded from wearinesse, and faintnesse, layed aside their bowes, and taking in hand their lances, ranne vpon the Romans, whose giuing a iointe shewte sprung vp presently, and striking them with their darts, slawe the first, and put the rest to flight. *By these two testimonies the lance of the Cataphract is clearly proved. In what manner the Cataphracts came to fight, Nazarius (cited by Stewechius) sheweth plainly in a Panegyrick of his. The Cataphracts, saith hee, in whome was the principall strength of the field, vse this discipline in charging. After closing their files, they keepe an equalitie in moving forward to charge, & being free from wounds, they break without difficulty any strength of battell opposed against them. They are saide to be free from wounds, because both themselves & horses (especially before) are covered with sure armes. Their moving must be slow, because of the weight of their armes, which slownesse was recompenced with the violence of their charge, which neither horse, nor foote was able to resist. And yet they had neither incovenience, in that, being overthrowne, or slipping, or falling to the ground, neither horse, nor man, were able easily to raise themselves againe. Such was the weight of their armour.*

Stewechius in
com. cent. ad. 22.
caput lib. 8. ve-
get.

a Appian in
Parthicus 146. A.

14. *Launciers are such] Launciers, saith Ælian, ioine with the enemy, & fight hard to hand with the lance. And did not the Cataphracts so? They did, but their armour differed much. The Cataphracts both horse, and man, were all over armed. The horse of the Launciers was not armed, and himselfe, albeit hee were armed, yet not so armed, but that many parts of his body were bare of armes. And his armour came much short of the compleate. Arrian saith that the Macedonians being launciers were not able to encounter with the Scythians, whose were Cataphracts, both because of their number, and also of their manner of arming. And as the Launciers armour was not so heauie, as the Compleate, so was it more heauie, then the armour of the foote. Xenophon seemeth to signifie so much, telling of himselfe, that taking the targetiers of the front, and some out of the midst of the hollow square battaile, and three hundred chosen men, that Cherisophus had with him in the front, hee marched away with all speed to seile vpon the toppe of a certaine hill. And exhorting his souldiers to haste, you may well, quoth Sotridas, the Sicionian, talke of haste, that are on horseback. I, in the meane time with this heauie target, am scarce able to marche. Xenophon hearing this, streight dismounted, and disranking Sotridas, tooke away his target, and with it on his shoulder continued his hast in marching. By chance hee had on at that time a horsemans armour, where with although he were overpressed, yet slacked hee nothing of his pace. The rest of the souldiers beating and reviling Sotridas compelled him both to his target, and place againe. At last they gained the hill, they purposed, and made the enemy abandon the nether ground. Xenophon was heere overpressed with the horsemans armour. If it had beene but equall in weight with a foote mans, hee might, as well haue endured it, as the rest. Plutarch sheweth likewise the weight of the horsemans armour. Philoparmen, saith hee, willing yet to giue more strength to the Kings party (hee meaneth Antigonus, the gardian of Phillip afterward King of Macedonia) & to come to hands with the enemy that was already in route, lighted from his horse, and in a horsemans Curace, and heauie armour,*

b Xenoph. de exa-
ped. Cyr. l. 3. 382.

Plutarch in Philo-
pomen.

a Polyb. lib. 6.
471. B

armour, wrestling hardly, and laboriouslye on foote with the ground, that was rough, & full of brooks, & ditches, hee was strooken through the thighes with a darte: the stroke beinge not daungerous, but forceble, so that the head passed through both his thighes. Hence both the heavinesse of the Launciers furniture may bee seen, and that Philopæmens thighes were unarmed, through both which at once hee was wounded with a darte: And so the Launcier not so surely armed, as the Cataphract. The armes, that the Launcier bore are described by ^a Polybius speaking of the armes of the Roman horsemen; who writeth thus: The armour of their horsemen is at this day like the Græcian. Of old they had noe curaces, but fought in short gownes girded to them. By reason whereof they were ready, & actiue to alight from, and gett vp quickly, on their horses. But their fight was dangerous with the enemy. because they wanted armes. Their staues had two incommodities. For, being made slender and quivering, they neither could touche the mark, they aymed at, and most of them, shaken with the motion of the horse, fell out to bee broken, before the head touched, or fastened vpon any thing. Ioyne, that, having no iron point at the butt end, they served but for one stroke onely, and that at the first. And yet the head being broken of, the remnant of the staffe was of noe vse. The targets they had, were made of oxe-hyde in forme like to cakes named *Popana*, which are vsed in sacrifices. And they were neither fitte to encounter the enemy, by reason they had noe stiffnesse or fastnesse in resistance, and being resolved, and soaked, or putrified with raine, they could not bee any thing worthe. Finding these inconveniences by experience, they quickly chaunged for the Græcian armour; In which the first stroke of the head of the staffe is certeyne, and worketh the designed effect, by reason of the forme, which is not quivering, but stiffe and sturdy: & likewise turning forward the butte end, which is armed with a sharpe point, they might therewith fasten a sound, and forcible blowe vpon the enemy. The like may be said of the Targets, which both in charging, and defending, haue a sure & vnfailable vse. Which they noe sooner saw, then imitated. For the Romans, if any other nation, are good to change their fashions, and to choose that, which is best, wheresoever they finde it. The Launcier then had a Curace, a head-piece, a lance, and a sword for his armes, and this was generall in Launciers; but some had besides a target, and were therefore called targetiers. The Launciers were called in greeke Doratophoroi, or Xestophoroi: two seuerall appellations in shewe, but signifieng in deed but one thing, the one being derived from the matter, the other from the forme of the lance. ^b Doru, as I said before, signifieth wood: and because all the Launciers armes excepting the lance, were of other matter, then wood, the lance was called Doru, (of the wood) and the Launciers Doratophoroi. As for Xyston, or Xeston (for they signify one thing) it commeth of the verbe Xuo, or Xeo to shauē, or polish (as our ioyners doe) and the lances, being made of wood shaven, or polished, are named Xysta, or Xesta, of the forme (as I said) that is given them by shauing, and the Launciers, that beare these lances, Xestophoroi, or Xystophoroi. And heere I am once to note for all, that wee are not to presse wordes according to the proper signification of their primitives, from whence they are derived. For considering there are more things, then names of things (as Logicians say) the most copious language, that is cannot giue proper names to all. Heereof come the wordes of diuers significations. And howsoever names seeme at first rough & straunge, vse, and custome maketh them smooth, and giues them passage. As the coyne of a Prince is currant by the stamp, bee setteth vpon the mettalle, what mettalle so euer it bee, fine, or base.

^b Art. counfounded Xyston and Doru, lib 1. 15. F.

16 Acrobolists] *The word importeth such, as throwe aloft, or from alofte. Ballo signifieth to throwe: Acron, the highest, or the uttermost. By common vsage Acrobolizo is taken for to dart, and by consequent to skirmish a farre of. Because such as cast flinging weapons, as darts, and stones, and the like, came not to stedfast fight, but lay aloofe, and onely throwe their weapons at the enemy, and of so doing are called Acrobolists. Acrobolismos in Polybius is interpreted Skirmishing. And^a Diodorus Siculus ioyneth Acrobolismos, and a short meddley in fight together,^b which Xenophon termeth Acrobolisis by another word flowing from the same fountaine.*

^a Diodor. Sicul. lib. 15. 408.
^b Xenop. de exp. Cytil. lib. 3. 309. C.

17 Tarentines] *They are so called of a Citty in Italy Tarentum by name, the inhabitants whereof, that were horsemen, vsed this manner of fight. But he maketh two kinds of Tarentines; one, that ever fought a farre of with darts, and never came to hand with the enemy, the other, that after a dart or two cast, came close vp, and fought hand to hand. ^c Livy speaketh of a third kind of Tarentines, who vsed in fight two horses at once made fast together, and one being weary, leaped vpon the backe of the other.*

^c Liv. decad. 4. lib. 5. 24. C.

18 Some vse darts a farre of] *Of the manner of fight of these horsemen, the passage of Xenophon is worth repeating. ^d After these things done, saith hee, the aide of Dionysius (which hee sent the Lacedemonians) arrived, being more, then twenty Gallies. They brought French, and Spaniards, and aboue fifty horse. The next day the Thebans, and their confederats, embattailing their armie, and filling therewith the whole plaine even to the sea-side, & to the hills, that lay about the City (of Corinth) destroyed whatsoever, might serue to any vse. The horsemen of the Athenians, and Corinthians, seeing the strength, and multitude of the enemy, came not neere vnto them: but the hoismen of Dionysius, albeit fewe in number, galloping heere, and there, dispersedly, and putting spurs to their horse, charged them with their darts, and in case the enemy followed, they returned with all speed, and then turned againe, and threw darts afresh. In doing these things they vsed to alight from their horse, and rest themselues, and if any of the enemy singled out to fall vpon them, leaping quickly againe to horse-backe, they fled: and being pursued any distance from the army, as soone as those that pursued them retired, the Tarentines followed, and plyed them with their darts, and put them to great distresse: forcing the whole armie to advance, and retire, as they list themselues. So farre Xenophon. Another example I will adde out of Livy of the Numidians, whose manner of fight is all one with the Tarentine manner. ^e In Liguria saith hee, nothing worthy of memorie was done a long time. At the end of the yeare all things were brought to extreame hasard. For both the Consuls camp, being assaulted, was hardly defended, and not long after, when the armie was ledd through a forrest, the way whereof was streight, and narrowe, the Ligurians possessed themselues of the mouth of the straights. Through which when the Consull could find no passage, hee turned about his armie, and purposed to reduct it, the way he came. But the mouth of those straights was likewise possessed by a part of the enemies forces. And now the remembrance of the Desaster of Caudium presented it self not onely to the minds, but even almost to the eyes of euery man. There were wellnigh eight hundred Numidian horse at that time in the camp. The Commaunder of them promised the Consull to breake through on which side, hee pleased; onely he desired to know on which side most hamblets, and villages were. Vpon them, said hee, I will fall, and sett the houses on fire presently, that, that feare may*

^d Xenoph. Hist. Græc. lib. 7. 617. C.

^e Liv. decad. 4. lib. 5. 83. B.

compell

compell the Ligurians to forsake the streights, they hould, and runne severall wayes to defend their owne. The Consul much commended the man, and laded him with hopes of promises. The Numidians vp to horse, and began to ride heere and there, before the enemies gards, provoking yet no man. Nothing at the first sight was more contemptible. The horse, and men, were little, and leane. The horsman vngirded, and vnarmed, saving that hee carried darts; the horse without a bridle galloping deformedly with a stiffe neck, and a head thrust out at length. They purposely augmenting this contempt fled from their horses, and dallied, and sported, to bring the enemy to a gaze. Wherefore the enemy, which at first were intentive, and ready for a charge, became gazers on, and the most part vnarmed themselves, & sett downe vpon the ground. The Numidians rode vp neerer, and then backe againe, and by little, and little, got to the skirts of the forest; as if their horses, being resty, had caried them forward against their wills. At last, putting spurs to, they broke through the midst of their enemies gards, & entring into a larger field, they sett fire on all the houses next the way; then burned they the next village, and wasted, and filled, all things with fire, and sword. The smoke first scene, then the cry of the people affrighted, lastly old men, and children, flieng for succor, raised a tumult in the campe. Therefore without counsell or commaund every man of himself ranne to the defence of his owne, and in a moment both the enemies camp was forsaken, & the Consul, delivered from his siege, came to the place intended. *By these two examples the kinde of fight, that*

^a Polyb. lib. 2.
2:5.B.

these darters one horse backe maintained, may be perceived, which was not to come neer the enemy, but to keep a loose, and lett their darts fly. Besides not to obserue any order in files, or rankes, but straglingly to gallop the field, seeking by their disbanding to tolle the enemy out of his strength, and so to worke their advantage. And albeit in the second example, the Numidians vsed not their darts, yet they would haue done it, if need had beene; and you shall find in other places of ^b Livy, and Polybius, they did vsually, as also in ^c Cesar.

^b Liv. deead. 3.
li. 2. 52. C. & Polyb. lib. 3. 224. B.
^c Cesar de bell.
ag African. 4:5

19 After they haue spent one or two] *These darters on horsebacke differ from the other before mentioned, because at the last they ioine, and fight hand to hand with the enemy; which the other did not. And what fight they with all: not with launce; for then should they be Launciers, of whom wee haue spoken. But they fight with battel-axes, swordes, and such other short weapons. Suidas affirmeth it, alleged by ^d Arcerius: These, saith hee, at first cast light darts a farre off, and afterward approaching, ioine with the enemy, fighting with battell-axes, or swords; which kind they call light-horsemen.*

^d Arcer. in notis
ad Aelian. pag.
8:7.

20 The horsemen, that vse bowes] *I need not alledge any thing to shewe that the Scythians were good archers. It is knowne to any man, that is not ignorant of History. I will onely note, that in flieng from the enemy, they harmed as much, as in falling on. For as they fled they turned half their bodies backward, and shotte at him, that followed, and expected noe such thing. Of which fashion of fight Plutarck giueth this iudgement. The Parthians, saith hee, in their flight shoote backward, & doe it best of all other, except the Scythians; the invention being witty, both to saue themselves by that defence, and also to take away the shame of flight. That which Plutarck attributeth to the Scythians and Parthians, ^e Xenophon saith, the Persians vsed also, both for manner of fight, and flight.*

^e Plutar. in Cras.
& Appian in Par.
th. 6. 14 C.

^f Xenoph. de exp.
ped. Cyri. lib. 3.
306. D.

The framing of a Phalange, and definition of
the art Tactick.

CHAP. III.

BVt seeing every Phalange containeth an vniting of *bodies*, offices of command, orders in place, a Convenient number of men, and wordes of *Direction* aswell for daily exercise, or trayning, as for true *fights*, It seemeth necessary to deduce euery of these things into perticularity. The first labour therefore in the art Tactick is for a *Generall* out of a multitude, that cometh to hand confused, to choose the fittest men, and dispose them into convenient places (that is to order them into *files*, and *bodies*) and of the whole number to proportion a reasonable leuie, & fitting the service in hand. For to dispose and enable an Army, skillfully to march, to encampe, & to embattaile, is a matter of no small consequence. In asmuch as we often find mightie Armies through their disorder to haue been defeated by a handfull of men wel disciplined & exercised. Wherefore *Aneas* defineth this art to bee a science of warlike motion: *Polybius*, To be a skill whereby a man taking a multitude serviceable ordereth it into files, and bodies, and instructeth it sufficiently in all things pertayning to warre.

Notes.

1 **T**HE first labour] After prouision of armour followeth choice of men. What men, and out of what climats, and of what profession, and of what age, and of what constitution of body, and of what education, are to be chosen, because *Ælian* referreth to the discretion of the *Generall*, not setting downe any particular, I will likewise passe over, noting onely some places, where hee, that is disposed to seeke, may finde the circumstances of choice of souldiers. *Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 1. 32. A. B. Polyb. lib. 6. 406. C. Et Lips. ad Polyb. lib. 1. Dialogo. 2. 3. 4. 5. Veget. lib. 1. cap. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. Et Stewechius ad hac omnia cap. 31.*

2 A reasonable leuie and fitting the service] *Levyes* are to be made according to the warre, which is undertaken. The enimie is not alwaies of one strength. Sometimes the forces, against which wee are to lead our armie, are more, sometimes lesse. The Romans, if the number of enimies were not very great, vsed but a *Consular Armie*; which consisted of two legions of Romans, and of as many foote of their Allies; when greatest, onely ioyned two *Consular* armies together. And for Allies their foote, as I said, was equall with the Roman foote, their horse were treble as many, and the Romans having three hundred horse to a Legion, the Allies had nine hundred. Yet in case of great necessitie, we read, that the number of the Legions was increased in a *Consular* armie. *Polybius* reporteth that, a little before the battaile of *Cannæ*, the *Consuls* *Lucius Æmilius*, and *C. Terentius*, had allowed in their armie, which they led against *Anniball*, eight Legions, which never was done before. The great being to invade the Kingdome of Persia, which for wealth, multitude of men, and largenesse of Territorie, was esteemed the richest, mightiest, and greatest Empire at that time in the world, had not in his armie above one and thirty thousand foote, and five thousand, and odde, horse. Armies composed of multitudes are neither fitt to bee guided, and commanded, nor yet to bee provided for.

See Leo cap. 4 § 47 & cap. 12 § 4.

a polyb li. 1. 212
B. polyb. lib. 3. 257.
C.

polyb lib. 6. 407
C.

b Diod. Sicul. lib. 17. 71.

c Veget. li. 3. c. 1

D

And

^a Frontin. lib. 4.
cap. 2.

^b Xenop. in Age-
filao.

And hee that trusteth to multitudes, esteemeth not greatly the valour of his souldiers. ^a Xerxes saide, he was not foiled by the Gracians through default of number, but because hee wanted men. As it is folly to leuy more men, then is needfull, so is it rashnesse, or rather madnesse to put a few souldiers to hasard against forces, that exceed in number, and valour. Briefly all levies are to bee tempered with consideration of persons, times, places, and other circumstances.

3 For to dispose and enable an Armie] Heere we sett downe in a word, as it were, the principall heads of the art of warre, Marching, Incamping, and embattailing; to which heads all other may very well bee referred. And of these three ^aAlian handleth in this treatise but two, namely embattailing, and marching: of embattailing, so much, as pertaineth to forming of a common Macedonian Phalange; of Marching, no more, then belongeth to embattailing in a march, that is to ordering of your men in that figure, which shall yeald most advantage against the enemy, that meeteth you; excepting that hee shortly toucheth the marshalling of baggage in your marche. The other considerations of marching, as laying, or avoyding ambushes, sending out to discover, when to march by night, when by day, how to deceiue and avoyde the enemy lyeng neere, remedies against horse, against shotte, against multitudes, passages of mountaines, of woods, of rivers, of plaines, of drye, and sandy places, these, I say, and such like, hee toucheth not in a word. And for the skill of encamping, which comprehendeth the seating of your camp, and provision of all things belonging thereto, as also the siege, and defence of Citties, and fortresses, hee likewise passeth it over with silence, as a thing not incident to his purposed discourse.

^c Veget. lib. 1. ca.
23.

4 A handfull of men well disciplined and exercised] What exercise doth for the making of good souldiers, experience of former times will teache. It hath been the manner of all famous generalls to bring their souldiers to perfection by exercise. ^c Vegetius saith very well, It is not length of life, or number of yeares, that teacheth the art of warre, but continuall discipline & meditation of armes. Let a souldier serue never so many years, so long, as hee is vnexercised, hee shall bee still a raw souldier. The knowledge and science of armes maketh a souldier, which is not gayed but by action. As long as a souldier handleth not his weapons, hee is noe Actor, but a looker on. For as all abilities in artes (which are called Habits) arise out of a number of actions preceeding, so can noe man attayne to a perfect knowledge of armes, till hee haue with care, and diligence, employed his study and labour therein, and upon the foundation of practise raised the frame of sound and perfect skill. Noe man is naturally borne a souldier. One may more incline to warre then another, but the skill commeth not without industry and paines. ^d Plutarch saith, that it is neither Eurotas nor the

^p Plut. in Pelop.

^e Plut. in Lycar.

place betwixt Babyx and Gnacion, that bringeth forth valiant and warlike men, but they are to bee fownd in all places, where youth is bred vp in shame of vice, and boldnesse to vndergoe perill for vertues sake. Eurotas was a river neere Lacedamon; ^e Babyx and Gnacion two rivers within the same City. The Lacedamonians were accounted the most valiant people of Greece. And Plutarch speaketh this of the victory, which the Thebans had against the Lacedamonians; The Thebans, which till that day had noe reputation of valour; but afterward by exercise, & vse of armes, under Epaminondas, and Pelopidas, became the bravest souldiers of Greece: Not unlike was the saying of Pyrrhus to his muster-master: choofe you, said hee, good bodies, and I will make them good souldiers. The strength of the body is requisite in a souldier to vndergoe the labours of warre; ^f but exercise it is that giveth the perfect skill, and the desire to handle weapons. Therefore ^g as Demosthenes, being demanded what was the first and principall thing in the arte Oratory, answered Action,

^f Veget. li. 1. ca. 1
^g Cicero. in Bruto
22.

what

what the second, Action, what the third, Action: So may wee truly say, that in the art military exercise is not onely the first, second, & third, principall thing to make a souldier, but also all in all. Ælian speaketh not of exercise but in Generall: what particuler exercise is fitt for a souldier, hee, that desireth to knowe, let him reade. Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 2. 42. B. C. & lib. 3. 77. C. D. Veget. lib. 1. ad caput. 9. ad caput. 19. & lib. 2. caput. 23. 24. Iust. Lips. comment. ad Polyb. lib. 5. dialog. 14. Leo. caput. 7. Patric. Parallel. parte 2. 139. Now for the victories, that haue bene obteyned by a small number of men well exercised, against a multitude unskillfull, and vntained, I need, say nothing. Histories are plentiful witnesses therein. I will onely recite one example wherein the difference may bee scene not between skillfull, and unskillfull, but between skillfull, and skillfull both enured to labour, and both brought vp vnder the same practise, and discipline of Armes. At what time, after the death of Alexander the great, his chiefeest Commanders fell at oddes emongest themselves; and sought every man to establishe himself in the possession of his Conquests, it chaunced, that Antigonus, and Eumenes came together in two sundry battailes. In the first Antigonus had in his army about 28000. foote, 8500. horse, & 65. Elephants; Eumenes lesse foote, 17000. in all (but emongest them 3000. Argyraspides, whoe had served in all Alexanders battailes, & were invincible, & strok a great feare into the enemies harts) & about the number of horse, his enemy had, & 80. Elephants: ^a When the foote came to ioyn, saith Diodorus Siculus, the fight continewd a good while, & at last, many falling on either side, Eumenes his foote had the better by reason of the valour of the Macedonian Argyraspides. They, albeit they were stroken in years, yet in regard of the manifold perills, they had been in, excelled in courage, & skill of fight, in so much that no man was able to withstand them. And therefore being but 3000. in number, they were notwithstanding sett against the enemy, as the strength of the whole army. In the other battaile he speaketh of their age. ^b At that time, saith he, the yongest of the Argyraspides were noe lesse, then 60. years olde, or thereabout, the most of the rest about 70. & some were elder, al of the vnmatcheable in skill & readinesse of fight, & strength of body; such was their dexterity, and courage gathered in continuance of dangers, which they had passed. Afterward rehearsing the battaile, he saith: The Argyraspides setting themselves close, and with liuely force falling vpon the enemy, killed some, and put other some to flight. And fought against the whole Phalange of the enemy with irresistable fury, not loosing one of their owne men, & yet through skill & manhood slaying of the enemy about 5000. & routed their whole foote, which in number were many times more, then themselves. Thus writeth Diodorus Siculus of the olde practised Macedonians: who yet fought not against straungers, or rawe souldiers, or such, as were newly brought into the field, but against men of their owne nation, that had long handled armes, & wonne many victories, & been instituted, and trained in the same discipline and course military, that they themselves had been before: Such difference long practise, and experience wrought in the one against the other.

^a Diodor. Sicul.
lib. 19. 6. 7.

^b Diodor. Sicul.
lib. 19. 693.

What a file, or Decury is, and of how many
men it consisteth.

CHAP. IIII.

TO order into files is ^r to make files. A file is a number of men beginning at one Leader, and continueing in order of followers to the last man.

The number of a *file* is diversly given, ^a for some allow it eight, some twelue, and some sixteen men. Wee for this time will retaine the number of sixteen, both because that number is proportionable to the indifferent length of a *Phalange*, and also, if vse require at any time to double the depth thereof, and to giue it thirty two men, or to lessen, and contract it, and make it but eight; neither of both shall hinder the service of the *light-armed* behinde, ^a for whether they vse *Darts*, or *slings*, or *Arrowes*, they may easelie with their flieng weapons overreache the depth of the *Phalange*.

Notes.

NExt after arming, and choyce of souldiers, it followeth to put them in order for service, that is first to file them, then to band them (which is ioyning of files) and lastly to embattaile them, which is to make a *Phalange*. Of these in the following chapters.

I To make files] The Tacticks haue not expressed the precepts of this arte all in the same wordes. A file is heere called *Lochos*, the signification whereof is diuers. Sometimes it is taken for an ^a Ambushe, and *Lochan* signifiethe to lye in Ambush: it signifiethe beside a number of men, that are of one body, as it were, and vnder one commaunder, who is called *Lochagos*, and *Lochizo* is to sett in files.

^a Polyan. lib. 3.
in Iphicrat. § 24
Sc lib. 4. in Alex.
§ 21.

The number of this body hath beene diversly taken. The Thebans *Lochos Hieros* first instituted by ^b Gorgidas, or as other say by ^c Epaminondas, consisted of three hundred men. The *Lochos* of the ^d Lacedæmonians of fūe hundred and twelue.

^b Polyan. lib. 2.
in Gorgida.
^c Athen. dipnos.
lib. 43. 602.
^d Plut. in Pelop.
^e Xenoph. de exp.
ped. Cyri lib. 4.
§ 41. D

Xenophon in his returne out of Persia telleth, that the number of the ^e *Lochoi* of the Gracians, which hee ledde, was almost a hundred armed men. And when they chose extraordinarie men to preserue the *Plæsiū* (a hollow forme of square battaile where in the Gracians marched) from breaking, they appointed ^f six *Lochoi*, of a hundred a piece, for that purpose, and Commaunders to leade them. And after hee reckoneth seventy men to a *Lochos*. And in the first booke of Cyrus his expedition, hee telleth ^g of two *Lochoi* of the armed of the Regiment of Menon, that were slaine by the inhabitants of Cilicia, and counted them a hundred men. Cyrus in the same Xenophon commaundeth his *Lochos* to bee made of twenty foure men. But the *Lochos*, that *Ælian* heere speaketh of is a lesse number, namely

^f Xenoph. de exp.
ped. Cyri lib. 3.
§ 10. B

^g Xenoph. de exp.
ped. Cyri lib. 2.
§ 248.

sixteene, which was the file of the Macedonians, as appeareth by ^h *Arrian*, and ⁱ *Polybius*. Albeit *Arrian* calleth it not *Lochos*, but *Decas*; and *Polybius* the depth of the battaile. This number of sixteene was vsed by the Gracians also before King *Phillips* time, as appeareth by ^k Xenophon in his historie of the Gracians. And likewise by ^l *Thucydides*, who reporteth, that the *Siracusans* were so ordered against the *Athenians*. *Leo* saith it was the manner of the auncient warriors to make a file of sixteen, & calleth it a *Tetragonall* number.

^h Arrian lib. 7.
§ 64. D.
ⁱ Polyb. lib. 17.
764 D

^k Xenoph. hist.
græc. li. 4. § 15. B.
^l Thucyd. lib. 6.
§ 58. B

2 Some allow it eight, some twelue] The Lacedæmonians made the depth of their battaile sometimes eight men (for a file is it, that measureth the depth of the battaile) and so fought with their enemies. ^m *Thucydides* witnesseth as much: the Lacedæmonians, saith hee, were not alwaies ordered in depth alike, but as their *Lochagoi* (they were commaunders of fūe hundred and twelue a piece) thought good, commonly notwithstanding the depth was of eight a piece. ⁿ Xenophon also writeth, that *Dercyllidas* the Lacedæmonian, being to fight with *Tissaphernes*, and *Pharnabazus*, ordered his *Phalange* into eight. The same proportion was helde by ^o *Menasippus* the Lacedæmonian against the *Corcyreans*, and

^m Thucyd. lib. 5
pag. 392. A

ⁿ Xenoph. histo.
græc. 489. D

^o Xenoph. histo.
græc. li. 6. § 585. G

and by ^a Clearchus the Lacedemonian against his enemies. Xenophon saith, that Thrasylbulus the Athenian, silieng out of Pyraum against Pausanias the Lacedemonian King, ranged his men into eight. His wordes are : ^b When Thrasylbulus and the other armed sawe these things, they quickly gaue aide to their owne people, and put their armed in order eight deepe. Pausanias being hardly layed vnto, and retiring foure or fiue furlongs, commaunded the Lacedemonians, and their Allies, to resort vnto him, and there casting his men into a deepe Phalange, ledde against the Athenians. Out of which wordes wee may note, that the Lacedemonians observed not alwaies that order of eight deepe, but varied according to place, or other circumstance. Yet ordinarily they gaue but eight to a file, or to the depth of their Phalange, as Thucydides witnesseth before. ^c The same Thrasylbulus with his complices entring the base City of Athens called Pyraum to free his countrie from bondage of the thirty tyrants, having but a few with him, possessed the court, which led to the temple of Diana, called Munychia, and being assaulted by the garrison of the Lacedæmonians, ordered his armed men into ten deepe, and the light armed behinde them. The tyrants, and their followers stood in battaile fifty deepe. ^d At the battaile of Leuctra the Lacedemonian armed were twelue in depth, the Thebans fifty. ^e Alexander the great leading his armie against Clitus, and Glaucias, the way being so narrow, that no more then foure might marche in front, made the depth of his armie a hundred and twenty. ^f And the souldiers that Xenophon brought backe out of Persia, when they purposed to sacke Byzantium, put themselves without commaunde in order of fifty deepe. In the text is fifty deepe, but the margent hath eight : which I take to bee the truer reading, because Xenophon saith, the place was faire to sett a battaile, being voide of building, and having an even plaine. And it was not the manner of the Gracians to make a Phalange fifty deepe, vnlesse there were extraordinarie occasion. ^g In the battaile of Delos betwixt the Athenians, and Thebans, the Thebans were fiue and twenty in depth, the Athenians but eight. The same ^h Athenians were eight in depth against the Syracusans. So that the depth of eight was much vsed among the Gracians. How-be-it I find not, that they called a file of eight by the name of Lochos. ⁱ Cyrus the elder made his files of twelue men, and the leader thereof hee called δαδισαδιστος, and δαδιστος, and the file it selfe decas, which in signification albeit it importet ten, yet wee must retaine the word, as it is vsed, and not fly to the originall of the Etimologie, as I noted before vpon other occasion. But Ælian maketh his file of sixteen. His reason followeth.

3 For whether they vse darts &c.] The file being sixteen in number, the souldiers therein every one having after-distance from other three foote, take vp in the whole depth forty eight foote, and being doubled to thirty two men, they take vp ninety six foote, which amounteth to thirty two yards. That bowes and slings easilie out reache this distance, appeareth by Vegetius, before by mee alleaged, ^k who saith, they stroke their marke six hundred foote of, which in our account by scores, is ten score. Of the darte a man may rather doubt, which notwithstanding with an exercised arme is sent much further, then thirty two yards. ^l Lipsius writeth, that a dart was vsually cast foure hundred foote, which amounteth to a hundred thirty three yarde, or as wee in shooting measure it, six score and odde. The reason why Ælian placed the light armed behind wee shall see beere after in fitt place.

^a Polyæn. lib. 2.
in Clearcho, § 9.
^b Xenoph. hist.
græc. lib. 1.2. 477. C.D

^c Xenoph. hist.
græc. lib. 2. 472.
C.D.

^d Xenoph. hist.
græc. lib. 6. 596. C
^e Arr. lib. 1. 6. D

^f Xenoph. de ex.
ped. Cyri lib. 7.
319. D

^g Thucyd. lib. 4.
315. C

^h Thucyd. lib. 8.
458. A

ⁱ Xenoph. Cyrop.
lib. 1. 78. A. & lib.
2. 43. A, C

^k Veget. lib. 2.
cap. 23

^l Lips. ad Polyb.
lib. 5. 242.

The order and parts of a file or
Decury.

CHAP. V.

THE best man of every file is the first in place, and hee, that leadeth the file, who is also called the file-leader, the Commaunder, & the fore-stander. The last man of the file is called the Reare-Commaunder, or bringer-up. The whole file it self is termed ² a verse, and ³ a Decury; and of some ⁴ an Enomoty. Yet there are, that hold Enomotia for the fowerth parte of a file, and the Commaunder of an Enomoty they call Enomotarcha, and two Enomoties they take for a Dimery, & name the Commaunder thereof Dimerites, so that the half file is said to bee a Dimery, ⁵ and the Commaunder Dimerites. This man is the last of the file. Hee, that standeth next behinde the file-leader, is named a follower, and the next after him a Leader, and the next after him againe a follower. So that the whole file consisteth of Leaders, & followers placed successiuey one after another. ⁶ It be-houeth the file-leader to bee more sufficient, then the rest of the file, and next him the Leader of the half-file, or bringer-up. They define a file to bee a Rowe of followers placed according to their worth successiuey after a file-leader.

Notes.

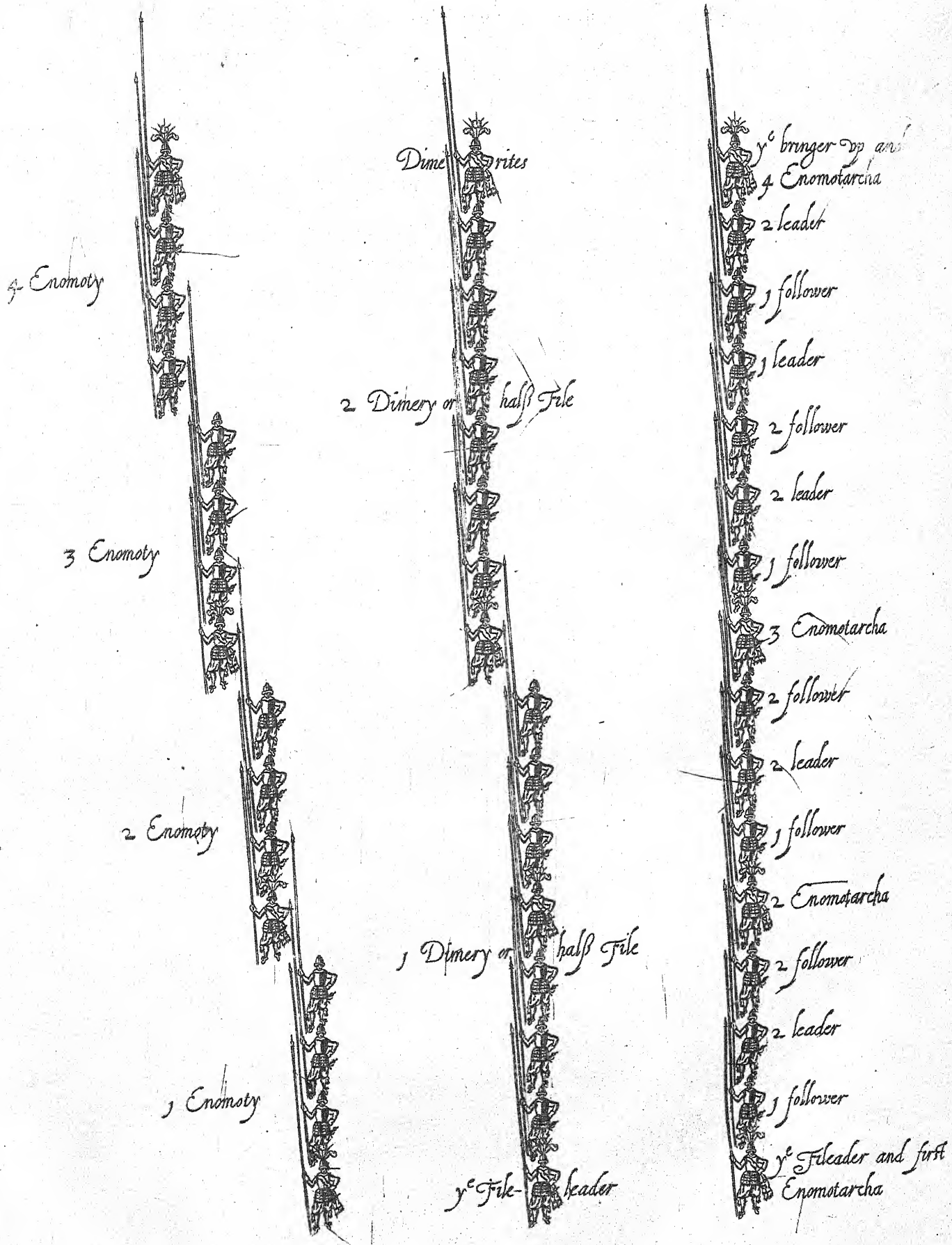
I THE best man of every file.] Why the file-leader ought to bee the best man of the file many reasons may bee given first because hee commaundeth the rest. And as in all other things hee that is to rule, and governe another, ought to haue more knowledge, then hee that is commaunded, and governed, so is it in matter of warre. Further, as his skill, so his valour, ought to bee most: that his example may in courage and incite the rest. Which is the cause, that other commaunders also are placed in front, and in the eye of the souldiers that their valour & forwardnes may breed an honest emulation in the souldiers to doe, as they doe. Besides, the first place is most becomming him, that best deserveth, and the more valiant a man is, the more hee desireth to shewe it in the face of the enemy, thereby to winne himself honor, and reputation. Furthermore, hee may doe best service in the front, by entring into the enemies battaile, and making way for the rest. Not unlike a sworde, whose edge maketh speedy passage into the thing, it cutteth, and draweth after it the rest of the iron, bee it never so blunt. In the front, the ranke of the file leaders giue the push to gaine the field. Which reason I thinke lead^a Gorgidas the first institutor of the Theban Hieros Lochos, not to make an entire troupe thereof apart, but to place it man by man in the first ranke of the Phalange. Lastly the sight of the file leaders, being the choice of the armie, both for stature, and resolution (for ^b so Alian would haue them) ^c breeds a terrour in the minde of the enemy. Who, seeing such gallants in the front, haue cause to imagine that the rest of the armie, which they see not, is like to those they see. And, being never so valiant, they had rather haue to doe with weake, and relenting then stout, and resolute adversaries. As at the battaile of Cannæ ^d Annibal answered one, that brought him newes, that the Con suli had commaunded the horse men to alight, and fight on foote, how much rather would I, quoth hee, hee had delivered them bound into my hands. I haue heard many hold opinion, that the manner of the Grecians, to bring their best men first to fight, is contra-

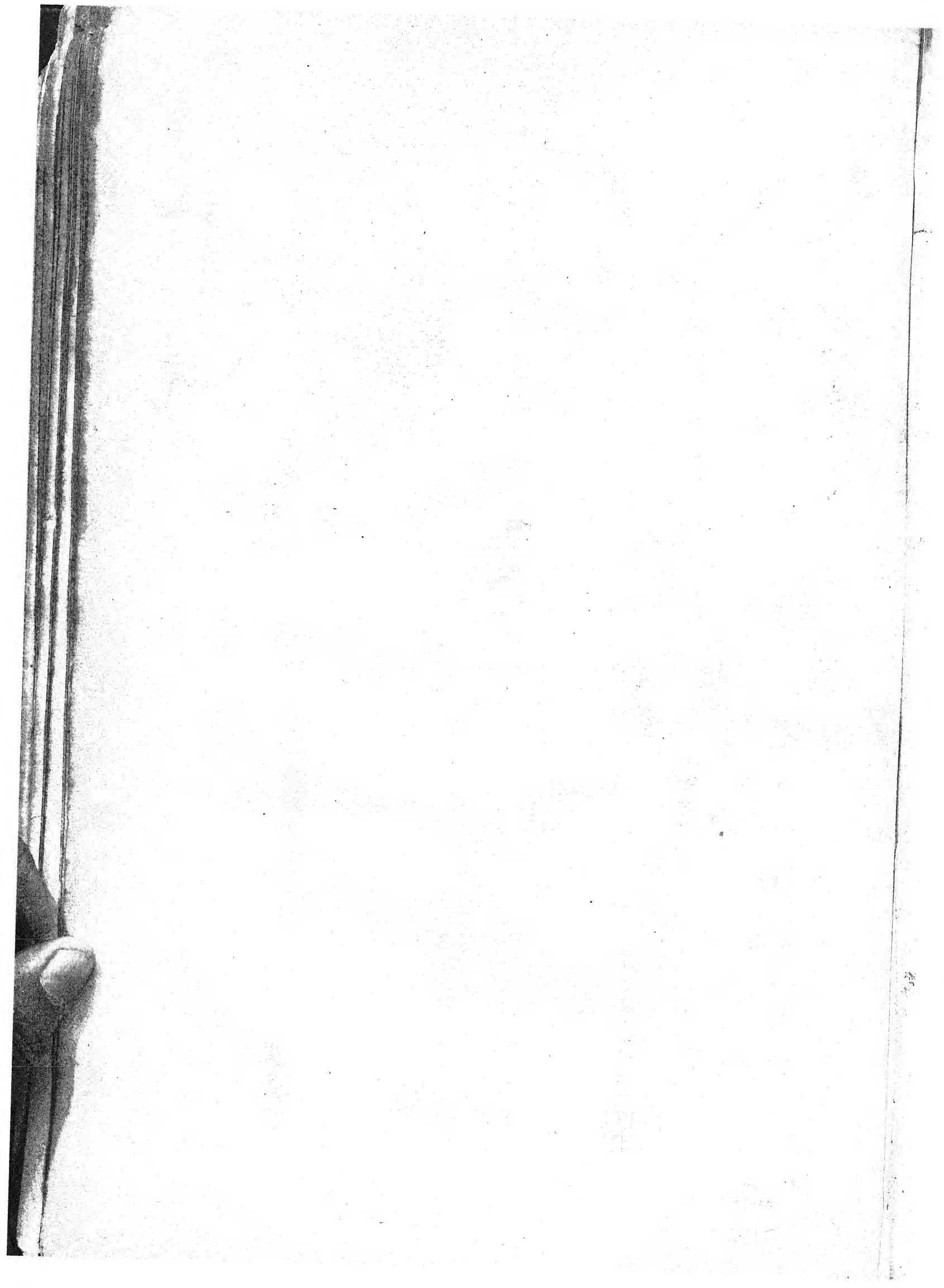
^a Plutarch in Pe-
topida,

^b Alian cap. 13
^c Leo ca. 4 S. 73

^d Liv. decad. 3. 52

Cap: 5. The ordering of a File





ry to the institution of the Romans, who held the Triarij (theire eldest, and best souldiers) in the rear, and brought them not to ioine, till both the Hastati, and Principes were beaten, or retired. But if wee consider the diuersity of both theire embattailings, wee shall see noe great difference, or at lest wee shall see, that the reason of placing their best men was not much different. The Gracians in framing their foure-fold Phalange made in length an even front of a 1024. files. The files were 16. deepe. and the best men therefore in front, because being placed in the midst, or in the reare, there would haue beene no use of their valour, and the Phalange might haue beene broken, before it had come to their turnes to fight. The Romans contrary-wise, in ordering a Legion, made many maniples, and gaue the front to the Hastati, the middest to the Principes, the reare to the Triarij. Nowe the Triarij being ordered in the Reare, might at the beginning bee brought to fight in Front, if need were; being noe need, they kept their place, till their Generalls found it fit to call vpon them. So then this is the difference. The File-leaders of the Gracians had the Front, because otherwise in so deep a body, as the Phalange was, they could not haue come to fight: The Triarij might alwayes haue beene employed in Front, in flanke, or in the reare, as pleased the Generall. And that the Romans also in their seuerall Maniples placed their best men in Front, I cannot doubt. There stood the Centurions, which were the leaders of the Maniples, and in reason were to bee seconded with the best men vnder their commaund. ^a C. Crastinus may serue for an example whose being noe Centurion, but an Euo- cate, in the battaile of Pharsaly betwixt Cesar & Pompey, bidde his Manipulers (they were of the Maniple, which hee once commaunded) to followe him, and said hee would make his Generall giue him thanks aliue, or dead. Yet must I confesse, that the front was not the proper place of the Evocates. But hee chose the front, and held it a place worthy of his valour. It is said of ^b Catiline that, when hee fought with C. Antonius, hee placed in the front of his army, all the chosen Centurions, and Evocates, and besides of common souldiers such, as were best armed. ^c Livy speaking of a fight betwixt the Romans, and the Latines, and describing the forme of the Roman battaile, after hee had limited the place of the Hastati, & Principes, writeth thus of the Triarij. After the ensignes (hee meaneth the Standards of the Legions) not the Ensignes of Maniples, were ten other Maniples; whereof every one had three Ensignes. The first Ensigneled the Triarij,ould souldiers of tryed valor, the next the Rorarij, not soe well esteemed for strength in either age, or deeds, the third the Accensi, a troupe of lest trust, which was the cause, that they were cast in the reare. The Accensi were put in the reare, because there was noe great opinion of their valor; the Triarij had the front, because they were ould souldiers, and had beene sufficiently tryed. Soe then in diuiding of their armie into small bodies, or battailions, the Romans differed from the Gracians: in placing the best men of their maniples in front, they observed the same manner, that the Gracians did in placing their file-leaders in the first ranke of the Phalange.

^a Cesar de bell. ciuili lib. 3.

^b Salust. de coniur. Catilinae.

^c Livy decad. 2 lib. 8. pag. 214. A

2 A verse] I haue translated Stichos a verse. The more vsuall signification is a rowe of any thing placed orderly. ^d Soe Xenophon applieth it to trees, which were planted orderly one after another; and ^e Eustathius to the standing of dauncers one after another in depth even as our souldiers are placed one after another in file. ^f Iulius Pollux also acknowledgeth, that there were files, and ranks in Choro, that is in daunces vpon the stage. ^g But Suidas saith it was commonly taken for a line, which was read from the left to right hand. And to say the truth a verse, as wee read at this day, and as they read, when Ælian wrote this treatise, rather resembleth a ranke then a file; because in a ranke men stand side to side, as words doe being placed in a line. Yet because the word is received by use in that other sence, wee must like wise admitte the same.

^d Xenop. in Oe. conom. § 30. C.
^e Eustat. in Iliad
^f Iul. Pollux. lib. 4. cap. 10.
^g Suidas. in verbo, στίχος.

3 A decury] This in Greeke *Alian* calleth *Decania*, a word, which in this sense I find in no other Author, then in him, and in *Suidas*. ^a *Xenophon* calleth it *Decas*: for doeth ^b *Vrbicius* and ^c *Arrian*, and likewise *Hesychius*. ^d *Leo* calleth it *decarchian* and *Akian*.

^a *Xenop* *Cyrop*
^b *Etymologicon*
magn. in *Strat.*
^c *Arrian*. lib. 7.
164. C.
^d *Leo* cap. 4. S.
68. 69.

4. An Enomotie] The word cometh from *omnymi* to sweare, not of *omos* a shoulder, as *Robertellus*, and *Patricius* imagine; of whom the first translateth it in latine *Intergutio*, the other in Italian *Spalaggione*, as it were a backing; Upon this conceite, I thinke, because in a file the whole number standeth one at the backe of another. ^e *Suidas* saith: Enomotia is a body militarie amongst the *Lacedemonians* of 32 men, and is soe called, because they take theire othe together, not to forsake the place assigned them in battaile. With whom agreeth the great ^f *Etymologicon*; and ^g *Hesychius* likewise; who termeth it a body militarie, that taketh an othe and sweareth by the sacrifice, which is offered at such time, as they goe into the field. And surely you shall not finde the word Enomotia applied to other souldiers, then the *Lacedemonians*, or else to them, that the *Lacedemonians* commanded: untill it was afterward taken up by the *Macedonians*. And ^h *Julius Pollux* expressly noteth, that *Moirā*, and Enomotia, are proper appellations of the *Lacedemonians*, given to certaine of theire militarie bodies. Albeit both the text bee corrupted in *Pollux*, having *Eunomotia* for Enomotia, & the interpreter hath worse translated it, redring Enomotia, militarie discipline, & *Moirā* a duty. As the *Lochos* is great, or little, so is the Enomotia. The *Lacedemonian* Enomotia was 32. men, the *Lochos* being 512. but the file of *Alian* being 16. and the Enomotie noe more, then the fourth part of a file the Enomotie must containe noe more then foure men. One of euery of these foure must bee a commander; who is called Enomotarcha, or the commander of that Enomotie. So that in the whole file, consisting of 16. there ought to bee foure Enomotarchas. Where they should stand in the file, is a question. *Patricius* maketh the file-leader the first Enomotarcha, the fift man, the second, the ninth man, the third, & the 13 man the fourth; excluding the bringer up, whom notwithstanding hee acknowledgeth to bee the second man of the file, and in dignitie next to the file-leader. I am of another opinion; and yet allowe the places of the first, fift, and ninth, but thinke the bringer-up ought to bee the last Enomotarcha: ⁱ *Arrian* confirmeth my opinion: who writeth thus: Alexander returning to *Babilon*, found *Prucestes* newly come out of *Persia*, bringing with him 20000. *Persians*. Then commending the *Persians* for theire obedience in all things to *Prucestes*, and *Prucestes* for his care, and diligence, in ordering them, hee reparted them into bands according to the *Macedonian* manner. Over every file hee appointed a *Macedonian* file-leader to command, and next a *Macedonian* *dimærite*, and a *Decastater*, so called of the paye hee had, which was lesse then *Dimærites*, and more then the common souldiers; then twelue *Persians*, and last of all the file a *Macedonian*, who also was a *Decastater*. So that in the whole file there were foure *Macedonians*, three, whose pay was more, then the common souldiers, and a file-leader the fourth, and more over 12. *Persians*. So *Arrian*. Out of which wordes wee may learne first the number of the *Macedonian* file, which consisted of 12. *Persians*, and 4. *Macedonians*, in all 16. the number, that *Alian* requireth in his file. Next, that the Enomotarchs, or commanders of the foure parts of the file, were likewise 4. Lastly that the bringer-up was one of the foure by expresse words of *Arrian*, which is contrarie to the opinion of *Patricius*, and whereas *Arrian* termeth the third Enomotarch, *Decastateros* of the pay, hee received, it is to bee understood, that *Stater* was a piece of coine, of the weight of foure dragmes of *Athens* whereof the Enomotarch

^e *Patricius* *paralle.*
milit. part. 14. 173
& part 2. 154.
^f *Suidas* in *Eno-*
motia.

^f *Etymol.* *magn.*
in *Enomotis*
^g *Hesyc.* in *Eno-*
motia.

^h *Jul.* *Pollux* lib.
1. cap. 10.

ⁱ *Arr.* l. 7. 164. C

Enomotarch had ten by the moneth. The dragme was of value seven pence sterling, and the Stater, conteyning foure dragmes, two shillings and foure pence sterling; and ten of them were valued at twenty three shillings and foure pence. Which was the pay of the second Enomotarch, and of the bringer-up, as Arrian affirmeth.

5 And the Commaunder Dimærites] About the Dimerite Arrian, and Ælian, differ. Suidas leaveth the matter uncertaine, saing the Dimerite is commander of the half-file, but pointeth not out, which is hee. Arrian distinguisheth the Dimerite from the bringer-up, and giveth a greater pay to the Dimerite, then to the bringer-up. The bringer-up, he saith, was noe more then Decastateros, where as the Dimerite had a greater pay. But Ælian twice in this chapter affirmeth, that the bringer-up was the Dimerite, and addeth hee ought to bee the second man of worth in the file. And that the place of the reare is not much inferior to the front, ^a Cyrus teacheth his bringers-up in Xenophon in these words; You have a place saith he no lesse honorable, then they, that stand in front. For being in the reare, and seeing & encouraging them, that behaue themselves valiantly, you make them more valiant, and the remisse and backward you incite, & spurre on, likewise to doe as well, as the rest. ^b Leo appointeth two Officers to a file, the file-leader, and the bringer-up, & so maketh the bringer-up the second person of the file. The reare being then the second place of the file, I conceiue no reason, why, as the file-leader commandeth the one half of the file, so the bringer-up should not bee the Dimerite, and command the other; and I rather assent to Ælian, that of purpose describeth the particulars of this arte, as hee findeth them set downe in the auncient Tacticks, then to Arrian, that, writing the historie of the deeds of Alexander, stumbleth by chance vpon these things not greatly incident to his narration. Yet may there bee a resonable construction of both their meanings, if wee consider the severall respects of the offices of these Enomotarchs. For the middlemost Enomotarch may bee termed the Dimerite in regard he standeth in the head of the second half-file, and in doubling the front and some other motions leadeth it: the bringer-up because he absolutely governeth it, and seeth that directions, given by higher officers, bee executed.

^a Xenop. Cyrop. lib. 3. 82. D

^b Leo. cap. 4. §. 71. 72.

6 It behoveth that the file-leader bee more sufficient] The file-leader and bringers-up ought to bee the most sufficient, because they haue the whole government of the file, the one in the front, the other in the reare. There is are vnder them, and to bee called by the names of leaders, and followers. But yet is there a further disposition of the file, which, as I finde it in ^c Leo, I will sett downe His words sound thus: over the other sixteen you are to appoint a file-leader (as hee is termed) resolute, and fitt for service, and eight of these sixteen, that shall bee found fittest, you shall place in the front, and reare, of the file, foure in the front, namely in the first, second, third, and fourth place, other foure in the reare, in the sixteenth, fifteenth, foureteenth, and thirteenth place, that the front and reare may be strengthened with foure men a piece. The weaker are to bee placed in the midst of the file. This counsell, or rather precept, of Leo hath this reason. The front, and the reare, are the principall places the enemy commonly giveth vpon. The front wee alwaies turne against the enemy, if we can. The reare the enemy seeketh to attache, and by it to distresse vs, if hee can. The flanks for the most part are secured by the horse, and light armed. For Leo placeth the light armed, and horse in the flanks. Soe these two places, being most subiect to the violence of the enemy, require extraordinarie care, and assurance. As for the weakest, which are in the midst, they neuer come to strike stroke, but after the front, and reare, are broken, ^d In another place hee writeth to this effect: your Contubernies (the souldiers that cabin together) you shal order according to five men, or to ten, or to foure,

^c Leo ca. 4. §. 69

^d Leo ca. 4. §. 34

or

or to eight, or to sixteen, as you shall find most convenient, that being bound one to another with mutuall acquaintance, they may fight one for another in battaile and bee more valiant against the enemy. But you shall doe more wisely, if when you are to joyne, you place brothers by brothers, & friends by friends. For when hee, that fighteth, hath an entierly beloved frend standing next behind him, hee must of necessity hazard himself with more eger nesse for his friends sake. And the other being ashamed not to requite one, that sustaines such danger in his behalfe, will hardly bee brought to forsake his friend so well deseruing, and first betake himselfe to his feete. *The same is the advise of Onosander, and was much practised in auncient time. The Lochos Hieros, or Holy-band, of the Thebans (whereof I spake before) consisted all of friends, that had bound themselves one to another in friendship. With this Holy-band*^a *Pelopidas gaue the first disgracefull overthrow to the Lacedaemonians, that ever they had. Of this band*^b *Plutarch writeth, that it was never beaten untill the battaile of Cheronaea, when Philip the father of Alexander vanquisht the Athenian, and Theban forces both together. After which battaile Philip surueying the dead bodies, and conning to the place, where these three hundred lay, all close mingled one with another, and strooken through with the Macedonian pikes, hee wondred greatly, and hearing that it was the band of louers, and beloued, wept, and said, evilly may they perish, that suspect any filthines in deede, or suffering, to haue been practised amongst such men. Cyrus the elder had his Homotimos nourished up together, and Alexander his Hetairos; whose extraordinarie service appeared in all their battailes.*^c *Diodorus Siculus writeth of Sesoosis the Egyptian King to this effect: at the birth of Sesoosis his father did a magnificent and royall deed. For gathering together all the children of Ægipt, that were borne the same day, and setting over them some to nourish and governe them, hee gaue the same education, and institution, to them all, conceiving that they, that were brought vp together, & partakers of the same liberty, would become the best affected, and most assured fellow helpers in warre. This was the iudgement of Myris, the father of Sesoosis, King of Ægipt, in providing assured assistance to his sonne for the conquering of the whole world, which by certeine blinde prophecies was promised him. Now what little trust there is to bee given to men, that are not acquainted one with another, Pompey that great Captaine of the Romans sheweth in his epistle to Domitius:*^d *For men, saith hee, are not quickly to be assembled hether by musters, and if wee had them, you are not ignorant how much they may bee relyed vpon, being vnacquainted to fight against ould Legions. Yet hath Leo another mixture in his files. For hee would haue the ould, and new souldiers put together in one file. Least saith hee, the ould being by themselves alone, proue weake, and of small force, and the yong disorderly, having litle experience. For the one, albeit ould, yet are well acquainted with service, the other albeit young, and valiant, yet are vnskilfull.*

^a Plutarch in Pelopida.

^b Plutarch, ibid.

^c Diod. Sicul., lib. 2. 34.

^d Cicero ad Atticum li. 2. epist. 20.

For the Enomoties, dimerie, and file, see the figure.

Ioyning of Files.

CHAP. VI.

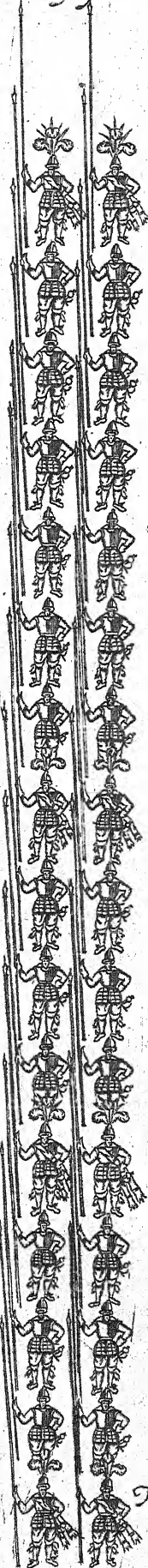
IOyning of Files, is when one file is layed flank-wise to another, the Leader of the second file to the Leader of the first, and the follower of the second File-leader to the follower of the first, and so the rest. Every man that ranketh is

Joyning of Files

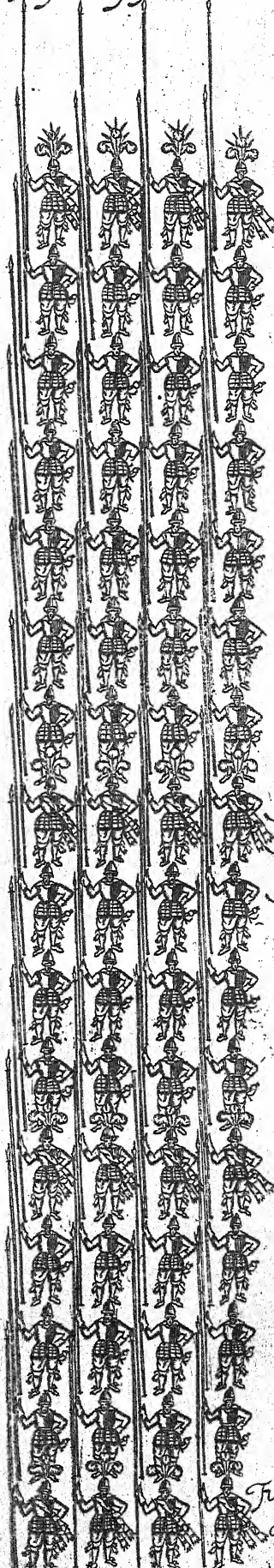
1 File



2 Files Joyned



4 Files Joyned



The Flank

The rank of
one to

Fileleaders being sydmen
another

The Front

is called *Parastates*, as for example the *Leader* of the second file, to the *Leader* of the first, and so their next followers, and the rest. As often then, as the second file, the third, the fourth, and so the rest are layd flank-wise to the first, it is named *Ioyning of files*.

Notes.

I *Ioyning of files* is] A file of it self will worke little effect against an enemy. For what can a man alone in front doe? Cyrus in^a Xenophon wisheth, that, where as the Egyptians stood a hundred in depth, they had beene in depth a thousand, for soe, saith hee, wee should haue the fewer hands to fight against. The ranke bringeth the multitude of hands to fight. And it is held, that the more hands are with conueniency brought to fight, the more is his advantage, that bringeth them. This is done by ioyning files together, out of which ioyning, ranks spring, and ranks the more they increase, and extend themselves in length, the more hands are ready to encounter the enemy. Now, as it was said in the former chapter, that files consisted of leaders, and followers, from the first to the last, so is it in this chapter saide, that ranks consist of side men from one end of the length of the Phalange to the other: Fewe, or many men, placed side to side in a right line make a ranke; as in two, or three files ioyned together, there are sixteen ranks of two, or three men in a ranke. And the two or three file-leaders make the first ranke, their followers the next, and soe the rest untill you come to the sixteenth. The like falleth out in more files. ^b Vrbicius saith, that the file-leaders make the front (as they terme it) of the Phalange, which they call also the first ranke. And further, hee saith, they, that runne in an even line betwixt the two wings, the right, and the left, are said to bee *Parastatai*, or side-men. Likewise: the last ranke is called *Oura*, or the reare, and the commander *Ouragos*, the bringer-up. So Vrbicius agreeing with Ælian. Now, out of these two chapters, is a cleare distinction of the names of souldiers, that by reason of their posture, or place, in battaile make the diuersitie of files, and ranks. They, that make files are *Protozatai*, first-standers, & *Epistatai*, after-standers; which are by vs commonly called Leaders, and followers. For these two saith Ælian make the file from the beginning to the end. *Parastatai* side-standers, or, as wee terme them, side-men, make the ranks. And if you measure the length of the Phalange, you doe it by number of men in the ranke, if the depth by number of men in the file.

^a Xenop. Cyrop. lib. 6. 167.

^b Etymol. magn. in the word Stratus.

Of a Phalange, the length, and depth thereof: of rankinge, and standing; the division of the Phalange into wings: the place of the armed foote, of the light-armed, and of the Horse.

CHAP. VII.

THE whole bodie of the multitude of files is termed a *Phalange*: whose length is the first ranke of file-leaders, and is named, the front, the face, the edge of the battaile, the ranke, the mouth, the Commanders, the fore-standers, & the head of the files.

As much of the *Phalange*, as stretcheth backward from the front to the reare, is named the depth. The bearing straight forth of side-men in length, whether

ther they bee *Leaders*, or *followers*, is *ranking*. And the standing of *Leaders* and *followers* directlie in a line in depth, is *filig*.

A *Phalange* is divided into two whole partes beginning at the middle section of the *front*, and houlding on cleane through to the vttermost parte of the depth; whereof the one half is called the *right wing*, and *head*, the other half the *left wing*, and *taile*.⁵ The two fold section it self, that divideth the length, hath the name of the *Navell*, and the *Mouth*.⁶ The *Light-armed* are placed after the *Phalange* of the *Armed*, and behind them the *Horse*. Yet if occasion require, both *light-armed*, and *Horse* are otherwise disposed, as after in this discourse will appeare.

Notes.

THE whole body of multitude of files is termed a *Phalange*] *Joyning of files makes ranks, and a sufficient number of files, and ranks together, make a body, which is called a Phalange.* For that name is given to any entire body of an indifferant greatnesse, compacted, and united for fight. *Hesychius deriveth the originall of the word Apo tou pelas allelois inai; from the standing of the souldiers in battaile neere one to another. Suidas in the same sence, albeit hee differ a litle in words, saith, the Phalanges are so called apo tou pelasai anchi, of approaching one neere to another. The great Etymologicon goeth yet a litle further, and saith, that Phalanges are as it were Palanges para to pelas kai eggys einai, as it were Pelangys. These are the coniectures about the originall of the name. Which of them is truest, is not greatly to the purpose. It is enough to understand, in what sence the word Phalange is commonly taken amongst Tactick writers, who, as I said, in a generall signification call any great body of armed gathered together, and united for fight, a Phalange. Soe^a Caesar nameth the battaile of the Heluetians, into which they cast themselves, when they fought against him, and likewise the battaile of Ariovistus, a Phalange. So speaketh^b Xenophon of the Plæsum, or square holow battaile, into which the Grecians, that went with Cyrus the younger into Persia, fashioned themselves at their returne out of Persia. And the same^c Xenophon saith, the horse of the Grecians, when they were to encounter the Persians, ordered themselves foure in depth, in forme of a Phalange. And^d Arrian, that the Persians at the River Granicus were ordered in a long Phalange, and^e Xenophon againe discoursing how Iphicrates exercised his nauie; when hee expected to fight with the Lacedæmonians, saith; hee sometimes lead in a wing (that is in a large depth) sometimes in forme of a Phalange, in a broad front. The first inuenter of the Phalange is thought to bee Pan the generall of Bacchus his armie. Polyanius saith: Pan was the commaunder of Bacchus his armie. This man was the first that invented the order of a battaile, called it a Phalange, and parted it into the Right, and left wing. For which cause Poets saine, that Pan carieth two hornes vpon his head. Besides hee was the first, that by slight, and cunning cast a feare vpon his enemies. For when Bacchus, incamping in a hollow forest, was aduertised by his spies, that an infinite number of enemies were lodged one the further side, hee began to be afraide. But not Pan: who commanded the same night the armie of Bacchus to giue as great a shoute, as they could. The Rocks and hollownesse of the forest rendered it againe double to the enemy, & made shewe of a greater armie, then Bacchus had. Where with the enemy falling into a fearefull foorthwith. In honour of this stratageme wee saine, that Echo is Pans loue: & the causelesse night-fcares, which fall vpon Armyes, were attributed to Pan.*

^a Caesar de bell. gall lib. I.

^b Xenoph. de exp. Cyri. lib. 3. 306. E

^c Xenoph. hist. grec. li. 3. 499. A

^d Arrian lib. I.

^e Xenoph. hist. grec. lib. 5. 80. A

^f Polych. lib. I. in Pan 3. 1.

So farre Polyenus about the invener of the Phalange. The number of the Phalange is not alwayes one. It may consiste of ten thousand, twenty five thousand, or as many, as you list, ^a Antigonus the King of Macedony had his Phalange of ten thousand. ^b Ptolomæus King of Egypt, of twenty five thousand. The ten thousand Gracians that went with Cyrus into Persia are called a Phalange. What number the Helvetians, and Ariovistus, had in their Phalange, is not preciselie set downe by Cæsar. ^d Yet it seemeth by Cæsar, that the most parte of the fighting multitude of the Helvetians cast themselves into a Phalange; and those of Ariovistus likewise: But *Ælians* Phalange is restrayned to a certeine number, as the next following Chapter will teache.

^a Polyb. lib. 2.
150 A.
^b Polyb. lib. 5.
408. C.
^c Polyæn. lib. 2.
in Clearcho. §. 3.
^d Cæsar. de bell.
gall. lib. 1.

2 The length whereof] The length of the Phalange is to bee accounted by the ranke not by the file. The file is but sixteen men deep. The ranke from the pointe of one wing to the pointe of the other conteyneth a thousand, and twenty foure men in *Ælians* Phalange. So that the files being short in comparison of the ranks, it is reason, that the length of the Phalange bee measured according to the ranke, not to the file. ^c Suidas agreeeth with *Ælian* sayeng, that the length of the Phalange is the first Syn- tagma (the first ranke) of file-leaders, which is ordered in a right line, stretching from one wing to another, and is called the face, and the mouth, and the front, & the edge, and the first-filing, and the first standers of the battaile. The next rowe, lying Parallel to this, is called the second ranke, and the third, the third ranke, and soe the rest. The length is termed in Greeke Mecos, to which is opposed the depth, which is named Bathos. Neither is there in true account any other dimensions in a Phalange, besides the length, and the depth, which are in this chapter mentioned by *Ælian*. Other names are given in Greeke writers sometimes, but they signifie either the one, or the other.

^c Suidas in Me-
chos.

3 Is named the depth] As the length runneth along by front from one wing to another, so the depth beareth backward from the front to the reare. The depth is properly called Bathos, as I said. ^f And Bathera Phalanx, is a deepe Phalange. ^g And ^h Arrian saith, Alexander ordered his Phalanges Bathos, in depth. And ⁱ Polybius, that the Romans made their battaile much shorter then before, but much deeper, Bathyteran. And as it is called Bathos, for the most part, so is it by ⁱ Leo called also Pachos. For the depth of a file is by him termed depth, or Thicknes, Bathos etoi Pachos, in two severall chapters of his Tactics; not in respect of the file it selfe, which is no more then a long line, as it were, and carrieth neither Thicknes nor breadth, but in respect of the Phalange, the depth whereof is measured by the file. And in the fourth, the twelfth, and fourteenth chapters hee termeth the depth of the Phalange it selfe (Thicknes) Pachos alone with out adding Bathos; shewing thereby, that Pachos also signifieth the dimension of the Phalange from the front to the reare. But where some are of opinion, that Platos, breadth, ought to bee read in those places in steede of Pachos, Thicknes, they perswade mee not to bee of their mind. ^k For *Ælian* himself giveth an Attenuation, or Thinning, (which hee calleth Liptysmos) to the Phalange: and that cannot bee understood, vnllesse there were in it a kind of Thicknes before. And to make it more plaine, hee saith, that this Leptysmos is, when the depth of the Phalange is gathered up and from sixteen men it becometh a lesse number. So that the Thicknes of the Phalange is the full sixteen, which is also the depth, and making of it Thinner is to lessen the depth. To a Place Platos is fittly attributed, a Place being onely superficies, which consisteth of longitude and latitude. So ^l Polienus speaking of a valley, wherein an ambush was layde to entrap Alexander, saith, the length stretched farre out, but the breadth, Platos, was narrowed to foure furlongs. The name of Platos is likewise given to a place by ^m Polybius. But to say the

^f Diod. Sicul. 258
57.
^g Arrian lib. 1. 2
C.
^h Polyb. lib. 1. 35
A.
ⁱ Leo cap. 4. §. 6
& cap. 14. §. 18.
& cap. 7 §. 54.
cap. 28 §. 40. 46.
47.

^k after cap. 56.

^l Polyen. lib. 4.
in Alexand. §. 21

^m Polyb. lib. 2.
664. D.

truth Platos in a Phalange rather signifieth the length, then the depth, as appeareth by ^a Leo ca. 7. §. 8. ^b Alian after in the foure and fourty chapter. And ^a Leo calleth the front of the Phalange Platos, and when hee would haue the front enlarged, or doubled, hee giveth this word of direction Plátynon pròs tà amphótera méré, enlarge the front on both sides.

4 The right wing] That which in the English tongue is called a wing, is termed in Greeke Keras a horn. Wee in our warres of auncient time divided our armies into three parts, The vantgarde, the battaile, and the reare-warde: and, when wee came to fight, set them for the most parte in an even front, the battaile in the midst, on the right hand, the vant-garde, which was called the right-wing, on the left, the reare-warde which was called the left-wing. Properly enough for our combattailing. For the battaile is, as it were, the body, and the vant-garde, and reare-warde, are the wings, which in a manner sticke out from the body, and where-by the body is supported: that, that wee call wings, the Grecians, and Romans called horns in the battaile. The word Keras signifieth a point bearing out from the height, or ends, of any thing. It is vsed for the toppe of Rocks, and for promontories, and such like; And in a Phalange it properly signifieth the two points (the right and the left) of the winges. The English word wing I am faine to retaine, because it is familiar, and in vse. Alian heere will haue the wings to stretch out from the middle section to either point (the right and left) of the Phalange; vnder which appellation must fall to the right wing the whole space, that beginneth at the middle intervall, and runneth along to the corner of the battaile on the right hand; to the left, all that is comprehended betwixt the same space, and the left corner of the battaile.

5 The two-fold section] In Greeke it is named Dichotomia: because it parteth, and divideth the Phalange into two even parts, beginning at the front, and stretching out to the reare. And Alian in the tenth chapter of this book nameth it Apotome. But heere hee speaketh of no more interualls, or partitions, of the Phalange, then of this one in the midst. I would thinke there should bee more. ^b Onosander saith: let there bee certaine interualls in your battaile, that if your enemy advance, your light-armed after they haue spent their missiue weapons, and before the Phalanges joyne, may retire leasurely in the interualls, and without disorder come behinde to the reare. For it is not safe for them in retiring to fetch a compasse about the whole armie, or to turne in againe on the outside of the wing. For the enemy, hasting to come to hands, would easily prevent, and intercept, them in the midst; so that they neither should bee able to breake through the armed, already closed for fight, and falling vpon their owne weapons, they must needs disorder their owne people, every man after other seeking to finde a way through them to escape the danger hee is in. Thus much Onosander; from whom wee may learne, both that their ought to bee more sections in the Phalange, then one, and that the institution of them had this cheefe end, to receiue the light-armed in their spaces, after they had skirmished with the enemy, and were by them forced to retire. I may adde, that Alian placing the light-armed in the reare of the Phalange if you giue but one section vnto it, it will be as hard for them, to advance, and serue, before the front, as it will bee to retreat after their service done. ^c It seemeth, that ^c Leo giveth three interualls to the Phalange of the auncient Tacticks. Hee saith: they opposed the bodies of the armed against the enemy, and divided them into foure parts, the right, and left, and the middle-right, and middle-left parte. Making so many parts, the parts must bee distinguished (as I collect) by interualls, which ought to bee one after

^b Onosander ca. 19. Leo. ca. 9. §. 106

^c Leo ca. 4. §. 18

after the first body of the right-wing, another after the second, which is the middle section, the third after the third. And this Third section is bounded with the fourth body, which maketh the point of the left-wing. For if the Phalange were whole, and entire, without more intervalls then one, how could there bee foure parts? For esteeming them by Phalangarchies, without leaving spaces betweene, it could not bee saide, there were but foure parts of the Phalange, considering, that as well the Merarchies, Chiliarchies, Pentecosiarchies, Syntagmataes, are parts of it, as the Phalangarchies. But being distinguished by partition of intervalls, the foure Phalangarchies become foure parts, namely the right, left, middle-right and middle-left: as Leo heere termeth them. The same ^a Leo speaketh after more plainly, enioyning his generall to separte, and disioyne Diachorizein the whole number of his armie into foure parts. For, as Choris signifieth a part or severed, so Diachorizo, being derived from it, signifieth to put asunder, or sette apart. ^b Suidas is yet a little more cleare. A Phalangarchie, saith he, is two Merarchies of foure thousand and ninty six men. This as some saye is the section, *Apo-* tome, of the wing, as other, it is a *Meros*. Of auncient time it was called *Strategia*, and the commander *Strategos*, but nowe hee is termed *Phalangarcha*. Suidas maketh the wing to haue a partition or section, and saith, some call a Phalangarchie by the name of this section. Before wee heard out of Ælian, that the wing (right or left) did stretche out from the middle section to the outward most point of the battaile on either side. And as the middle section divideth the Phalange in two parts, which are called wings, so this section (spoken of by Suidas) being in the midst of the wing divided the wing into two parts. To call a Phalangarchie (which is a body consisting of foure thousand and ninty six men) a section, is, I confesse, an vnproper speech, but tolerable notwithstanding, considering that the whole fourefolde Phalange is composed of the foure Phalangarchies, and that the section of the right-wing beginneth at the left hand file, or inward point of the right hand Phalangarchie, and endeth at the right hand file of the second Phalangarchie. And wee are not to expect the same exactnesse of speech from souldiers, that is common to men skillfull in the liberall sciences. Souldiers, that professe action, haue their end, if they bee understood of those, they commande. Artifices are contemned, that clothe not the precepts of their arts with elegant, fitt, and exact termes. Seeing then the beginning of the section of the wing is at the flanke of the first Phalangarchie on either side of the Phalange, wee may after a sort terme the Phalangarchie a section of the wing, because it boundeth the section. At least by this place of Suidas wee may gather, that there was an intervall in either wing, which in reason ought to bee in the midst of the wing, and to lye betwixt the two Phalangarchies. For so many there are in one wing. ^c Polybius telleth of Philopamen, that, fighting against Machanidas the Tyrant of Lacedæmon, after hee had placed the light-armed, the Lanciers, and Illyrians ioynly in one front, hee added in the same right line the Phalange distinguished into bodies according to Merarchies and divided by severall distances. I translate Speiredon distinguished into bodyes, because Speira signifieth a militarie body amongst the Gracians, and is by the Gracians, that wrote the Roman historie, used sometime for a Legion, and sometime for a Cohort. And it seemeth that Speiredon is heere by Polybius put in the same sence that Eis Speiran is by ^d Plutarch: who mentioning the reformation touching affaires militarie, which the same Philopamen brought in amongst the Achæians, writeth thus: their manner and forme of embattailing was not usually parcelled out Eis Speiran, that is (as I interpret it) in severall bodies, but using a

^a Leo ca 4. §. 65

^b Suidas in the word Phalangarchie.

^c Polyb. lib. 11. 61. D.

^d Plut. in Philopamena.

^a *Alian before cap 9.*

^b *Leo cap. 4. §. 62. 63. 64. 65.*

*Phalange, which had neither protension of pikes, nor closing of targets in front (as the Macedonian manner is) they were easily foiled, and broken, by the enemy. The meaning of Plutarch is (as I conceive) that the Achaians in former times used to order their Phalange in a continued length without intervalls which Philopamen reformed, and taught them to make divisions by intervalls; And the practise of Philopamen is the best interpreter of his owne counsell to the Achaians. This practise Polybius setteth downe to bee the division of his Phalange Kata tele speiredon en diastemasi into bodies distinguished by intervalls according to Merarchies. Polybius also, to shewe, what bodies they were, useth the word Tele, which I translate Merarchies, having my warrant out of ^a *Alian*: who saith a Merarchie consisteth of two Chiliarchies, and containeth two thousand and fourty eight men, and a hundred and twenty foure files; and addeth, that it is of some called a Telos, and the leader a Telarch. A man may doubt seeing Philopamen made an intervall betwixt every Merarchie, whether bee made seven divisions, or no: For in *Alians* Phalange there are eight Merarchies, betwixt every of which if a distance were, there must needs arise seven intervalls. To cleare this doubt wee must understand, that the Phalanges of the Gracians were not alwaies of the same number, as I noted before. *Alians*, and the Macedonian Phalange, consisted of sixteen thousand and odde. Antigonus had but ten thousand. Demetrius eleven thousand. Other had more, the Lacedaemonians lesse, and likewise the Gracians for the most part. And it seemeth, the Phalange of Philopamen was no more, then eight thousand, and odde, in which number there are but foure Merarchies. As *Alians* Phalange comprehending sixteen thousand and odde, wherein are foure Phalangarchies, hath likewise three divisions by Phalangarchies. And yet in this Phalange of Philopamen, if you account the file to have but eight men (as the most Gracians used in their files to have) these foure Merarchies will possesse as much ground in front, as the Phalangarchies of *Alians* Phalange doe, the file being sixteen. Neither is it new to figure out the bodies greater, or lesse, according to the number of the Phalange. ^b *Leo* commandeth his Generall, when the number will not reach to sixteen thousand (the number of the old Phalange) to hold notwithstanding sixteen men in a file, and to divide his Phalange into foure equall parts by intervalls, excepting some few, which bee would have reserved for other uses. To conclude *Alian* him self seemeth to acknowledge more sections, then one, when in the tenth Chapter of this booke hee speaketh of the middle section mese apotome. For this word middle being a relative, can not bee understood without two other at least, which are placed on either side. And all the figures, that I have seene, of a fourefold Phalange allowe three sections, and no more, that is to saie, one in the midst, and the other two in the wings. What the distance and dimension of these sections ought to bee, I finde not set downe. But, if I might have leave to conjecture, I would thinke, they ought to bee large enough for a troupe of horse, framed wedge-wise, after the Macedonian manner, to passe through; the last ranke whereof being fifteen (as appeareth in the twenty chapter of this booke) and the horse placed in the reare of the light-armed it is needfull, if upon any occasion they were to bee drawn through to serve in the front, the distance of the section should bee sufficient to give them passage without disorder. And I am the rather confirmed in this opinion, because I see the intervalls betwixt the Roman Maniples so proportioned, that the Principes might passe through those of the Hastati, and the Triarii through those of the Principes. But I proportioned out the intervalls to the horse, not to the light-armed, for that the light-armed may bee divided into severall bodies without inconvenience, but any breaking of the horse-*

horse. wedge breedeth a confusion in the whole troupe. Yet where a troupe of horse may finde way, there may a Centurie, or Colours, of light-armed finde also way.

6 The light-armed are placed after] ^a The light-armed were diversly ^a Ælian cap. 23 placed, sometimes before the front of the Phalange, which kind of placing is after-ward called Protaxis, sometimes on the wings, and it is called Hypotaxis, sometimes betwixt the files of the armed fronting in a right line with them, and it was called Entaxis, sometimes in the reare after the Phalange, which was called Epitaxis. All these are spoken of by Ælian heercafter in this booke. ^b There is another kinde ^b Ælian cap. 42 of placing the light-armed, when they are throwne into the midst of the battaile, being hollowed for that, and other purposes. Heereof Ælian likewise treateth in this booke heere after. And albeit the most usuall embattailing of them hath beene in the wings, yet the bestowing in the reare according to Ælians minde hath also advantages. First it concealeth their number, which because they are shaddowed with the pikes standing before, can hardly bee discerned. Then it is easie from the reare to drawe them to any place of service without disorder, bee it before, on the wings, or behinde the reare. Further, it will not bee easie for the enemies horse to charge them, the armed standing before for a sure defence. Lastly, from the reare they shall bee able at all times to annoy the enemy, before the battaile ioynes, as soone as the battaile ioynes, and all the time of fight. Neither doth this manner of embattailing want examples of the ould historie of the Gracians. ^c The embattailing of Cyrus the elders armie, in Xenophon, hath the light-armed ^c Xenop Cyrop. lid. 6 167. B. in the reare. I will set downe the effect of Cyrus words at large because they containe the ordering of an armie to fight according to the iudgement of Xenophon. Cyrus then being to trye a battaile with Cræsus thus directs his Commanders: you, saith hee, Araspes take your place in the right wing, as you now doe, and you the other Myriarches, as you are acoustomed. For when the fight is once a foote, noe Chariot may change horses; and command the Taxiarches, and file-leaders, to order their files every one divided in two parts Phalange-wise, that is each half fronting one with another in a right line. A file containeth foure and twenty men. Then saide one of the Myriarches, doe you thinke Sir, that wee shall bee able, in this order, to encounter so deep a Phalange, as the enemies? Cyrus answered, the Phalanges that are deeper, then may with their armes reach the enemy, are they fitt thinke you either to annoy the enemy, or profite their frindes? For my part I could wish those, that are ranged 100. in depth, to bee in depth a thousand. For so should wee haue the fewer to fight with all. The number, that I giue for the depth of the Phalange, I doubt not, but will entirely serue for vse, and maintaine a joynt fight in every part. The Darters I will place after the armed, and after the darters the Archers. For who will sett them in front, that confesse themselues vnable to maintaine a fight hand to hand? Howe then will they hould their grownde, if they bee sett before the armed: but being in the reare, some with darts, other with arrows, sent over the heads of the armed, will greatly endammage the enemy. And it is cleere, that wherewithall soever an enemy is endamaged, with the same a mans owne side is eased, and relieved. You therefore order your selues, as I haue appointed. As for the captaines of the Targetiers I will haue them, and their files, stand likewise next the armed in the Reare, and after them the Archers. And you the chiefe Commaunder of the Reare

enjoyne the other reare Commanders every man to haue an eye to those vnder him, that they doe theire duties. And let them sharply threaten the negligent, and in case any man treasonably forsake his place, punish him with death. For it is the worke of Commanders both with word, and deed, to encourage those, they command, & to make the cowards more afraide of them, then of the enemy. This is your charge, but you Euphratas, that command over the Engines, see that the beasts, that drawe the Engines, and Turrets, followe the Phalange as neere, as may bee. And you Daouchus, that haue the charge of the baggage, come with your manye next after the Turrets, and let your Sericants seuerely punish them, that hast to much before or come to slowly after. And you Carduchus, that rule the wagons, wherein the women are, order them next the baggage. For all these, comming in the reare, will both breede an opinion of multitude, and giue vs meanes to lay an ambush, and will force the enemy, purposing to encompassse vs, to fetch a larger compasse; which the larger it is, soe much the weaker must hee be. And you Artabafus, and Artagerfas, each of you leade next after these, the 1000. foote you commande a piece. And you Phranuchus, and Asiadatas, order the Chiliarchies of horse you commande not with the Phalange, but set them by themselves apart behind the wagons; and when you haue done it, repaire to vs with the rest of the commanders. But you are to bee in a readinesse, as if you were first to fight. And you the commanders of the Camel-riders place yourselves after the wagons, and doe what Artagerfas shall bidde you. And you the Commanders of the Chariots, after lotts are cast, let him, whose lotte it is, range himself, and his 100. Charriots, before the Phalange; the other two hundred, one of them is to follow, the Phalange on the right side, wing-wise, the other on the left. So farre Cyrus. *I haue rehearsed the words at large, principally to shewe that the light-armed in ancient time were placed sometimes behinde the Phalange; and yet further also, to represent the manner of embattailing an armie, which was then vsuall. For heere haue you set downe the place of the Myriarches, & of the other commaunders, which was in front, then the place of the pikes, of the light-armed, of the reare commanders, of the Engines, of the baggage, of the wagons, wherein the women were, of the guards for the baggage, both horse, and foote, of the Camels, and of the Chariots. And albeit many of these particulars agree not with our manner at this day (for wee haue neither Engines, nor Camels, nor Chariotts, nor slings, nor darts, nor arrowes) yet is the reason of warre alike in all, and in our placing also the fitnesse of seruice principally to bee respected. The place of the horse is heere omitted by^a Xenophon, which may be supplied out of the seventh booke, where Chrysanthas Generall of the horse is saide to stand on the right wing of the Phalange with half the horse, Hystaspas on the left with the other half. But to returne to the placing of the light-armed, the same^b Xenophon testifieth, that it was the Egyptian manner to order their light-armed behinde, & that in the battaile betwixt Cyrus, and Cræsus, the Egyptian archers, and darters, were with drawne swords compelled by the reare-commanders to shoote, and cast their darts. ^cThrasylbulus in his fight against the thirty Tyrants set his armed in front, and in the reare his targetiers, and darters, without armor, and those that cast stones. And it seemeth by the words of^d Thrasylbulus to his owne side. that the Tyrants did the like; The Tyrants, saith hee, haue brought vs to a place, in which by reason of the steepnesse they must ascend, and can neither cast stone, nor dart, over the heads of their owne people, that are embattailed before. Where wee contrarywise, whether wee throwe iauelins, or darts, or stones, shall easily reache, & wound many*

^a Xenop. Cyrop.
lib. 7. 172. C. &
pag. 175. C.

^b Xenod. Cyrop.
lib. 7. 179. B.

^c Xenoph. Hist.
græc. li. 2. 472. D

^d Xenoph. Hist.
græc. li. 2. 473. C

many of them. The stones and darts of the light-armed were to flye over the front of the battaile, and that could not bee unlesse the light-armed were placed behinde; I will adde one example onely out of Plutarch to shew the service of the light-armed in the reare.

^a Plutarch discoursing of the battaile fought betwixt Sylla, and Archelaus, the General of Mithridates, at Cheronæa, hath thus: Afterwards the foote forces came to joyne, the Barbarians holding out, and charging their long pikes, and endeavouring with locking their targetts close together, to mainteine the order, and closenes of their Phalange: The Romans on the other side, casting away their darts, and drawing their swordes: putte by the enemies pikes in choler, to the end they might come quickly vp to them. For they espied, opposed against them in front 15000. of the enemies slaues, that were enfranchised by Proclamation of the Kinges generalls: & enrolled amongst the armed. And when the Roman Armed could hardly breake them, by reason of their depth, and fast knitting together; and of their bouldnes in daring (contrary to the nature of slaues) to abide the danger of the encounter, the arrowes, and darts cast in abundance from the Reare, made them shewe their backs, and fall in a route. Wee finde heere, that the light-armed from the reare effected that, which the Armed could not. These slaues endured the shooke, and could not bee broken by the armed, and yet were defeated with Arrowes, and darts, from the Reare: Nowe for the distance that should bee betwixt the bodies of the light-armed, and betwixt them, and the reare of the armed, Ælian saith nothing: I make noe doubt, but there ought to bee as great (if not greater) as in the sections of the armed. For wee must understand, that the sections, that served to sever the Phalangarchies one from another, must runne through the light-armed in depth to the reare. And by them are the Epixenagies to bee devided a sunder, as the Phalangarchies are: with Epixenagies answer the Phalangarchies for number of files, albeit not in number of men. Likewise there ought to bee, a greater space in ranke, and file, then the armed had. For the handling of misse weapons, require more liberty of place, then the managing of a pike or sword. A dart can not bee sent for cible without running two, or three, steppes in the delivery of it. A sling being throwne, and circled about the head, before the stone, or bullet, can bee forced out to any purpose, will not suffer a neere stander by. In bowes, and arrowes, is the like reason, if they be used as they ought. Besides the light-armed, in their fight are tied to noe certainty of order, or ground, but fight dispersedly: Soe that the more ground they haue, the fitter they are for service. In which respect a large intervall crossewise betwixt the armed, and them, should serue to purpose: it having liberty for their motion forward, and backward, as occasion should require.

7 And behinde the Horse: I haue not read in any greek historye, that the horse-men in a sett battell, haue beene ranged behinde the light-armed. The usuall manner was to place them in the wings. Soe did Alexander before he passed the River Granicus: soe^d at Issos, soe at Gangamela: Soe did^e Antigonus, against Eumenes, and Eumenes against Antigonus: Soe^b Ptolomeus against Demetrius, and Demetrius against Ptolomeus: and in briefe all the Macedonians, and the Gracians, before the Macedonians were accounted of for matter of armes: unlesse some speciall cause moved an alteration. And, as I shewed out of Xenophon, before all their times. ^h Cyrus albeit, hee set the light Armed in the reare, notwithstanding hee bestowed the horse in the wings: Alexander having passed the River Ister as long as hee marched in the corne lande, placed his horse behinde his Phalange, when hee entred the Champeigne, hee sett them on the right wing: and lastly cast his Phalange in to a Pladium: and ordered his horse before. In the Corneland, they followed (for feare of an Ambushe) In the Champian they marched on the

^b Leocap 4 §. 6
^c Arrian lib. 1. 13
^d P & 14 D
^e Arrian li. 2. 37
^f Curt. lib. 3. 63
^g Arri. li. 3. 59. F
^h Diod. Sicul. lib. 19. 685 686.
ⁱ Diod. Sicul. lib. 19. 716.
^j Xenop Cyrop. lib. 7. 172 C. & 175. C.
^k Arrian lib. 1. 4. D. E.

right wing, because on the left, the Phalange was secured by the River; before the *Plæsum*, that, being over-layde with the multitude of the enemye, they might haue a sure re-
 treat to the foote. ^a The same Alexander, when hee was to fight the Battails of Issos with
^a Arrian lib. 2. 36. B. ^c Curtius lib. 2. 64. Darius, as long as hee was in the streights, marshalled his horse after his foote. But in
 marching forward, comming to open ground, when he might giue full length to his Pha-
 lange, hee placed his horse on both the wings. But the reason of setting them behinde was
 in the streightnes of the place: and hee being incertaine how neere the enemye lay, was
 loathe to put them to hasard, before they had liberty of grounde to order themselves, and
 might haue assistance of the foote. For otherwise it was an ordinarie matter in marching
 (as it is the manner also at this day) to dispose the horse half behinde, and half before.
^b Xenoph. hist. ^c Grec. lib. 4. 517. I will content my self with one example. When ^b Agesilaus retourni-
 ng out of Asia, passed through Theffalie, the Theffalians, allies of the Thebans, followed him,
 and sought to endamage his armie to their vttermost. Hee had before
 disposed his march into a *Plæsum*, with the horse half in front, and half be-
 hinde, nowe when the Theffalians ceased not to molest him, by falling vpon
 his reare, hee sent to the reare all the horse of the vanguard, excepting those,
 that attended his person. Either party prepared them selues to fight. The
 Theffalians holding it not sure with Horse alone to incounter armed foote:
 Turning about their faces, began leasurely to retire, and the Lacedæmonians
 slowly to followe, Agesilaus, perceaving the errour of both, sent the best of
 his horse, that were about him, commanding them to signifie to the rest, that
 they together should goe, and charge the Theffalians with all speede, and giue
 noe respite to them, to turne their faces. The Theffalians contrary to their ex-
 pectation being hottly charged, some fled, other some turned about towards
 the enemy, other some indeuouring to turne, were surprisid by their ene-
 mies, that by that time were come vp to their flankes. Nowe for the reason of
 placing the Horse in the reare, I haue noe more to say, then, that from thence
 they might bee soone drawen to all places, front, flanke, or where soeuer the enemy is like
 to distresse vs. For it hath beene the forecast, of all generals to fashion their battails accor-
 ding to the figure the enemy hath before chosen. Examples are so plentifull, I neede not
 alleage many. Onely I will remember one latine story of placing horse in the reare. L. Len-
 tulus, and L. Manlius Acidinus in Spaine being to fight with the Illergetes, and An-
 setans, and other Spaniards, that had revolted from the Romans; in this very kinde of
 placing horse in the reare imitated, and gotte the advantage of, and defeated their ene-
 mies. ^c Livy hath the story, and writes thus in effect: The next day at the rising
 of the sonne the Spaniards being all armed, and set in order, shewed their
 battail about a mile from the Roman campe. The Ansetans were in the mid-
 dest the Illergetes held the right winge, other obscure people of Spaine the
 left: Betwixt the wings, and the middle parte, they left broad inter valls, to
 giue passage to their horse: (when time should bee) to send them through
 to charge. The Romans Embattailed after their wonted manner, Onely then
 imitated the enemy, in leaving open waies, for the horse betwixt the legions.
 Lentulus imagining that partye, and none other, should haue vse of their
 horse, that first possessed these inter valls of the aduerser battaile, commaunded
 Cornelius the Tribune to giue direction to the horsemen, presently to charge
 through, the foote on both sides came to blowes, and the fight was hard,
 when the Roman horsemen passing through the Spaces, and falling vpon the
 midst of their enemies at once disordered the battaile of foote and shut
 vp the wayes against the Spanish horse; by which meanes, after noe long
 fight,

^a Livy Cecab. 3. lib. 9. 227. A.

The like was done by M. Valerius the Dictator against the Terracans. Liv. decad. 2. lib. 19. 262. C.

And by L. Pa-
pyrius Cor. against
the Samnites. Li-
uus. d. cad. 1. lib.
20. 283. C.

And by Sylla
against Archelaus
Erodian. li. 2. ca. 3

fight, the enemy was vtterly defeated. Where Livy saith the Romans embattailed after theire wonted manner, his meaning is they ordered them selues in Maniples, or Battallions, as wee now terme them. (for that was theire wont.) But when hee ad-deth, they imitated the enemy in leaving open waies for the horse, betwixt the legions. Wee must vnderstand that a legion was thus embattailed: ^a First they di-
^a Livy deced. x. lib 8. 23. C.

vided theire legion in to thirty Maniples, ten of the Hastati: ten of the Principes, and ten of the Triarij. The ten maniples of the Hastati, they set first in an even front, leaving soe much distance, or voide ground betwixt every Maniple, as a Maniple it self tooke up in standing. At a reasonable space behinde, were the Principes placed in as many ma-niples: but soe that theire maniples stood directly behinde the voide spaces of the Hastati. And against the bodies of the hastati, they left likewise spaces in the Principes to the end, the Hastati being overlaid, might retire within those spaces: or else themselves might ad-vance against the enemy, through the intervalls of the Hastati. Lastly at a larger distance behinde these were the Triarij set, and divided with spaces betwixt euery maniple, which spaces were great enough to receaue the Principes, in case they retired also. Now the Horse being ordered in the reare after the Triarij, if from thence, they had gon to charge the Ene-mies front, through the spaces of the Triarij, they must of necessity, haue fallen vpon the Maniples of the Principes whose were set directly against the intervalls or spaces.

To giue therefore free passage to theire horse, the Roman Generals removed the maniples of the Principes from theire ordinarie place, and bestowed them, in a right line, after the maniples of the Hastati, and made an open lane, (as it were) from the reare of theire battell to the front. So that nothing hindred the horse, but they might freely fly vp to, and fall vpon the enemies front. And yet I take not Alians meaning, to be, that the Horse sei in the reare, should during the time of the fight still remaine there. For soe would noe great ser-vice bee had of them. But hee placed them there the rather to avoide confusion in ordering the foote. And that after theire embatteling, they might bee led from thence to any place, front or flanke, or where soeuer they might yeeld most vse. For in the fifteenth and twen-tieth chapter, he would haue both light armed, and horse soe placed, that they might answer all attempts of the enemy. And in his caution following, hee saith, if occasion require both horse and light-armed, may bee otherwise placed. That they were vsual-ly placed in the wings, I haue before shewed. The examples declare they were placed in the reare sometimes:

Of placing in the front there are also examples. ^b The Lacedamonians at the battaile of Leuctra against the Thebans placed theire horse before theire Phalange, and tried their for-tune with them, and were beaten, before the foote ioyned: ^c The Persians at the River Gra-nicus, esteeming theire Horse to bee theire chiefe strength, opposed them vpon the banks against Alexander, that was to passe over, and embattailed theire foote behinde the horse. And Alexander encountered them first with his Horse, before his foote could get over: One example more I will adde to shewe the reason, why Horse are sometimes placed before the front of the Phalange of foote. ^d Eumenes being to fight against Craterus and Neoptolemus, both greare generalls, that had served vnder Alexander in all his warrs, ordered the fight thus: Because hee vnder-stood, that theire Army consisted of twenty thou-sand foote, the most parte Macedonians renowned for theire valour, and skill in fight (in whom they set theire greatest trust) and of more then two thousand horse; and knewe his owne foote, albeit they were as many in num-ber, yet all to bee ramasses of diuerse kinds of people, and that his owne horse were five thousand, with exceeded the enemy both in number, and valor, hee determined to hasard the battaile vpon his horse, before the two Phalanges of foote should come together: Advancing therefore with his horse farre before
his

^b Xenoph. hist. grac. li. 6. 396. A.

^c Plutarch in vi-ta Alexand. Ar-rian lib. 1. 14. F.

^d Plutarch in vi-ta Eumenis Diod. Sicul. lib. 20. 644.

his foote, hee tooke the right wing himfelfe, and gaue the left to two strangers, to Pharnabarus a Persian the fonne of Artabazus; and to Phenix a Tenedian: Craterus stood in the right wing of his owne horfe, and placed Neoptolemus on the left. And feeing the enemies horfe comming forward, with greate fury charged them firft, and fought brauely. But his horfe failing vnder him, hee fell to ground, and it being not knowne, whoe hee was by reason of the medly, and throng of thofe, that gaue backe, and fled, hee was trampled vnder foote, and ended his life after a ftrange manner. By his death the enemy tooke courage, and encompassing their aduerfaries on all fides, made a great slaughter, and the right wing, after this manner, with might overpreffed, and put to the worft, was faine to fly for succour to the Phalange of foote. In the left wing Neoptolemus ftoode directly againft Eumenes, and the mutuall fight of eche bredde a greate emulation betwixt the generalls, and a fervent defire to come to hands. And being eafely knowne, both by their horfe, and other marks, they flew one vpon another; and out of their fingle fight made away to a consequent victorie. And firft they affailed one another with fwords, and after fell into an vnlooked for, and wonderfull Monomachy, for being transported with anger, and mutuall hatred, quitting the raines of their bridles, with their left hands they eache feazed, and tooke hold vpon the body of other, which hapening, and the horfe continuing their careare, and fpringing from vnder them, they both fell to the ground, neither of them could wel arife by reason of the suddaine, & violent fall, and of the heavines of their armor. Yet Eumenes got vp firft, and prevented Neoptolemus, ftricking him on the ham. The wounde was wide, and his ftrength of footing thereby failed, & fo lay as one, that had noe vfe of his legge, being not able to raife himfelfe becaufe of the hurt: notwithstanding, courage overcoming the weaknes of his body, hee lift vp himfelfe vpon his knees, and hurt his aduerfarye in the arme, and thighes, giving him three wounds. But none of the wounds were mortall, and they being yet warme, Eumenes with a fecond blowe hitting his necke, flew Neoptolemus outright. Whileft thefe things were a doing the reft of the horfe fell together. Many were flaine on either fide: fome therefore falling, other being wounded, at the firft the daunger was equall. Afterward, when the death of Neoptolemus was openly knowne, and that the other wing was put to flight, euery one shifted for himfelfe, & made towards the Phalange of foote, as to a ftrong wall of defence to faue himfelfe. *This was the iffue of the battaile. Wherin Eumenes, placing his horfe before his foote, becaufe hee held them his ftrength, and with the trying the hazard of the day, shewed himfelfe, both in counsell, and action, a greate generall. And Craterus on the contrary fide, albeit highly efteemed amongft the Macedonians, as one, that had with great fufficiency ferved Alexander in all his warres, yet failed in iudgment, in that hee choſe rather with his horfe to encounter the ftronger parte of his enemies forces, then with his Macedonian Phalange (which Eumenes himfelfe feared) to trie his fortune. For as it is a pointe of forecaſt to knowe a mans owne advantage, and vſe it: Soe it is noe leſſe iudgement, to knowe wherein the enemye is ftronger, and avoyde yt. Eumenes did both; for hee vſed his owne horſe, which were his ftrength, and brought to paſſe, that Craterus his Phalange did him noe good, in as much as they neuer came to fight. Craterus failed in both, in that hee neither brought his Phalange to fight, nor yet provided fufficientlie to encounter Eumenes horſe; which exceeded his in valour, and number; ſo appeares both, that horſe were placed before the front of the foote; and alſo the ſtorie giues the reaſon, why they were placed there.*

Of the number of the armed foote, of the light-armed,
and of the Horse.

CHAP. VIII.

NOW are wee to lay out, what number the *armed-foote*, the *light-armed*, and the *Horse* ought to bee, and how particularly ordered, and how vpon occasion the *Battaile* may speedely be transformed into diuers shapes, & formes, and what discipline vsed for the motion of the seuerall parts of it. Wee cannot with any probabilitie set downe a precise number of forces to be levyed. For as much as euery man is to proportion his lewie according to the importance and qualitie of the warre in hand. This yet must not escape vs, that such a number is to bee chosen, as will fitt the diuers shapes, and transmutations of our *Troops*. As if in case wee were to double, or to multiply, and manifoldly enlarge the length of the *Phalange*, or els to lessen, and drawe it vp into a narrower roome. For this cause choice is made of a number, that may be reparted into half continually, till you come to one. Hence is it, that most *Tactick* writers would haue a *Phalange* to consist of sixteen thousand, three hundred, eightie, and foure armed foote, and of half so many *light-armed*, and of half as many *Horse*, as *light-armed*. For 16384. may bee reparted continually into half, till you come to one. Therefore for prooffe, and Examples sake this numbers is admitted. And where wee haue allotted sixteen men to every file, the whole masse will arise to one thousand, twenty, and foure files.

Phalange 16384
light-armed 8192
Horse 4096
28672

Notes.

THE Chapter before spake of the parts and dimension, of the *Phalange*, and of the place of the armed, the horse, and light-armed. This treateth of the number that goeth to the *Phalange*. In choise of which number, Ælian saith consideration is not soe much to bee had of multitude, as of fitness for service. For such a number as cannot aptly bee disposed of for fight, is rather meanes of confusion, then of order without which noe fight can be main- teined: Therefore such a number is to bee chosen as will serue.

I The diuerse shapes, and transmutations of our *Battaile*] Every motion in the *battaile* makes not a *Transmutation*, or diuersitie of shape. In turning of faces to the one hand or other there is noe other shape of the *Phalange*, then was at first: As a man turning his face any way, the same proportion of lineaments remaines that was in him before. Soe likewise in countermarch or wheeling after the *Countermarche*, or wheeling is done, every souldier if he keep his right distance, and remaine in file and ranke, hath the place hee had before: And soe noe transfiguration of length or of depth followeth. The motion then, that Ælian meanes to make *Transmutation*, are *Doublings*: For whether you enlarge the length, or depth, of your *Phalange*; you straight induce another shape. A long fronted *Phalange*, and a *Herse* differ much in forme. If you will make of the ordinarie *Phalange* a *herse*, you are to double your files soe often, as your thinke convenient for the length of your *herse*. Then if from the *Herse*, you would returne it to the first forme, you are not to cease doubling *Ranks*, till you haue gained that forme: likewise if of your ordinarie *Phalange*, you would make a long fronted *Phalange*, your *rankes* are to bee doubled, and by continuing your doubling, you may drawe out what length you will. And
contrary

16384
8192
4096
28672

contrarywise, by due doubling your files againe, you come to the first forme: How much you double your Ranks, Soe much you take away from the depth of your Phalange; as on the other side, doubling of your files, diminisheth the length. For the purpose, your Phalange is sixteen deep, double your Ranks; the depth hath but eight men; double it once more, and it hath but foure. Soe is the Phalange consisting of foure ranks, & euery ranke, hath foure thousand, and ninty six men in it: But the length is foure times as much as it was. In like manner doubling your files (which in Alians Phalange are a thousand, and twenty foure) the first doubling loseth five hundred, and twelue files and soe many remayne; the second seven hundred, and sixty eight, and two hundred fifty six remaine; and soe many men haue you in a ranke. But where the Phalange was but sixteen deepe, nowe in the second doubling it is become sixty foure deep: If you please to reduce it to the first forme, two doublings of ranks will suffice. Heere wee must understand that doubling ranks, is not to make twice soe many as they were before, but to giue twice so many men, to euery ranke, as they had before by insertinge the even ranks into the odde; as the second into the first, and the fourth into the third, and the sixth into the fifth, and the eighth into the seventh, &c. The use of doubling I will shewe in my notes upon the twenty nine chapter of this booke. Alian therefore would haue his Phalange, of such a number as may bee reparted continually into halfe, till you come to one; which number hee saith to bee sixteen thousand three hundred, and eighty foure. And yt ariseth out of the Multiplication of one by two soe sti'll doubling the product, till you haue made up the full number, of sixteen thousand, three hundred, and eighty foure. And as the Multiplication by two begetteth this number, soe it being diuided by two continually, it may bee reduced at last to one: which is the thing, that Alian asymes at. For the numbers, that haue not equall diuision by half, leaue some supernumerary men in the Phalange: (which) in doubling will disorder both files, and Ranks: Every man acquainted with the lowe countrie militarie exercise at this day, knoweth, that when there is an vneuen number of files, the odde file supernumerary brings a difference, and cannot bee doubled in the sort as the rest are: As in five, seven, nine, eleuen, severall bodies of files. Two, six, eight, ten, may well bee doubled, and become two, three, foure, five files a peece: but the fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, must bee severed from the rest of the doubled files; and serue to noe purpose, being not matcheable in depth with the rest after their doubling. The same reason is of ranks: Now when Alian saith, that this number in a Phalange may bee diuided by half and reduced at last to one, wee must with all understand, that the file of the Phalange in such diuision, ought to be either of eight, or sixteen men a peece. For noe number vnder eight, except foure, or two (which fitte not the depth, of a Phalange) nor betwixt eight, and sixteen, is diuisible by half, till you come to one. Noe nor above sixteen except it bee produced out of the duplications of sixteen. A file of 12 comes nearest. And of that number was the file of Cyrus in Xenophon. Such a file notwithstanding by diuision of two states at three, and can descend noe lower. Ten was the old file of the Grecians, and it was called^a Decas. And albeit after ward upon better consideration they enlarged the number of the file to twelue, yet they reteined the name of Decas still. But ten receiveth but one diuision, and goeth downe ward noe further then five. The vneuen numbers vnder sixteen cannot bee diuided at all. Vnles by fraction. As thirteen, which if you will diuide by halfe, the quotient will bee six, and there remaineth an odde man over: of which number, if all the files of the Phalange should bee, you should haue a thousand, two hundred, and sixty, which will receiue noe more, then two doublings without a fraction. If then the files be above sixteen, and vnder thirty two, you cannot diuide them continually by half, but you must faile of the manner, that Alian speaks of. As for the number of sixteen thousand, three hundred, and eighty foure, albeit of it self, it is diuisible by two till you com. or descend

^a Xenop. Cyrop.
lib. 2. 43. 8.

to 1, yet we must not consider it apart, as an abstract by it selfe, but as it numbrcth, and is applied to the Phalange. In which respect, it giueth a 1024 files of 16 deepe, which files will still hold out the doubling, till you come to one file.

3 A Phalange to consist of 16384.] *Ælian* (out of the most Tactick writers as he professeth) will haue the Phalange of sixteene thousand, three hundred, eighty and foure men. I haue noted before that a Phalange may be more, or lesse, than this number. But I take this to be the number of the Macedonian Phalange. ^a Appian seemes to testifie a Appian in Syriacis. 107. B. with me. thus he saith: Antiochus whole army consisted of 70000 men. Of which the chiefest strength was the Phalange of Macedonians, conteining 16000 men, ordered according to the forme, that *Philip* and *Alexander* had before vsed. He placed them in the middle, diuiding the 16000, into 10 equall parts, in euery of which parts was 50 men in front, and 32 in depth, and vpon the flanks of euery part 22. the shew of the Phalange was like a wall, of the Elephants like turrets: hitherto Appian. I haue translated He Phalanx, He Macedonon according to the word, the Phalange of the Macedonians, where the right meaning is, the Macedonian Phalange. For it consisted not of Macedonians, but was armed, and ordered, after the Macedonian manner. For how was it possible for Antiochus to wage, and haue in his seruice 16000 Macedonians, being neuer himselfe King of Macedonia, and the King, that then was (namely *Philip* the sonne of *Demetrius*) was his enemy, and in league with the Romans? Besides Appian hath in expresse words: the Phalange was armed, and ordered, according to the institution of *Philip* and *Alexander*: whose manner Antiochus mought well retein, considering he was lineally descended from *Seleucus*, the successor of *Alexander* in the kingdome of *Asiria*: And *Seleucus* had bene in the seruice of *Alexander* in the whole conquest of *Persia*. ^b Liuy saith also, they were armed after the Macedonian manner. Whereby a man may inferre, they were no Macedonians: Hee speaking of the same battaile (which was the battell of Antiochus against *L. Scipio*) hath thus: The Kings army was mingled of sundry nations, and diuers with dissimilitude of armes and aides. There were 16000 foote armed after the manner of the Macedonians. They were called Phalangites. This was the middle of the battell, and in front diuided into 10 parts, which parts were distinguished by placing 2. Elephants in each intervall. The battell had 32 rancks in depth. It was the principall strength of the Kings forces, and both with the other shew, and also with the Elephants, which were eminent amongst the Armed only, brought with it great terror. Liuy saith the 16000 were armed after the Macedonian manner, and were called Phalangites; Appian, that there were 16000 ordered, and distributed according to the ordinance of *Philip* and *Alexander*. Liuy, and Appian, both agree, that there was 10 parts, and euery part seuered with interualls, and had 32 men in depth, which is the Macedonian file once doubled. Liuy speaketh not of the number of the length of the Phalange. Appian saith plainly there were 50 in front, of euery of the 10 parts, which amounts to 500: for 10 times 50 makes 500. Now if you multiply the length of the Phalange which is 500 by the depth, which is 32, you haue the 16000, whereof Liuy and Appian spake. But yet resteth a doubt, in the difference betwixt both these authors, and *Ælian*. Liuy, and Appian, both giuing but 16000: *Ælian* 16384 to the Macedonian Phalange. For Liuy, we are not much to insist vpon him, who being a Roman (we may probably coniecture) was halfe a stranger, in the Art Tacticke of the Gracians, and that, which he wrote, he had from others; perhaps no better skilled in the same Art than himselfe. Appian was a Gracian (for so those of *Alexandria* in *Egypt* accounted themselves, after *Ptolomy* the first had established that Crowne in his family) and as his historie sheweth, well acquainted with the order the Gracians held in embat-
ling

^b Liv. Decad. 4. lib. 7. 141. A.

ling their armies, and therefore we may the better rely upon his authoritie. Who albeit hee first affirmed the Phalange was of the number of 16000, yet after in numbring the depth and length alone, he findeth 16000: and further expounding his owne meaning he sheweth, there were more upon the flanks of the ten parts, into which the Phalange was diuided. His words import: That Antiochus diuided his Phalange into 100 equall parts, giuing euery part in front 50 men, in depth 32; which being multiplicatogether, make up the 16000. He addeth; And in the flanke of euery part he set 22. If the meaning be, he set 22 upon each flanke of euery part, the parts being 10, and the flanks 20, the number will arise to 440, where Elian alloweth no more than 384. But if 22 were added to one of the flanks of each diuision, which also being collectiue taken are flanks in the plurall number, we shall come short and finde no more than 220. Yet whether sense of both you admit, it is plaine, that Appian attributeth more, than 16 thousand, to that Macedonian Phalange. And it may be, there is an error in the number of the 22, and that it ought to be written 32. For if Antiochus had giuen 32, as he gaue 22, to one flanke of euery part, and set 32 upon the uttermost flanks of euery wing to strengthen them, of the 12 times 32 had arisen the iust number of Elians Phalange; which number is the fittest, for vse, and for diuision of the Phalange in all doublings. The armed foote then, according to Elian, ought to be, 16384. The light armed.

a Xenoph.
Cyrop. lib. 7.
188. B.

b Xenoph.
Cyrop. lib. 6.
167. C.

c Polyb. lib. 6.
468. B. C.

d Polyb. lib. 6.
468. D.

e Livy Decad.
4. lib. 1. pag. 16.
B.

4 Halfe so many] The armed amongst the Græcians, were accounted the strength of the field, which was the cause their number was greatest. For you shall not finde in their battailes for the most part, that the light armed amounted to halfe the number of the armed: The fact of Cyrus sheweth what account he made of light armed: ^a Xenophon reporteth it thus: He led with him the Lydians, those whom he saw to take delight in Armes, horse, and chariots, and willingly doe, what they were commanded, he gaue armes to, of those whom he saw followed him against their wils, he gaue the horses to the Persians, that were his first companions in Armes. All that followed him vnarmed, he exercised to the sling, because he reckoned that weapon most seruite of all others. How much you increase the number of the light armed, so much you diminish the number of the armed, and by consequent so much weaken your field. ^b For the light cannot maintaine any stable fight, but in case of danger they are forced either to shew a faire paire of heeles, or else retire to the armed for succor: Yet serue they for many uses ioyned with the armed. And the proportiō that Elian setteth downe, namely to haue halfe as many of them, as there are armed, standeth to good reason, & vse. The Romans notwithstanding, were more sparing in their light armed, & allowed not about the 4th part of them, or litle more, to the armed. The Legion contained (saith ^c Polybius) 4200 footmen. Of these they chose 600 Triarians, 1200 hastati, 1200 Principes, (which come to 3000) and the rest Velites, which were 1200. And the Velites were the same in effect amongst the Romans, that the light armed amongst the Græcians, albeit their arming somewhat differed. Elian before shewed, that the Græcian light armed had no manner of defensie armour, but offensie only, as bowes, darts, or stones. ^d Polybius describeth the Armes of the Velites to be a Sword, a Parma, (which is a small Target,) and darts; the sword a spanish sword, the Target a litle round Target, a foote and a halfe (for so Casaubon correcteth Tripedon) in breadth; the darts in the steale 3 foote long, and a finger thicke, and the head almost a foote long. And ^e Livy mentioning the skirmishes, that fell out betwixt the horsemen of King Philip of Macedonia, and Sulpitius the Roman Consul, compareth both their Armies together, telling that either party had their light armed ioyned to their horse, and that coming to fight, the Romans had the better. So (saith he) neither the Kings horse, vnaccustomed to a stedfast fight, were able to match the Roman

Roman horse, nor yet the foote skipping and leaping here and there, and almost halfe naked in their kinde of Armes, to be compared to the Roman *Veles*, having a Target, and a sword, and being armed sufficiently both to defend himselfe, and assaile his enemy. The number then of Ælians light armed, ought to be 8192, and these being ranged behinde the armed 8 deepe (so they are fittest for service) will make 1024 files, as many as the armed did.

5 Halfe as many horse, as &c.] The horse are in number 4096, and proportioned to the foote (comprehending the light-armed) as 1. to 6. The armed foot, and light armed together make 24576: the horse 4096. And this was ^a Alexanders proportion, when he moved first against Darius. For he had about 30000 foote, and 5000 horse, or not many more, as Diodorus saith. ^b Iustin gives him 32000 foote, 4500 horse. Yet this number held not alwaies amongst the Macedonians themselves; I meane Alexanders Captaines, that possessed his kingdomes after his death. The reason may be, that in Ciuill warres they made their leuies, not as they would, but as they could. ^c In the battaile betwixt Eumenes, and Craterus, (I spake of that battell before) Craterus had 20000 foote, & 2000 horse; Eumenes had 20000 foote, & 500 horse. Craterus the proportion of 1. to 10; Eumenes of 1. to 4. ^d Antigonus fighting against Eumenes in Cappadocia, had in his Army about 10000 foote, and 2000 horse; Eumenes had as before. Antigonus horse were to the foote, as 1. to 5. ^e The same Antigonus fighting against Alcetas, the brother of Perdikkas, had in his Army 40000 foote, and more than 7000 horse; the proportion well nigh of 1. to 6; Alcetas had no more than 16000 foote, and 900 horse, failing much of Ælians number. ^f Antigonus in his second battell against Eumenes, had 28000 footmen, and 800 horse, which is 1. to 3. and halfe; Eumenes had 35000 foote, and 6000 horse, very neare Ælians proportion. Many other examples are to be read in Diodorus. But (as I said) these are Ramesses proceeding not of choise, but of necessitie, which forced them to take such, as came to hand; as it alwaies falleth out in suddaine leuies. And it seemeth the number of horse (allowed to the foote by Ælian) was King Philips proportion; considering Alexander used it ^g after he receiued his armie from Philip, who by premeditation, and fore-choise, had gathered it together with intent to invade Persia. And yet I finde ^h that Philip himselfe, when he fought against the Athenians and Beotians at Cheronea, had more than 30000 foote, and 2000 horse; which is 1. to 15: and in diuers other fights differed from Ælian in the number both of horse, and foote. But the question is not, what was done, but was best to be done. And the number that Ælian speaketh of suites his Phalange best. For Philips device being to cast the horse into wedges of 64 horse a peece, and into 64 troupes; the greatest ranke of ech wedge being 15, wile in the reare equall the front of the armed, and of the light armed; not in number of files (for the files of the foote were 1024. and the greatest ranke of the horse, no more than 960) but in quantitie of place giuing to the horse, standing in their order of 6 foote betwixt man & man, the 128 cubits of surplusage toward the difference of the horses bodies, and toward the small spaces that are to be left, betwixt Troope, and Troope. ⁱ The Romans allowed a farre lesse rate of horse to the foote. In a Legion, according to Polybius his account, there were of Citizens 4200 foote, and 300 horse; of allies, and confederates 4200 foote, and 600 horse. In a Consular Army were 2 Legions of Citizens, and 2 of Allies, which came to 16800, a number not much differing from Ælians Phalange of foote. Of horse 600, Allies 1200; in all making 1800; which cometh much short of 4096, (the number Ælian alloweth to his Phalange) and holdeth proportion of about 1. to 9. The reason of this difference, may appeare in the fact of ^k Eumenes; who not much trusting his forces of foote against the Macedonians (accounted the best souldiers

^a Diodor. St. lib. 17. 571.

^b Iustin. lib. 11. 639.

^c Diod. Sicul. lib. 18. 644.

^d Diod. Sicul. lib. 16. 649.

^e Diod. Sicul. lib. 18. 651.

^f Diod. Sicul. lib. 19. 685.

^g Diod. Sicul. lib. 16. 510.

^h Diod. Sicul. lib. 16. 555.

ⁱ Polyb. lib. 6. 472. C.

^k Diod. Sicul. lib. 18. 644.

of that age,) prepared himselfe a sufficient number of Horse with them to make a counter-balance against the Macedonian foote. And it hath beene the manner of Generalls of ancient time, if they trusted their Foote-forces, to make the lesse account of Horse: if they distrusted them; to encrease the number of their horse.

The Romanes trusting to their foote, required the lesser number of horse. The Grecians had the greater number of horse, both for the cause before recited, and further because they had continuall warre with Barbarians, that placed their confidence in horse; as the Persians, and the inhabitants of the lesser Asia.

The names of the severall parts, and of the Commanders of the severall parts of the Phalange, and of the numbers under their commands.

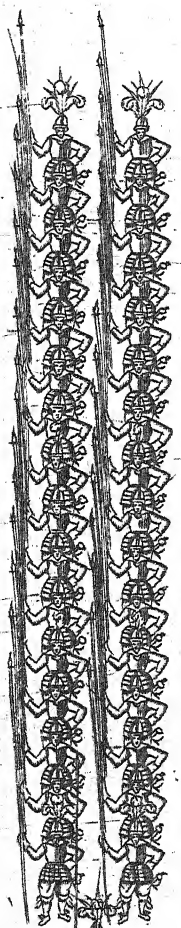
CHAP. IX.

THe files are ordered into bodies, which haue euery one a proper name. For two files they call ¹ a *Dilochie* of *thirtie two men*, whose *Leader* is tearmed *Dilochita*. Foure files ² a *Tetrarchy*, and the *Leader* thereof *Tetrarcha* hauing charge ouer 64. men. Two *Tetrarchies* ³ a *Taxis* of 128. men, and 8. files, and the *Leader* thereof hath the name of *Taxiarcha*. Two *Taxies* goe to ⁴ a *Syntagma* of 16. files, and 256. men; and the *Leader* thereof is called *Syntagmatarcha*. A *Syntagma* of 256. men is called of some a *Xenagy*, and the *Commaunder* *Xenagos*. In euery *Syntagma* of 256. are five ⁵ superordinary men, viz: ⁶ An *Ensigne*, ⁷ a *Reare-commander*, ⁸ a *Trompetter*, ⁹ a *Sergeant*, and a ¹⁰ *Crier*. This *Syntagma* seemeth to haue ¹¹ a *Tetragonall* forme of 16. men in length, and 16. in depth. Two *Syntagmaes* make ¹² a *Pentecosiarchy* of 512. men, and 32. files, the *Leader* whereof is named *Pentecosiarcha*. Two *Pentecosiarchies* make ¹³ a *Chiliarchy* of 1024. men, and 64. files: and the *Leader* is called *Chiliarcha*. Two *Chiliarchies* are called ¹⁴ a *Merarchy* of 2048. men, and 128. files, whose *Leader* is named *Merarcha*. Of some this part is called a *Telos*, and the *Leader* thereof *Telarcha*. Two *Telarchies* make ¹⁵ a *Phalangarchy* of 4096. men, and 256. files, the *Commander* whereof is called *Phalangarcha*. Yet some call it a *Strategy*, and the *Commander* *Strategos*. Two *Phalangarchies* ¹⁶ a *Diphalangarchy* of 8192. men, and 512. files. There are that tearme this part ¹⁷ *Meros*, and it is one of the wings. Two *Diphalangarchies* make a four-fold *Phalange* consisting of 1024. files, and 16384. men. So haue you in the whole *Phalange* of armed foote two wings, foure *Phalangarchies*, eight *Merarchies*, sixteen *Chiliarchies*, thirty two *Pentecosiarchies*, sixtie foure *Syntagmatarchies*, one hundred twentie eight *Taxiarchies*, two hundred fiftie six *Tetrarchies*, five hundred twelue *Dilochies*, one thousand twenty foure files.

Notes.

Hitherto haue beene shewed, the manner of arming, and leuying of Souldiers, filing, and the parts of files, ioyning of files, and ranking, the locall forme, and parts of a Phalange, the number of the armed, light-armed, and horse-men requisite to a Phalange. This Chapter containes, as it were, the matter, of which a Phalange is compounded; that is the severall bodies Militarie, ordred, and ioyned together, to make up the perfect forme of it. These bodies are many, and arise out of ioyning files by doubling
still

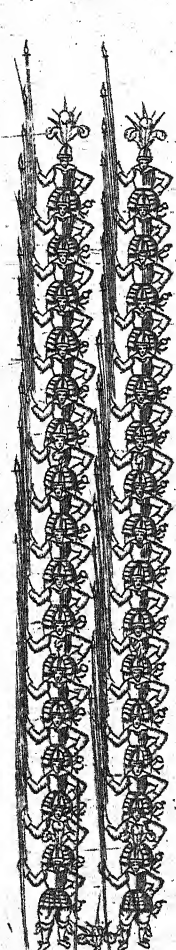
A Dilochy of
2 files 32 men



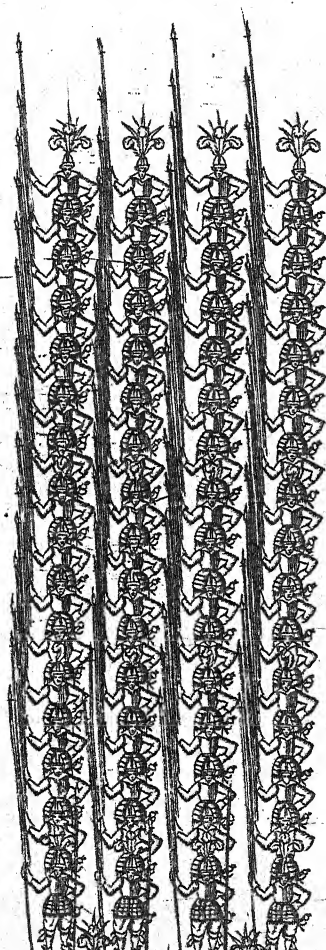
A Dilochite or Command
of 2 files

Dil
Td
Tav
Synagma
Pentec

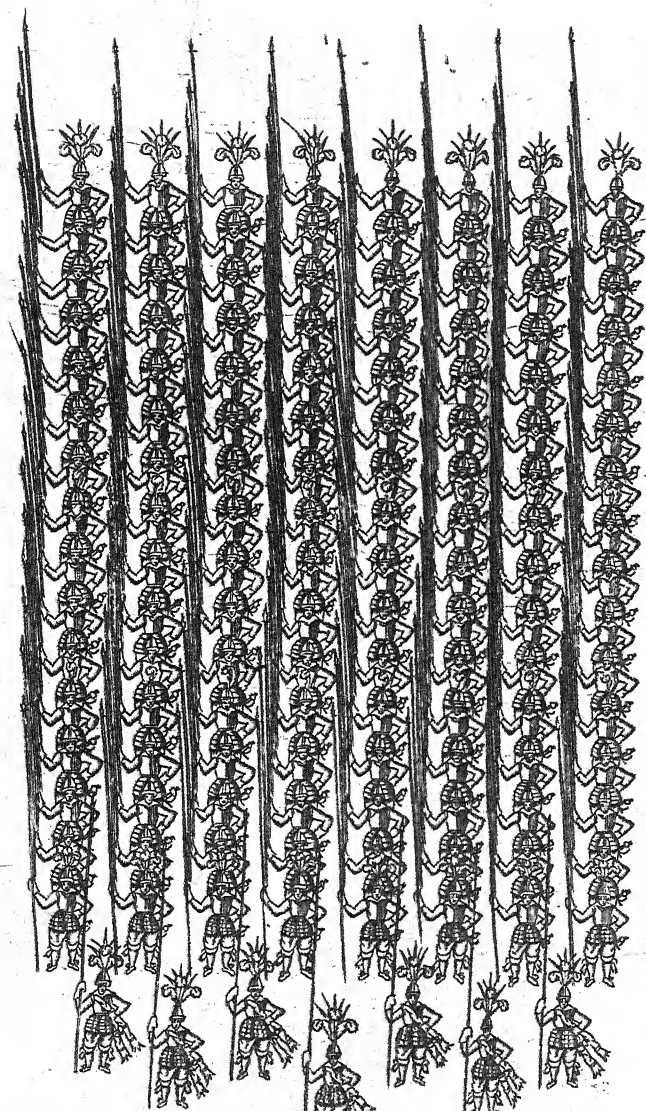
*Ἄ. Diolochy of
2 files 32 men*



*Ἄ. Tetarchy of
4 files 64 men*



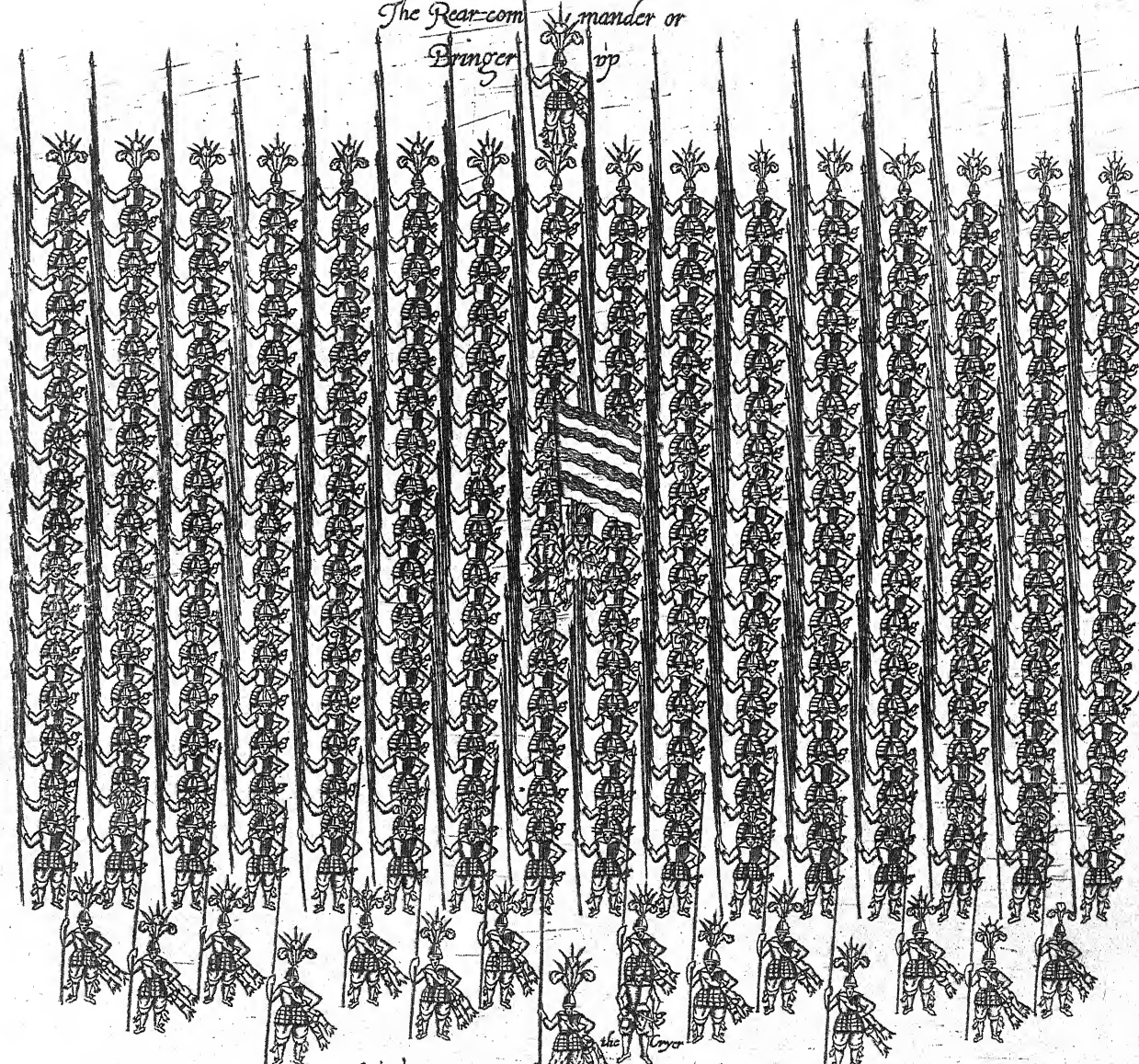
*Ἄ. Taxis of
8 files 128 men*



*Cap. 9.
The Rear*

*Ἄ. Syntagma of
16 files 256 men*

*The Rear-com-
Bringer*



Ἄ. Sencant

*Ἄ. Diolochate or
of 2 files*

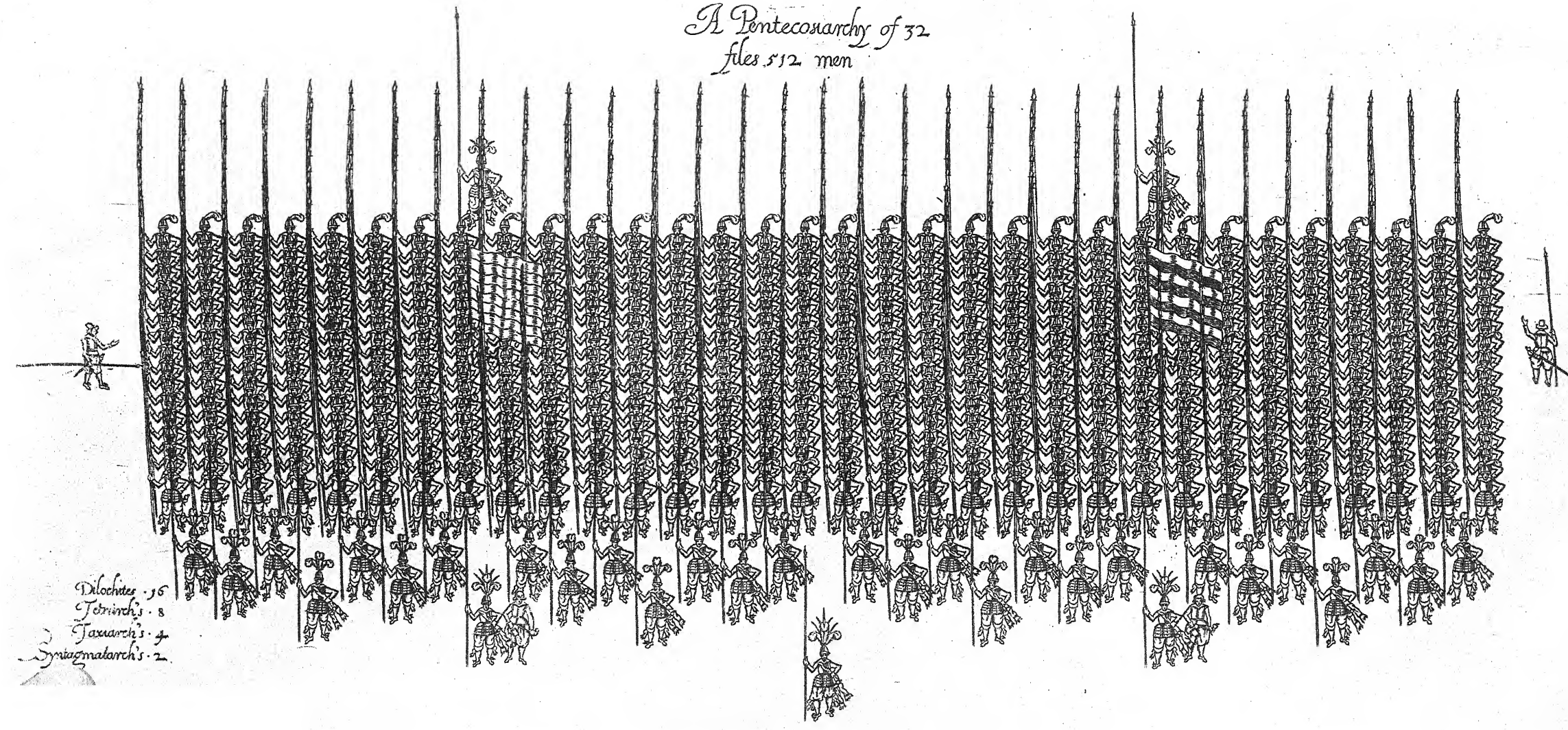
*Ἄ. Tetarch or Commander
of 4 files*

*Ἄ. Taxarch or Commander
of 8 files*

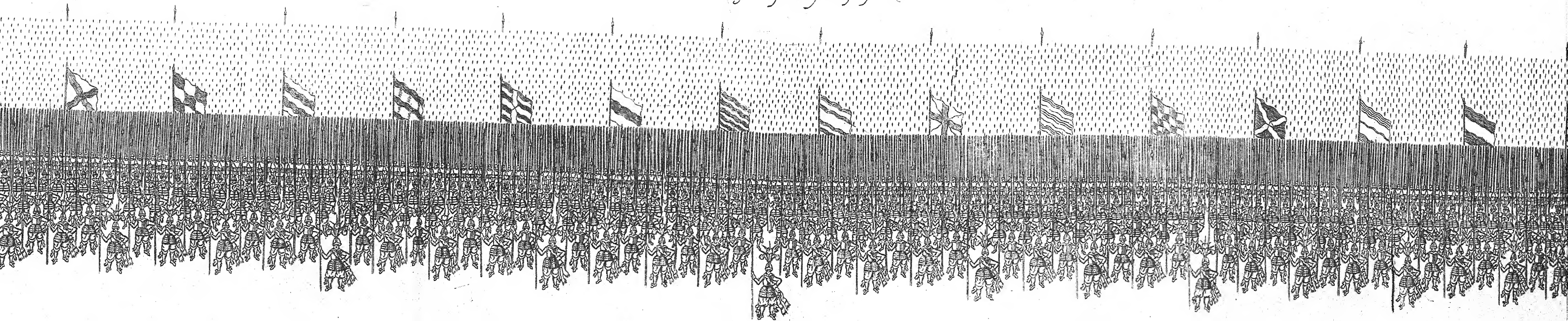
*Ἄ. Syntagmatarch or Commander
of 16 files*

Cap. 9.

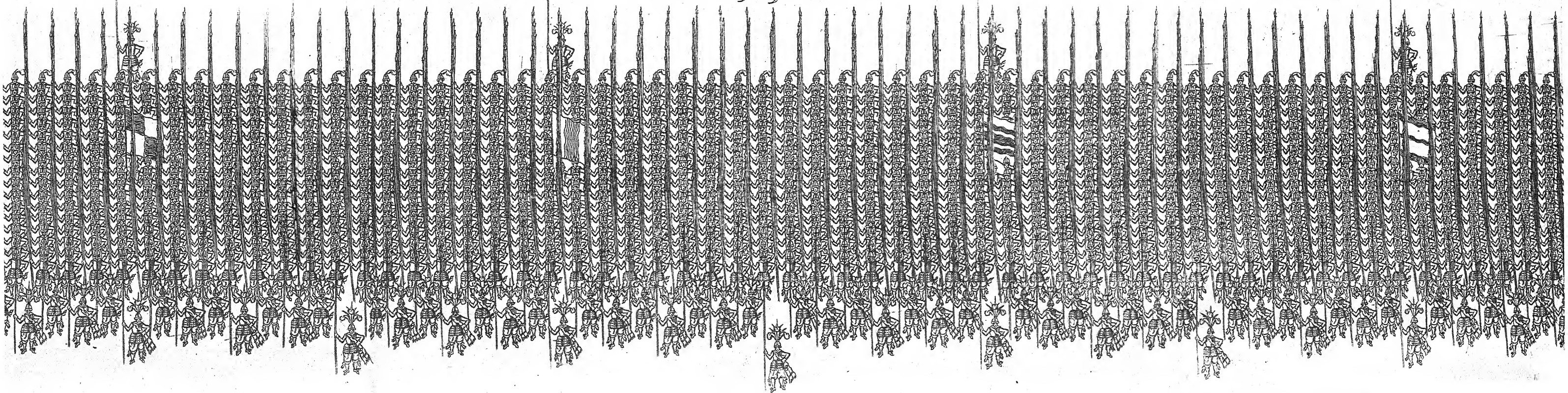
A Pentecostarchy of 32
files 512 men



Cap. 9.
A Phalangarchy of 256 files 4096 men



Cap. 9.
A Chibarchy of 64 files 1024 men



still their number, and haue euery one a seuerall Commander. The least is two files ioyned together, which is called a Dilochy; And because there are in Phalange 1024 files, there must also be 512 Dilochies, which consist of two files a peece. If you double this body of two files, and make thereof a body of foure files, it hath an other name, and is called a Tetrarchy, of which Tetrarchies there are 256 in a Phalange. Double againe these 4 files, and make 8, the body is called Taxis. And these eight files, being doubled bring out the Syntagma of 16 files; which is a square number of men, 16 in front, and 16 in the flanke. And so proceeding still in 6 doublings more, you come at last to the foure-fold Phalange containing the number of 16384 men, and 1024 files. Now as in the Phalange there are 10 bodies out of these doublings, the Dilochy being the first, and the foure-fold Phalange the last: So doth Ælian, appoint for euery body a Commander, who albeit they severally command, each his owne troupe, yet are they subordinately one vnder an other, the lesser vnder the greater, till at last the souerainty of the command rest in the Generall of the Army. ^a The Dilochites are directed by the Tetrarchs, the Tetrarchs by the Taxiarchs, the Taxiarchs by the Syntagmatarchs, the Syntagmatarchs by the Pentecosiarchs, and they by the Chiliarchs, ouer whom are Merarchs, and ouer the Merarchs the Phalangarchs, and ouer them the Commanders of the winges, or Diphalangarchs, and the Soueraigne of the Armie or Generall is the highest, and last. The number of these Commanders a man would thinke were to no great purpose, being in all (the 2 Diphalangarchies therein comprized) 1022, besides the File-leaders, which standing in the heads of their files, amount but to two men more; that is to 1024. For so many (as I haue said) are the files of the Phalange. But if the conueniency be obserued, it will not seeme impertinent. ^b For all the Leaders being in front, (therefore they are called Leaders, because they precede, and therest follow,) it mak's both a gallant shew, and that ranke being as it were, the edge of our battaile, not onely serues to hew a sunder, and rent a peece the forces of our enemy; but also standeth as an assured bulwarke of defence before the rest of the Armie, that followeth. And it is well noted by ^c Leo, that the multitude of Commanders (in orderly diuisions) both signifies that there are many worthy and valiant men in the armie: And is a meanes to keepe the Souldiers in greater obedience, and to giue vndoubted effect to all directions. Of what quality and disposition, those Leaders ought to be, you may see in the *fourth Chapter of Leos * Leo esp. 4. Tactics. Onely I will adde, that as they are higher in dignity, so ought they in vertue and valour exceede those that are vnder their command.

^a Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 3. 203. A.

^b Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 3. 85. C.

^c Leo esp. 4. S. 13.

1 A Dilochy] Consists of two files; for so signifies the word Dilochia: and the Dilochia Leader is called a Dilochite.

2 A Tetrarchy] Of foure files; and the Leader is called a Tetrarch one that hath the command of foure files. And here I must once more admonish, that in the words of diuers signification, we must not weigh, what is the proper signification, but how they are used in this Art, and Booke.

For the word Tetrarch signifieth sometimes a King; as Hesychius hath; and ^d Deiotarus in Tully is called a Tetrarch, and ^e Herod in the Gospell; who both are commonly knowne for Kings. Thessaly likewise was diuided into 4 Principalties, Thessaliotis, Pthiotis, Pelasgiotis, and Astiotis; whereof euery one was named a Tetrarchy. Onely the difference is, that a Tetrarch being a King, or a Governour, signifies him, that hath the government of the fourth part of the Land, (for a Tetrarchy is the government of the fourth part) But a Tetrarchy in Ælian signifies a body military consisting of four parts (4 files) and the Tetrarch commands not ouer one alone, but ouer all the 4 parts.

^d Cic. in orat. pro Dentaro.
^e Luc.

3 A Taxis] As the word Tetrarchy is diuersly taken, so is Taxis likewise. For sometimes it imports Order in a generall signification, as I noted before: Sometimes the

f Polyb lib. 3.
225. B & lib.
11. 639 E.
g Xenoph. de
exped lib. 4.
325. B. ex Cy
rop. lib. 8. 202.
C.
h Arrian lib. 2.
35. E.
i Polyb. lib. 12.
666 B.
j Xenoph. Cy-
rop. lib. 2. 43. C.
k Polyen. lib.
3. §. 10. in Iphi-
crat.

^f order of a battaile : & sometimes a company of any kinde of Souldiers, foote, or horse : as Taxis Peltastarum, Taxis Equitum ; Sometimes a single Phalange, as in ^h Arrian mention is made of Taxis Oœni, Taxis Perdicœ, and Taxis Meleagri &c. who were Phalangarches, as the story sheweth. ⁱ Sometimes for all the armed, as Taxis Phalangitarum : Sometimes a ranke of men standing embattailed, as in Thucydides, who describing the battaile of the Lacedemonians, saith the front (which he calleth the first ranke teen proteen Taxin) consisted of 448. But in a more speciall signification it is taken for a band of Souldiers. And in that signification the number varieth. ⁱ In Xenophon, it comprehendeth a hundred men : What the number of the Athenian Taxis was, I finde not deliuered by any Writer. That they had Taxiarchs ^k Polyenus sheweth plainly. And if a man with leaue might gesse, I would imagine their Taxis consisted of 250 men : For I finde in the same place of Polyenus, that they had Chiliarchies, Pentecosiarchies, Taxies, and Lochagies. I haue before shewed, that Lochos in Xenophon is made sometimes of aboue 100 men. Out of which may be inferred with probabilitie, that Taxis, being the next degree aboue the Lochagie, hath the double number, or more ; The rather because a Chiliarchy hauing in it a 1000, the Pentecosiarchy must haue 500, and by likelyhood the Taxis 250, as being the next office vnder the Pentecosiarchy. But whatsoeuer the Taxis of the Athenians, or of other people was, ^l Elian maketh his Taxis vp with 128 men, and 8 files ; which is a double number to the Tetrarchy. With whom Suidas agreeth, giuing 2 Tetrarchies to a Taxis : and saith it consists of 128 men. The Commander of the Taxis is called a Taxiarch, as the Commander of the Tetrarchy is a Tetrarch. Here I am to note by the way, that the Interpreter of Xenophon translateth Taxiarcha, the Commander of a Cohort ; where Taxis in the straighter signification cannot be taken for a Cohort, because a Cohort differeth much in number, hauing in it at the least 400, and odde men, where the Taxis, when it is greatest in Xenophon hath no more then 100. And ^l Polybius saith plainly, that *spira* is the Greeke word, that fully expresseth the Roman Cohort.

l Polyb. lib. 11.
641. C.

m Polybius
calleth a Co-
hort *Syntagma*,
lib. 11. 641. C.
n Diod. Sicul.
lib. 13. 39.

* Cap. 31.

o Suidas in
mecos.

p Suidas in
Xenagos. &
Iul. Poll lib. 1.
cap. 10.
q Polyb lib. 1.
33. B.

4 A Syntagma] The word commeth of Syntasso, or Syntatto, to place together ; and a Syntagma is a body compounded of many parts artificially put together. ^m But it may be taken for any body in the Army. ⁿ Diodorus reports of Dionysius the elder, That after he had diuided his whole Army (which had in it 30000) into three parts, he imployed two against the Carthaginian Campe in diuers manner : himselfe tooke the Syntagma, or third part, which consisted of mercenary Souldiers, and led against that quarter of the campe, which had the Engins. * ^l Elian also vseth the word diuersly ; For he calls the whole army by the name of Syntagmata, in the plurall number, and sometimes Syntagma in the singular. And further giues the same name to a file. ^o Suidas likewise describing the length of a Phalange, saith, it is the first ranke (Syntagma) of File-leaders, which stretcheth forth in a right line from wing to wing. Whereby appeareth that which the Logitians affirme, (which I touched before) that there are more things then names of things: And that fit names cannot be giuen to all. The names that haue beene giuen by antiquity, to expresse the seuerall bodies of the Phalange, are to be reteyned by vs, as proper enough to signifie the thing they meant. Neither are we to vary from them, vlesse we our selues can invent better. The Syntagma that ^l Elian here mentioneth, is framed of 2 Taxies, that is of 16 files, and of 256 men. The Commander of it is named a Syntagmarch. And where he addeth, it is called of some a Xenagy, we are to vnderstand that ^p Xenagos was he (amongst the Græcians) that had the command of a band of strangers, (as he that leuied strangers was called ^q Xenologos) and the band it selfe was called a Xenagy. Why the Syntagma should haue the appellation of Xenagy, I cannot diuine ; vlesse the reason were, because it was about
the

the number, whereof strangers made their companies, that served amongst the Græcians. And I thinke, and shall till better information, that the body of the light-armed called a Xenagy mentioned hereafter, had that name likewise for the same reason. Now of all the bodies in this Chapter mentioned, there is none that commeth so neere the Companies used at this day, as doth the Syntagma, for (excepting that our numbers differre, and are in diuers places more, or lesse) the offices of each are alike. You haue in the Syntagma a Lieutenant, or Reare-Commander; so in our Companies. In the Syntagma, is an Ensigne, and an Ensigne-bearer; the like in our Companies. In a Syntagma is one Sergeant, our Companies haue more. The Syntagma had a Trumpet, and our Companies for the most part haue two drummes. We onely want a Crier, which euery Syntagma amongst the Macedonians had. What the use and place of all the Officers was, I will straight discover.

5 Fiue superordinary men;] Namely the Ensigne, the Reare-commander, the Trumpeter, the Sergeant, and the Crier of whom we last spake. That which I translated, superordinary, is in Greeke Εἰσάκτοι. ^r Suidas giues the reason, why they were so called: because saith he, they were not numbred as part of the battaile, that is ordered in files and rankes. ^t As Xenophon saith of Miriarchs, Chiliarchs, and Taxiarchs, and other Commanders (whom Cyrus called to him) that they were not recounted amongst the militarie numbers, and might depart from the Phalange without aliering the forme thereof. In the files they could not be, because they should so increase the number in the files, and make one longer then an other, and hinder doublings, and other motions, besides the deformity, they should bring in, in making the battaile vneuen: and a file of themselves they could not make. The like disorder would they bring in the rankes, where they could not conveniently stand, vnesse some body filed with them, being much short of a file of themselves. Besides their employment is to stirre here and there apart, as they are commanded: where they of files, and rankes neuer move single, but ioyntly, as shall seeme good to their Commander. And albeit these fve be removed from the battaile, yet remaineth the battaile without them entire of it selfe, and in perfect forme, as though there were no neede of them, when notwithstanding their use is otherwise so needfull that although the battaile may be, it cannot well be without them.

An Ensigne] Our use is to call the Ensigne-bearer an Ensigne for breuities sake; as a Drummer, a Drumme; a Trumpetter, a Trumpet; and that not absurdly. A distinction will easily appeare in common speech, by the application of words of circumstance to the one, or the other. The end why Ensignes were deuised appeareth in ^r Diodorus Siculus; ^t Diodor. Sic. he giuing diuers reasons, why the Egyptians (whom he accounted the ancientest of men) were carried away with superstition of worshipping Beasts, after the manner of the Countrey, hath amongst other words these in effect: A second cause the Egyptians giue, because in old time being in diuers conflicts thorough disorder of their Armie, vanquished by their borderers, they had recourse to the invention and bearing of Ensignes in their Troupes. They say therefore, that preparing images of the beasts, they now worshippe, and fastening them to the ends of long staves, the Commanders caused them to be borne aloft; by meanes whereof euery man knew of what troupe he was. And seeing this good order auailed much to victory, they conceiued, that the beasts were the cause of their safety. In recompence whereof they ordered, that none of these beasts should be killed, but be honoured with religious care and worship. Ensignes were then deuised for readinesse to direct souldiers in particular, whither to resort in time of fight. ^u Cæsars practise agreeth hereto; ^v he telling of his owne souldiers disorder hath thus: Whatsoeuer part they came into by chance, and to what Ensigne soeuer, there they staid, least in seeking their owne

u Veget. lib. 2.
cap. 13.

x Leo cap 6.
§. 18. 19 20.

y Xenoph. Cy-
rop. lib. 7. 172.
D.

z Lipsius ad
Pol. b. lib. 4.
Dialog. 5.

owne they might happily lose the time of fight. And ^u Vegetius enlargeth the cause writing thus: The ancient warriors perceiuing that in time of fight the order, and embattailing of an Armie was quickly brought in route, and confusion, to auoide this inconvenience, divided the Cohorts into Companies, and appointed an Ensigne of euery Company. So that in the Ensigne was written, of what Cohort, and of what number in the Cohort the Company was. Which the souldier seeing, or reading could not estray from their companions, though the tumult were neuer so great. ^x Leo also maketh this use of the Ensigne: Wee command also, saith he, that the heads of the Ensignes of euery Company or Band be of one colour, and that the silke of euery Turme, or Drunge, haue a colour by it selfe. And to the end that euery Company may with ease know their owne Ensigne, other markes and tokens are to be added to the heads of the Ensignes, that according to Turmes, and Drunges, and Companies, they may be knowne. But in any case, let the Ensignes of euery *Turmarchy* be different one from an other, and cleare to be discerned, that the souldiers may know them euen at a farre distance. *His meaning, as I take it, is, that euery great Body, or Regiment should beare in their Ensignes a seuerall colour, and that the Companies of that body should likewise hold themselues to the same colour in their Ensignes: So notwithstanding that (as the use is at this day) the Ensignes of euery Company should haue a seuerall marke to be knowne by, besides the colour in generall. For so both the Regiment may be quickly discerned, and one Company with facility be distinguished from another. What the forme of the Ensigne was, we may out of the former place of Diodorus see: The Egyptians, saith he, counterfeiting the shape of those Beasts, which they worshippe, fastened the Portraict to the end of long staues. y Xenophon testifies the like of the Standerd of Cyrus. Cyrus (saith he) commanded his Army to cast their eyes vpon the Standard, and to follow it with equall pace, and in order. The Standard was a golden Eagle stretcht out vpon the end of a long staffe. Which Standard is at this day the Standard of the Kings of Persia. The Ensigne was nothing else, but the figure of some beast advanced high vpon the end of a long staffe. As of an Eagle, of a Wolfe, of a Horie, and such like; and sometimes they added peeces of coloured silke fastned vnder these images to make a greater difference betwixt the Ensignes. Whether our Ensignes at this day, made of manyells of Taffaty, or the ancient Ensignes of the Græcians (I may also adde of the Romans, for they obserued the same forme) are the better for use, I will not now dispute. I may notwithstanding freely say, that the stronger reason weigheth for the Ancient. For besides the authoritie of such excellent wits, as they were, and so exquisite in their inventions, the reason of the lightnes is to be preferred: Besides the winde hath no such force ouer them, and they neither hinder the Souldiers, that stand next by entangling, nor by flapping in their faces, nor take away the sight of such things as are to be obserued and regarded in the field. For the matter whereof the Ensigne was made,*

^z see Iustus Liplus in his Commentaries to Polybius. As for the armour of the Ensigne-bearer (especially the Ensigne-bearer of the armed) I take it (for I haue no authoritie therein) that he had the same defensiu Armour, that the Souldier which fought vnder the Ensigne had (excepting the Target) both to assure himselfe from the flying weapons of the light-armed, and from the pike and sword of the armed, in case the battaile were entred and pierced as farre, as the Ensigne. For it was no reason, hee should carry a Target, lest both his hands should be bound, the right with the Ensigne, the left with the Target; and so he haue no use of either against the enemy. And in the left hand I would giue him a speare, or lanelin. (not a pike, which cannot be weilded with one hand) for his owne defence, and to offend the enemy. Which weapon, I haue read Ensignes

signes of ancient time did beare. What the Ensignes place was, whether in front, or in the middest of the Battaile, I see it controverted. ^f Patricius absolutely affirmeth, that the Ensignes were placed in the middest of the front, and had 8 files on the right, and 8 on the left, to the end they might be scene, and followed by all. That Ensignes were first inuentioned to be a marke of seuerall bodies military in an Army, I haue before shewed. But it followeth not thereof, that they were placed in the front in time of fight. For being in the middle, they no lesse gaue notice, what the body was, than in the front. The reason of following is of lesse force; Inasmuch as the Souldier well knoweth whom to follow, though he had no Ensigne at all, the Commander alwaies with his motion giuing him direction, when to advance forward, when to turne his face to the right, or left hand, when to counter-march, when to double, and when to vse all other motions military. And the Commanders were therefore called Leaders, because they went on before, and the Souldiers followed after. So that the Ensigne, in regard of following, neede not to be set in the front. ^g Yet in exercising the troupes, and in marches, I finde, that the Ensigne was in the front, together with the Captaine, Crier, Trumpeter, and Guide. But I take the reason to be, because being in the middest, and hauing neither file, nor ranke with the rest, they might happily bring a confusion, and be a hinderance to the changes, and diuers figures of the Battaile. When the time of fight was, the Ensigne retired to his place, that is to the middest. For so ^h Leo interpreteth himselfe in his precept of closing files: which must be done, saith he, not onely by File-leaders in front, Commanders of file, and Bringers-up in the Reare, but in the middest also, where the Ensigne standeth. And I rather agree to Leo herein, because I see, it was the manner of the Romans also, to place their Ensignes in the middest of their Maniples. ⁱ From whence came the appellations of Antesignani, Souldiers that stood before the Ensignes, and Postsignani, that stood behinde. Besides the Ensigne being in the front, the Ensigne-bearer may soone get a clap, who falling, the Ensigne goeth to ground, and is in danger of loosing, which was the greatest disgrace among the Romans, that might befall. Lastly, ^k Ælian himselfe in plaine words placeth the Cornet of horse farre from the front. For speaking of the ordinarie Horse-troupe, he saith it is to consist of 64 horse, the first ranke of 15 horse, the 2 of 13, the 3 of 11, the 4 of 9; descending still, and diminishing 2 horse in euery ranke, till you come to one. He addeth; he shall carry the Cornet, that standeth in the second ranke next the ranke-Commander on the left hand: which ranke is the second ranke, himselfe declareth, making the ranke of 15 the first, the 2 the 13; which is the 7th from the front, and next the reare but one. If the Cornet haue no place in front, why should the Ensigne, considering both serue to one vse, and the reasons of seeing, and following are equall to both? And albeit ^l Suidas place the Ensigne, the Crier, the Trompet, and Sargeant, before the Battaile, the Lieutenant in the reare, he is notwithstanding to be vnderstood, of the times of marching, or of exercise, which I noted before. For what should that Rable of unarmed (being 4. in euery Syntagma, and in the whole Phalange 256.) doe in the front in the time of fight, but onely pester the chosen of the Armie: who therefore haue the front, that they may make speedier way into the enemies battell?

7 A Reare-commander] Was the same that a Lieutenant is with vs. He commandeth the Souldiers in the Reare, no lesse then the Syntagmatarch in the front, and had his place in the Reare. What the duty of a Reare-commander was, I haue shewed out of ^m Cyrus words in Xenophon. And ⁿ Ælian afterwards setteth it downe most plainly. He was armed, as the rest of the armed of the Syntagma, namely with Pike, and Target, and with such other armes, as I haue described in my notes vpon the second Chapter.

8 A Trumpet]

cap. 3.

g Leo cap. 7.
§. 3. & cap. 14.
§. 65.

h Leo cap. 7.
§ 33.

i Lippius ad
Polyb. lib. 4.
Dial. 3.

k postea c. 20.

l Suidas in
Etiæctos.

m Xenoph.
Cyrop. lib. 6.
167. E.
n postea cap.
14.

a Suidas in
Eclactos.

b Polyen. lib. 1.
in Baccho §. 1.

c Curtius lib. 8.
372.

d Plutarch. in
Crasso.

e App. in Par-
thicus 143.

C. D.

f Leo cap. 18.
§. 113.

g Plutarch. in
Lycurgo.

h For this mea-
sure see Iul.

Pollux. lib. 4.
cap. 10. §. 2.

i Pæan is a
hymne proper to

Apollo. Iul.
Pollux. lib. 1.

cap. 1. §. 33.

k Thucyd. lib.
5. 39. A.

l Polyen. lib. 1.
in Prode. §. 1.

m Athenæus
dipnosoph. lib.

12. 47. A.

n Paulan. in
Laconicis. 193.

o Polyb. lib. 4.
289. E.

8 A Trumpet.] *The invention of the Trumpet is attributed to Tirrhenuſ Hercules ſonne. But the different uſe of theſe officers is worth the noting out of* ^a *Suidas: The Crier, ſaith he, ſerueth to deliuer directions by voice, the Enſigne by ſignall, when noiſe taketh away the hearing of the voice: the Trumpet by ſound, when thorough thicknes of duſt a ſignall cannot be diſcerned: The Sargeant to bring ſuch things, and diſpatch ſuch meſſages, as his Syntagmatarch commands. So that theſe officers were held all neceſſary for a Company, the one ſupplying the defect of the other, and ſeruing for uſe when the other failed. The Trumpet then was to be uſed according to Suidas, when neither the Crier, nor Enſigne could doe ſeruice. With the Trumpet was the ſignall giuen for the Campe to remoue, for the Campe to lodge. By the Trumpet the Souldiers were taught their time to fight, their time to retreat. The Trumpet ſet and diſcharged the watch. From the Trumpet came the meaſure of the Marche, and the quicknes, and ſlownes of Pace. In brieſe, the Trumpet did all the offices, that the Dromme doth with vs at this day. Whether the Trumpet or Dromme, are of moſt uſe in the field, I may not now diſpute. Onely I will ſay that the Græcians and Romans the moſt expert and iudicious Souldiers, that euer were, held themſelues to the Trumpet, and neuer uſed the Dromme. The Dromme was firſt invented by Bacchus, who, as ^b Polyenus reporteth, fighting againſt the Indians, in ſtead of Trumpets, gaue the ſignall of Battail with Cymballs and Drommes. From him it came to the Indians, who uſed it altogether, as ^c Curtius noteth in the battell betwixt King Alexander the Great, and Porus. The Dromme of Parthians is deſcribed by ^d Plutarch in the life of Craſſus; and by ^e Appian. ^f And Leo ſaith, the Saracens, who invaded Chriſtendome, and infected the Turkes with their ſuperſtition, ordered their fights by the Dromme. From this Eaſterne Aſiaticall people it was brought into Europe; and now the generall cuſtome is amongſt all Europæan Nations, that the foote haue Drommes in the field, the horſe Trumpets. And yet for the Trumpet, I can not ſay, that all the Græcians held themſelues preciſely vnto it. ^g Plutarch much commendeth the Lacedemonian manner of ioyning with the enemy, and writeth it is in this ſort: When the King hath offered the Goate (that was the Lacedemonian ſacrifice, when they were to giue battaille) hee ſtraight commands all the Army to crowne their heads, and the Flutes to ſound the meaſure of ^h Caſtor: And himſelfe with all beginneth the ⁱ Pæan; (the ſong they uſed when they were to charge) and advanceth firſt againſt the enemy. So that it is a braue, and no leſſe fearefull thing to behold them pacing according to the meaſure of the Flute; neither diſſolving their order, nor ſhewing any aſtoniſhment of minde, but mildely, and ioyfully approaching the danger of conſict, diuiding out their Marche to the ſound of the inſtrument. For it is not likely, that men ſo demeaning themſelues, can be tranſported with feare, or choler. Nay rather they muſt needes haue a ſetled minde full of hope, and aſſurance, as if God were preſent on their ſide: thus Plutarch. Out of whoſe words it is cleare, that the Lacedemonians uſed no Trumpets in fight, but Flutes, and made them their inſtruments to daunce, as it were, the meaſures of warre by. For they uſed an eaſie, and ſlow pace, framed ^k to the cadence of the ſound; which may well be reſembled to the ſolemne meaſure, in dancing. ^l Athenæus rehearſeth out of Herodotus, that the Lydians uſed the like. But he addeth; that the Cretans made choice of the Harpe for their inſtrument of warre; as though it had beene peculiar to that nation. ^m Paulaniateſtiſieth the like of the Lacedemonians. ⁿ Polybius goeth not ſo farre, but affirmeth onely that the Cretans, and Lacedemonians in ſtead of Trumpets brought in Flutes, and meaſures into the warre. And if it were ſo that the Lacedemonians uſed Harpes, it is like, they tooke them from the Cretans. For I finde*

in ^p Plutarch, that Lycurgus brought many of his lawes from Crete, and had great familiarity with Thales the Cretan, whom he also sent to Lacedemon, to make an overture for the establishing of his lawes, that were then newly finished. Yet ^q Diodorus Siculus reporteth, that the Lacedemonians used also Trumpets in their Battails. He writing of a fight that was betwixt the Thebans, and Lacedemonians under the leading of Agesilaus, useth these words in effect: There was a strong fight betwixt them a long time, and at first Agesilaus had the better; but afterward, when the Thebans issued out of the City at all hands, Agesilaus seeing the multitude, caused the Trumpet to sound a retreat. The signe of retreat here, was given by Trumpet, and it seemeth the Lacedemonians had the use both of Trumpet, and Flute. ^r Of the Flute in pacing toward the enemy to ioyne battaile; of the Trumpet in all other military signalls, such (I haue before noted it) as the rest of the Græcians gaue by Trumpet. The place of the Trumpet in the time of the Battaile was within the Phalange by the Ensigne. ^s Thucydides placeth the Flutes of the Lacedemonians within the battaile, where they can finde no roome, vnlesse they stand by the Ensignes. And albeit ^t Polienus saith, the Flute led the Army, and went before, yet that is to be vnderstood in the marche. For in case of a Marche, or exercise, ^u Leo also giueth the Trumpet place by the Captaine in front. When the fight commeth, he retireth himselfe to his place in the Battaile with the rest.

9 A Sergeant.] The word Hyperetes signifieth a Minister, (which is all one with the French word Sergeant, as appeareth by the interpretation of our Law it selfe, wherein the Sergeants, next degree to Iustices, are called seruientes ad legem. I re- tayne therefore the name of Sergeant, because it is familiar amongst souldiers. And a Sergeant hath the same office in our Warre that Hypenetes had amongst the Græcians. What his duty and seruice should be, is declared out of ^x Suidas. There were of these officers, as well among the horse, as the foote, as appeareth in ^y Xenophon. The estimation and worth of their places is expressed by the same Xenophon. ^z Cyrus held the Sergeants in warre, saith he, worthy of no lesse honour, than ^a messengers, and Embassadors in peace. He conceiued that they ought to be trusty, skilfull in matter of warre, vnderstanding, quicke, swift, industrious, and voide of feare; besides endued with all qualities requisite in the best sort of men; & that they were to accustome themselues to refuse no manner of seruice, but willingly vndergo whatsoeuer is laid vpon them by their Commanders. These Sergeants attended their Commanders in Marches, and other times, saue onely when Battaile was to be ioy- ned, and alwaies expected his command. During the fight, they retired to some place, where they might bee ready at call; for (as I said before) they could haue no place in front.

10 A Crier.] Concerning the office of a Crier, Suidas hath taught vs, that he was to deliuer the Commanders pleasure by voice. ^b Leo calleth him Mandator, from the Latine word, because he signified to the souldiers, Mandata, the commandments of the Captaine. In exercise he stood at the head of the Troupe, taking from the Commander the words of direction, and making, as it were, proclamation of them to the Souldiers; and serued often, when neither Trumpet, nor signall might be giuen; he was otherwise also of great vse. For in all busines which required distinct signification of any sudden alteration in the Armie, the Crier had his part alone. ^c Xenophon telleth in the Græcians returne out of Persia, that Clearchus their Generall led them not against the enemy, both because their courages began to fall, and also because they were all the day fasting, and it grew somewhat late. But yet hee turned not out of the way, lest he might seeme to flie; but holding on right forward, he came with the vantgard

^p Plutarch in Lycurgo.

^q Diod. Sicul. lib. 15. 475.

^r Polyen. lib. 1. in Procle. §. 6. 1. Pausan. in Laconicis 193.

^s Thucyd. lib. 5. 393. ^t Polyen. lib. 1. in Procle. §. 1.

^u Leo cap. 7. § 53.

^x Suidas in Ectactos. ^y Xenophon. Cyrop. lib. 7. 191. A. ^z Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 2. 44. D. ^a See Suidas in the word Kerux.

^b Leo. cap. 4. § 16.

^c Xenoph. de exped. Cyr. lib. 2. 277. E.

vantgard, to the next Villages by sunne-set there quartered; The very timber of the houses of some of those Villages was broken downe, and carried away by those of the Kings armie. The first therefore lodged themselves reasonably, the last being be-nighted euery man tooke vp his lodging as it fell out, and made a great noise, calling one after an other, so that the enemy heard it. Whereby it came to passe, that the next of them fled out of their tents. This appeared the next day, for neither was there carriage-beast, nor Campe, nor smoake neere at hand to be scene. The King also was terrified as it should seeme, with the access of the Armie. Which he declared by the next daies worke. Yet in the processe of night a feare seased the *Gracians* themselves: and the tumult, and hurleburly was such, as is wont, when men are possessed with feare. *Clearchus* in this distresse commanded *Tolmides* the *Elean* (whom hee then had with him, the best Crier of those times) after silence, to make proclamation, that the Commanders signified generally, that whosoever could bring forth the Author of this tumult should haue a ^a talent of siluer for his paines. After this proclamation made by the Crier the Souldiers perceiued, that their feare was vaine, and that the Commanders were in safety: *Heriberto Xenophon*. By which narration may appeare, that the Crier performed that, which neither Trumpet nor other signall could doe, the terror rising in the night (which is the time of confusion and disorder) and neither could the Trumpet giue any certaine sound to remedy the perill, nor any other signall be discerned by reason of the darknesse; and this seruice was done by the Crier amongst his owne folke. His seruice against the enemy is declared in the fact of ^b *Cleocrytus* the Athenian Crier who after the fight, betwixt *Thrasylulus* and the 30. Tyrants (wherein *Critias* and *Hippomachus* were slaine) with a proclamation to the Citizens, reconciled them to *Thrasylulus*, and was cause that the Tyrants were deposed, and had their authoritie abrogated by the people. The like seruice was done by a Crier in the behalfe of the *Gracians* against the *Persians*, about the time of the battaile of *Plataea*. The storie is this: ^c When the *Gracians* vnder the conduct of *Leotychides*, the *Lacedemonian*, and *Xanthippus* the *Athenian*, had gathered a fleet of 250. Gallies together to the end to deliuer the Ilanders, and the Citties of the Continent of *Asia* the lesse, out of the seruitude of the *Persians*, they sailed out of *Delos*. The *Persians* then remained at *Samos*. But hearing of the approach of the *Gracians*, they left *Samos*, and put ouer to *Mycale* a City of *Ionia*. And because they perceiued their shippes vnfit for fight, they drew them on land, and fortified the place, where they landed, with a wodden wall, and a deepe trench. Neuerthelesse they sent for foote forces, from *Sardes*, and other the next Citties, and assembled to the number of a 100000 men; And made prouision for all things necessarie for warre, the rather, because they suspected the *Ionians* would reuolt. *Leotychides* hauing put his fleet in order, sailed towards the *Barbarians*, that were in *Mycale*, and dispatched away before a shippe, wherein was a Crier, who had the shrillest voice in all the Armie. Him he commanded to saile vp close to the enemy, and to proclaime aloude, that the *Gracians* hauing overcome the *Persians* at *Plataea*, were now come thither to deliuer and set free the *Gracian* Citties of *Asia*. This was done by *Leotychides* to the end to disseuer the *Asian Gracians* from the *Barbarians*, and to raise a tumult in the enemies Campe. Which also came to passe. What seruice could bee of more importance, then to set a diuision betwixt the enemies? It was done by the voice of a Crier. More examples I could alledge, but these may suffice. The Criers place was alwaies to attend the Commander in the head of the Troupes, vnlesse in the time of fight; at which time his voice could not be heard but gane place to the noise of Trumpets and clashing of armor.

^a About a 176 pounds sterling
Iul. Poll. lib. 9.
cap. 6. 430. 437.

^b Xenoph.
hystor. Græc.
lib. 2. 474.

^c Diodor. Sic.
lib. 11. 260.

11 A Tetragonall forme] That is of foure equall sides, or foure square; But we must understand (which Ælian after teacheth) that there are two kinds of Tetragonall, or square bodies military, one in number, the other in figure. In number, when the front, and flank of the body haue either of them as many Souldiers, as other; as the Syntagma hath 16. in front, and 16. in flank. In figure, when the number of the front is greater, then the number of the flank, and yet front and flank stretch out an equall length of ground; as in the squares of horse, whereof Ælian speaketh hereafter. This last square is at this day called a square of ground, because the space of ground, which containeth the length of the front, stretcheth out iustly as far, as the space of ground, which containeth the depth of the flank. It is caused by the difference of distance, which is betwixt the Souldiers in front, and betwixt the Souldiers in flank. In front, being closed to fight, the distance betwixt Souldier, and Souldier, is but a cubite; that is a foote, and a halfe. The distance betwixt souldier, and souldier, in flank is two cubits, or three foote, which proportion will giue no more, then halfe so many men in flank, as in front, and yet maintaine the trueneesse and enuenesse of the sides of the figure; that is the length of the line, which measureth the front, and flank, shall be all one.

Ælian. cap. 18.

12 A Pentecosiarchie] The word is a command of 500, and that was sometimes the number. In the Macedonian Phalange, it comprehendeth a 512 men. The cause of difference is the difference betwixt the file of the Macedonians, and the file of the ancient Græcians (whereof I haue spoken before) the odde 12 men comming in by the fifth doubling of 16. And the number being so neere 500, though somewhat above, the name of Pentecosiarchie is still retained, because it was then in vse, and no other more fit could be found.

13 A Chiliarchie] The command of 1000 men according to the name; Ælian giueth it a 1024, from the doubling of 512. The Tribunes of the Roman Legions are by the Greeke Historians tearmed Chiliarchs; yet is there a great difference; for the Chiliarchs haue no more command, then ouer their Chiliarchy consisting of 1000 men, and sometimes of more, as herein Ælian of 1024. But euery Tribune had in his turne the command of the whole Legion. And againe there being 12 Tribunes, to euery Legion (which at first had in it 3000, afterward 4000, then 5000, and in the time of Vegetius 6000 men) how should a Tribune be called a Chiliarch and be a Leader of a thousand, there being in the legion but 6000 men at the most, and yet 12 Tribunes; so that euery one could not haue, about 500 for his command; and in Polybius time, (the legion being but 4200) not about 300 and odde. But the Roman manner of warre and ordering of troupes, differed much from the Græcians; and the Græcians in tearming a Tribune a Chiliarch, tooke the next word, and most significant amongst them to expresse the charge of a Tribune. Our Coronells, for their command, of a Regiment come neerer to the Græcian Chiliarchs; yet ours differ in that they haue Companies in their owne Regiments, which the Græcian Chiliarchs had not, and where^d Q. Curtius saith, that the Chiliarchy was first instituted at Babylon by Alexander, as a reward for seruice, it seemeth to be otherwise. For as I finde this in no other Author, so finde I, that Chiliarchies were long before Alexanders time. ^e Xenophon reporteth, that Cyrus to giue encouragement to his souldiers to be valiant, promised to the Taxiarchs to make them Chiliarchs, to the Lochagi to make them Taxiarchs, to the Decharchs to make them Lochagi, to the Pempadarchs to make them Decarchs; ^f And that Cyrus made Chrysanthas a Chiliarch of horse in regard of his worth, and forwardnesse in seruice. And afterward he calleth 8 Phranuchus, and Asiadas, Chiliarchs of horse, and Artabafus and Artagerfas Chiliarchs of foote: ^h Polyenus witnesseth that in Iphicrates his time the Athenians had Chiliarchs, and Pentecosiarchs, so that the institution

^a Plutarch, in Romulo.

^b Salust. in Iugurtha.

^c Veget. lib. 2. cap. 2.

^d Quint. Curt. lib. 5. 166.

^e Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 2. 43.

^f Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 4. 88. B.

^g Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 6. 168. C. D.

^h Polyen. lib. 3. in Iphicrate § 16.

^a Arrian. lib. 3.
64. C.

^b Diod. Sic. ul.
lib. 18. 653.

of Chiliarchs could not be referred to Alexanders being at Babylon, considering it was in use before; And ^a Arrian reporting the same story, saith not, that Alexander first brought up Chiliarchies there, but that he ordeined two Lochi in euery horse troupe (where to that day there had beene none) and two Lochagi to command them. Indeed ^b Diodorus Siculus, writes thus concerning a Chiliarch. Antipater, saith he, lying vpon his death-bed declared Polyperchon Protector of the Kings (being the eldest of those, that had serued Alexander in his warres, and much honoured of the Macedonians) and his owne sonne Cassander the Chiliarch, and second man in authority. The place and institution of the Chiliarch first grew to name and honor vnder the Persian Kings. So writes Diodorus of this Chiliarchy which Antipater bestowed vpon his sonne Cassander. Which notwithstanding seemes much to differ from the common Chiliarchy of the Phalange, whereof Curtius speaks. For Diodorus saith, he was next to Polyperchon in authority. Where in the Phalange there were many Commanders, namely, the Merarchs, the Phalangarchs &c. above the Chiliarchs. Adde that he saith, the institution of this Chiliarch came from the Persian Kings, when the Chiliarchs of the Phalange had their beginning from the Græcians, and were ordinarie in Phalanges, as I haue shewed. Lastly where Diodorus reporteth, that it had the increase and aduancement of honour from the Persian Kings, he sheweth plainly, it was not Alexanders inuention. And the same Diodorus speaking of the death of Ochus King of Persia telleth, that he was poisoned by Bagoas his Chiliarch in the time of the reigne of Philip, Alexanders father. This Chiliarch then I take to be the same, that the Generall of an armie is with vs. And I can hardly be perswaded, that Antipater would bequeath a lesse place to his sonne Cassander.

^c Thucyd. lib. 1.
33.

14. A Merarchy] The command of a part or halfe; for a Phalangarchy consisteth of two Merarchies. So that a Merarchy is halfe the Phalangarchy, and containeth, 2048 men. This part is also called Telos, of which I haue spoken in my notes to the seuenth Chapter. And yet the word Telos is not alone used in bodies of foote. For ^c Thucydides speaking of the fight by sea betwixt the Corcyraens, and Corinthians, telleth, that the Corcyraens gaue the right wing to ten Athenian shippes, and hauing of their owne a 100 and 10 shippes, diuided them into three Tele, euery of which was commanded by one of their Generalls: so that Telos there signifieth not a cert aine number of ships, but a part of their flect diuided into 3: & the Commanders of the Corcyraens are cal'd Strategoi.

^d Arrian. lib. 1.
14. E. & 35. E.
& 60. A.

15. A Phalangarchie] The command of a single Phalange. Of this kinde were the ^d Phalanges in Alexanders armie (as I take it) which were led by Cænos, by Perdiccas, by Craterus, by Amyntas, by Ptolomy, by Meleager, and other, as Arrian hath; Before Philip and Alexander gathered those forces together, wherewith Persia was subdued, the armies were of smaller number amongst the Græcians. Neither was it in many Cities might to raise 4096 men; which go to the Phalangarchy of Ælian: If any did, they might well call it an armie (Strategia, and the Commander Straregos) and the name of Strategos, or Generall was vsually giuen to him, that commanded in chiefe ouer an armie (though small) sent out by any Citie to warre. So then, as the Generall was called Strategos, a Phalangarchy might also be called Strategia. I haue before noted, that the sections of the Phalange are limited, and laid out by the Phalangarchies. And where there are 3 sections in a Phalange, the middle section is in the midst of the 4 Phalangarchies, 2 Phalangarchies lying on the one side, and 2 on the other. The 2 other sections are one betwixt the 2 Phalangarchies of the right wing, the other betwixt the two Phalangarchies of the left wing, for betwixt euery Phalangarchie was a space or section.

16. A Diphalangarchie] The command of two Phalangarchies; this was one of the wings. Ælian giueth it no Commander ordinary, neither doe I remember, that I haue

haue read Diphalangarchs of Diphalangarchia, as Phalangarchs of Phalangarchia, Tetrarchs of Tetrarchia. Yet was there one, alwaies that commanded the wing, appointed to that place extraordinarily; So ^a Philip, at the battaile of Cheronæa (where he ouerthrew the power of the Athenians, and Thebans, and their Allies) tooke the one wing to himselfe, and gaue the command of the other to Alexander his sonne being then but young. And ^b Alexander at Granicus commanded himselfe the right wing, and appointed Parmeniot to the left. So in the battailes against Darius at ^c Issos in Cilicia, and at ^d Gaugamela in Syria.

^a Diod. Sicul. lib. 16. 155.

^b Arrian. lib. 1.

^c Arrian. lib. 2.

^d Arrian. lib. 3.

35. E.

60. B.

17 Meros] Meros is a part by diuision, comming of the verbe, meiro to diuide. And as before, Amerarchie, was halfe a Phalangarchie, so here Meros is halfe the fourfold Phalange. Each then signifieth halfe, but to distinguish them, the one is called a Merarchie, that is a Commande of halfe, the other Meros, that is halfe: A distinction sufficient to know the one from the other. Two of these Meros make the Phalange containing 16384 men. And these are the bodies militarie, which Ælian in this Chapter describeth, and which were in use amongst the Macedonians. The other Græcians used other bodies in their armies. The ^e Lacedemonians diuided their whole city, into sixe bodies, horse and foote; euery one of which was called Mora, or Moira. Their Generall was one of their Kings, for they had alwaies two. Euery Moira, had a Polemarch (not much differing from our Cornells) foure Lochagie, eight Pentecosteres, and sixteene Enomotarchs. What the number of the Moira was, is uncertaine, by reason of the secrecy the Lacedemonians used in their government, as ^f Thucydides saith. Plutarch ^g reporteth, that Ephorus the historian, giueth 500 men to the Moira, Calisthenes 700. Polybius and others 900. ^h Diodorus Siculus, agreeth with Ephorus, and alloweth but 500 to the Moira. And ⁱ Xenophon numbrell the Moira of the Lacedemonians, which Iphicrates, defeated hard by Corinth, to haue been about 600 men. ^k See the Scholiastes, of Thucydides, for the exact number of these bodies. The ^l Athenians had their Chiliarchs, Pentecosiarchs, Taxiarchs, and Lochagie; as I haue said before. And with them were the Lochagi last, where with the Lacedemonians they were next the Polemarchs, but the number of the Lochos was not alike, as I haue likewise shewed before. Cyrus in ^m Xenophon hath these orders militarie, Myriarchs Commanders of ten thousand, Chiliarchs of a thousand, Taxiarchs of a hundred, Lochagi of twentie foure, Decadarchs, called sometime Dodecadarchs of 12, Pempedarchs of sixe, which are also called Hexadarchs. ⁿ Vrbicius differeth not much from Ælian, saue onely in the number of the file, and the Officers of the file. For where Ælian hath sixteene to a file, Vrbicius hath but ten: and Vrbicius alloweth but two Commanders to the file, the File-leader, and the Bringer-up Ælian foure; the foure Enomotarchs. For the number of the Officers, in the Phalange they agree. And yet the names are not all one. Ælian beginneth with a Dilochite commanding two files, thirtie two men, Vrbicius with the Lochagos, who likewise commandeth two files of his, and sixe men more, namely 25 men. The next in Ælian is a Tetrarch ouer sixtie foure men, in Vrbicius a Pentecontarch ouer fiftie men. Vrbicius hath next a Taxiarch, a Syntagmatarch, a Pentecosiarch, a Chiliarch, a Merarch, a Phalangarch: And so hath Ælian. The next in Ælian is a Diphalangarch, Commander of 8192 men; Vrbicius termeth him a Myriarch that is the Leader of ten thousand men. The Tetraphalangarchie is last in both. But Vrbicius assigneth no more, then 16 thousand to his Phalange, Ælian 16 thousand 384. Iulius Pollux thus diuideth his bodids, a Myriarchie, a Chiliarchie, a Taxiarchie, a Hecatontarchie, and a Lochagie. What a proportion Leo makes, is to be seene in the fourth Chapter of his Tacticks. Because, he hath a mixture of the Roman and Greeke Orders, I remit the Reader to the booke.

^e Xenoph. de rep. Lacedem. 686. A.

^f Thucyd. lib.

39. C.

^g Plutarch. in Pelopida.

^h Diod. Sicul. lib. 15. 473.

ⁱ Xenoph. hist.

Græc. lib. 4.

528. C.

^k Scholiast. in Thucyd. lib. 5.

392.

^l Polycen. lib. 3.

in Iphicrat.

^m Xenophon Cyroped. lib.

2. 43. A.

ⁿ Etymologic: magn: in vocē Stratos.

The Tacticks

So then *Ælian* hath in his *Phalange* of armed (besides the two *Diphalangarchs*) 1020. Officers.

<i>Dilochites</i>	512.
<i>Tetrarchs</i>	256.
<i>Taxiarchs</i>	128.
<i>Syntagmatarchs</i>	64.
<i>Pentecostarchs</i>	32.
<i>Chiliarchs</i>	16.
<i>Merarchs</i>	8.
<i>Phalangarchs</i>	4.
	<hr/> 1020.

I have set downe the figures of all the bodies described by Ælian as farre, as the Phalangarchy. The rest would haue beene troublesome to insert as requiring more paper, then would stand with any reasonable proportion; neither are they greatly needfull. For two Phalangarchies ioyned in an euen front, and in a conuenient distance, will figure out a Diphalance; foure in an euen front with a like distance will make the fourefold Phalange. So that thereby the forme of it will appeare.

The precedence, and dignitie of place in the offices of the Phalange.

C H A P. X.

THe best of the *Phalange* Commanders is placed on the right wing, the second on the left wing, the third in valour in the right hand next the second *Phalange* toward the middle section. The fourth on the left hand next the first *Phalange* toward the middle section likewise. So the first and fourth *Phalange* haue Commanders of the first, and fourth worth: The second and third *Phalange* haue Commanders of the second and third worth. Now wee will shew by demonstration, that the first, and fourth worth, and valor, are equall to the second, and third; So that the Commanders in each wing are of valor alike.

² The Leaders also of the seuerall *Merarchies* are thus disposed. The first hath his place in the head of the first *Phalange* on the left hand: The second on the right hand of the second *Phalange*: The third on the left hand of the third *Phalange*: The fourth on the right hand of the fourth *Phalange*. Also the Leaders of files in euery *Tetrarchy* are so placed, that the Leader of the first file hath preheminence in valor and place; the Leader of the fourth file standeth next him: Then the Leader of the third file, and the Leader of the second file last. For then are *Dilochies* of equall valor when the first *Dilochie* hath the first, and fourth Leaders, the second *Dilochy* the second, and the third Leaders in valor and reputation. For it appeareth in the *Mathematicks*, that, when there are *Analogies*, or answerable proportions of foure *magnitudes* propounded, that, which ariseth of the first, and fourth, will counteruaile that, which ariseth of the second, and third magnitude. And because there are foure *Tetrarchies* in euery *Syntagma*, wee may giue the Leaders of the *Tetrarchies* place according to the same proportion, as to place the *Tetrarch* of the first *Tetrarchy* on the right hand, giuing him the first place of worth; on his left hand the *Tetrarch* of the fourth *Tetrarchy* in the fourth place of worth. Then againe next him the *Tetrarch* of the third *Tetrarchy* in the third place of worth, and on his left

left hand the *Tetrarch* of the second *Tetrarchy* in the second place of worth.
In like manner are the greater commands also to be proportioned.

Notes.

THe former Chapter was of the Officers and of the bodies of the Phalange; this is of the place of every one, according to his worth. And first wee are to note, that all the ^a Commanders were placed in front of those, that they commanded; to the end they might direct, and lead them as occasion should require. For ^b Xenophon saith of Cyrus army, the Decadarchs, or file Leaders, had care of the files, the *Lochagie* of the Decadarchs, the *Taxiarches* of the *Lochagie*, the *Chiliarchs* of the *Taxiarchs*, the *Myriarchs* of the *Chiliarchs*: So in the Phalange of Ælian the file Leader had the command of his file, the *Dilochites* of the file Leaders, the *Tetrarchs* of the *Dilochites*, the *Taxiarchs* of the *Tetrarchs*, and so therest, till you come to the Generall, who cared for all, directed all, and under whom all the Commanders were. The Generall hath bene placed sometimes in the right winge, sometimes in the midst of the Phalange. ^c Vegetius saith, that the Generall of the Armie is accustomed to be in the right winge betwixt the horse, and the foote. Hee addeth, this is the place, which gouerneth the whole battaile, from whence the salying out is most direct, and free. Therefore he standeth betwixt both, that hee might both gouerne horse, and foote with counsell, and with authority exhort them to fight. ^d Cyrus in his battaile against Cresus, took his place in the right wing, betwixt the right hand point of the battaile, and of the horse, that were ranged in the wing; Alexander the great, in his battailes tooke the same place; ^e Timoleon in his fight against the Carthaginians placed himselfe in the midst of the battaile. ^f Diodorus Siculus, saith, that, it is the manner of the Scythians, that the King should stand in the midst of the Phalange. The like doth ^g Arrian affirme of the Persians, and saith, that Darius had that place. ^h Leo also giueth the midst of the battaile to the Generall. And there placeth the battaile ouer which he would haue him to command.

I The best of the Phalangarchs] This ordering of the Phalangarchs the best on the right hand wing, the second on the left, the third next him in the left wing on his right hand toward the middle section: The fourth in the right wing on the left hand of the first toward the middle section thus, ² ³ ⁴ ¹ commeth out of a Geometricall proportion, which proportion giueth law to the ordering of the rest of the Commanders. The rule is this: 4. Magnitudes which equally exceede the one the other being compared together that which ariseth of the first, and fourth, is equall to that, which ariseth of the second, and third. As 2. 8. 14. 20. each exceedeth the other, 6. The addition of 2. to 20. begetteth an equall number to 8, and 14. added together. So is it in all other numbers, that haue the same equalitie of excessse one aboue another. Out of this rule of proportion, Ælian deriueth the giuing equalitie of strength in the Leaders to every bodie in the Phalange. For Leaders and Commanders are (or ought at least to bee) chosen by worth, and valour: and the preferments of the feild haue bene held the due reward of vertue. Say then the Phalangarchs are preferred to their places according to their worth, and that the first Phalangarch is most worthy, the second next him, the third next, the fourth least deseruing of the foure. If you should place them, as their worth is in a rancke successuely one after another, the best before the first Phalangarchie in the right wing, the second before the next Phalangarchie in the same wing; and leaue the other two Phalangarch's to command the left wing, the disproportion would be great; the third and fourth not being able to match the worth of the first, and second.

But if you place the best Phalangarch before the first Phalangarchie on the right wing, the second before the second Phalangarchie on the left wing, the third Phalangarch next him before the third Phalangarchie on the left wing, toward the middle Section; the fourth before the fourth Phalangarchie on the right wing toward the same Section, the valours of the Commanders, will be equall in both winges. For as in the number 1. 2. 3. 4. one and 4. make 5, as many, as is made by ioyning 2 and 3 together; so the worth of the fourth Phalangarch ioyned to the worth of the first will arise as high in true valuation, as the worths of the second and third ioyned together. And where the Phalangarchie on the left corner of the left wing is called the second, and the next Phalangarchie standing in the same wing the third; it is to be understood that it is second in dignitie, not in succession of number; for the fourth Phalangarchie in dignitie standeth in place and number next the first; and the second Phalangarchie hath the last place of the whole Phalange. Their places then are after this manner according to Ælian.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \overset{2}{\text{—}} & \text{f} & \overset{3}{\text{—}} & \text{g} & \overset{4}{\text{—}} & \text{e} & \overset{1}{\text{—}} \\ \text{b} & & \text{c} & & \text{d} & & \text{a} \end{array}$$

For the vnderstanding whereof, you are to note, that

- a signifieth the first Phalangarchie.
- b the second Phalangarchie.
- c the third Phalangarchie.
- d the fourth Phalangarchie.
- e the Section of the right winge.
- f the Section of the left winge.
- g the middle Section.
- 1 the place of the first Phalangarch.
- 2 the place of the second Phalangarch.
- 3 the place of the third Phalangarch.
- 4 the place of the fourth Phalangarch.

2 The Leaders of the Merarchies] As the Phalangarchs so are all the other Commanders of the severall bodiees placed by foure, and the same obseruation to be had, of the dignities of the place, that was in the Phalangarchs: and these 4 Merarchies (for Ælian speaketh of no more than 4,) must stand thus.

P	M	M	P	P	M	M	P
2	2	3	3	4	4	1	1

P, standeth for Phalangarchs.

M, for Merarchs.

Robertellus confesseth he findeth these Merarchs so placed in a written booke, and it is the true placing. The figures, he setteth downe out of his owne wit (as he termeth it) carry with them no fauour of Ælians proportion. Patricius likewise seemeth to haue mistaken this proportion in the figures he hath set downe, of which not one is right. I will referre the Reader to their bookes, admonishing him onely of the mistaking. But Ælian placeth here but 4 Merarchs; what order shall be for the other foure? I haue alwaies thought Ælian defectiue in this place, neither could I hitherto finde any man, that hath brought light to cleare the doubt. Patricius that purposely discourseth of this place of Ælian

Ælian, speaketh of bestowing 4 Merarchs onely, as though the rest were to be throwne away from the Phalange. Robortellus seeking to bestow all 8, bestoweth them indeed, but not according to Ælians proportion, which notwithstanding he would seeme to follow. His figure is this.

	P. M. M.	M. M. P.	P. M. M.	M. M. P.	
	1. 8. 4.	3. 6. 3.	4. 5. 2.	1. 7. 2.	
The right wing					The left wing.
The Middle.					

The proportion is his, as I said, and not Ælians. For Ælian placed the first Merarch in the right wing; he placeth him in the left; Ælian the second in the second Phalangarchie, he in the fourth; Ælian the third in the left wing, he in the right; Ælian, the fourth in the fourth Phalangarchie, he in the first. The rest are so jumbled together, as though any thing else had bene sought for, rather than proportion. I take not upon mee to over-rule any doubt; but if amongst the rest I interpose mine opinion, I hope, I shall not incurre iust blame. Thus then: seeing Ælians meaning is by evenesse and worth of number of both wings to finde out the worth of the Commanders of both, if I so distribute them, that the number of the one side shall counterballance the number of the other, I cannot much stray from Ælians meaning. The figure following will doe it.

	P. M. M.	M. M. P.	P. M. M.	M. M. P.	
	1. 5. 1.	4. 8. 4.	3. 7. 3.	2. 6. 2.	
The right wing					The left wing.
The Middle.					

In this figure I have obserued precisely the place, that Ælian gave to the 4 Merarchs. The first standeth on the left hand of the first Phalangarch; the second on the right hand of the second Phalangarch; the third on the left hand of the third Phalangarch; the 4th on the right hand of the 4th Phalangarch. The rest I have added, and divided according the placing of the first: So that the number that ariseth of the addition of both wings, is alike, and the proportion held. In all the rest of the bodies, where there is a Command over 4, the keeping of the proportion hath no difficulty. So every Phalangarch commandeth over 4 Chiliarchs; every Merarch over 4 Pentecosiarchs; every Chiliarch over 4 Syntagmatarchs; every Pentecosiarch over 4 Taxiarchs; every Syntagmatarch over 4 Tetrarchs; every Taxiarch over 4 Diloichites; every Tretarch over 4 files; In all which the Commander, which hath the right, hath the first place, he that hath the point of the left hand, the second place; he that standeth on the right hand next to him, the third place; the last place is his, who standeth next to the Commander of the right point on the left hand. And for the place of the Phalangarchs, and of 4 of the Merarchs, and the file-leaders, and of the Tetrarchs, they are laid out by Ælian. The rest appeare by these, and are to be squared by the same rule of proportion, as Ælian admonished.

The whole wing.	
The right m.	The left m.
1	3
5	7
1	3
4	2
8	6
4	2
23	23
The Merarchs alone.	
5	7
1	3
4	2
8	6
18	18

The

The distances to be observed betweene Souldier and Souldier in opening and shutting the Phalange.

CHAP. XI.

WE are now to speake of *distances* both in length, and depth betwixt Souldier, and Souldier, as they stand ordered in Battaile. The *distances* vary in three sorts. For first they are placed in thinner distance for some speciall causes. And a Souldier so placed taketh vp ¹ 4 cubits. But in ² *Densation* or *closing* he taketh vp 2 cubits. ³ In *Constipation* or *shutting*, one cubit.

Densation then, or *closing* is, when we draw wide distances close together, and by *side-men*, and *followers* (that is both in *length* and *depth*) gather vp the bodie of the *Phalange*: so notwithstanding that the souldier yet hath libertie to moue, and turne about.

Constipation, or *shutting* is when the *Phalange* by *side-men* gathereth it selfe yet closer together, then in *Densation*; so that by reason of the nearnesse there is left no *Declination*, or turning of faces either to the right, or left hand.

The vse of *Closing* is, when the *Generall* leadeth the *Phalange* against the enemy. Of *Shutting* when he would haue it stand fast (and as it were *locked vp*, and *serred*) to receiue the charge of the enemy.

Seeing then there are 1024 *File-leaders* in the front of the *Phalange*, it is plaine that ⁴ in their ordinary array they take vp in length 4096 *Cubits* ⁵ (that is ten furlongs, and ninetie six cubits) In *Closing* fivie furlongs, and forty eight cubits. In *Shutting* two furlongs, a halfe, and fower and twenty cubits.

Notes.

After Souldiers are armed, and distributed into bodies military, the next care is to be had of their Mouing. For as a man; let him be neuer so well proportioned, and strong, if he pace disorderly, and either set too great strides, or reele here, and there, or so mince, and tread out his steps, as if his leggs were bound together, groweth hereby deformed, and not onely loseth his comelinesse, but his activitie withall, and possibility to performe any thing by strength: So is it of an Armie, that hath either too great distances, or is thranged vp, or pestred too close together. ^a Too much thronging bindeth, as it were, the souldiers hands; and taketh away the vse of his weapons, as on the other side ^b falling one loose from another, and standing or moving too farre asunder, maketh the Battaile weake, and disjointed, and subiect to the enemies entry, and easie to be broken. The meane betwixt both was brought in by King Philip, King of Macedonia, who first constituted, and raised the Macedonian Phalange, and invented the distances of opening and closing the same; imitating the ^c setting of Targets (called Synaspismos) practised by the old Heroes at Troy. Out of his discipline sprung the distances mentioned here by *Ælian*: which are of three sorts; The first are large distances of

1 Foure Cubits] Which amount to six foote. For a Cubit containeth a foote and a halfe. This ^d distance was used in marching, or else in solemne pompes and shewes. And the souldier hauing a pike of ^e 14 Cubits or 21 ^{foote} long, whereof one halfe lay forward on his shoulder, and the other halfe backward, it was requisite he should haue a reasonable large distance, both in file and ranke, ^f to the end, that in turning this way, or that way,

^a Cæsar. de bel. gall. lib. 2.
^b Plutarch. in Philopœmene.

^c Diodor Sic. lib. 16. 512.

^d Polyb lib. 12. 664 C.

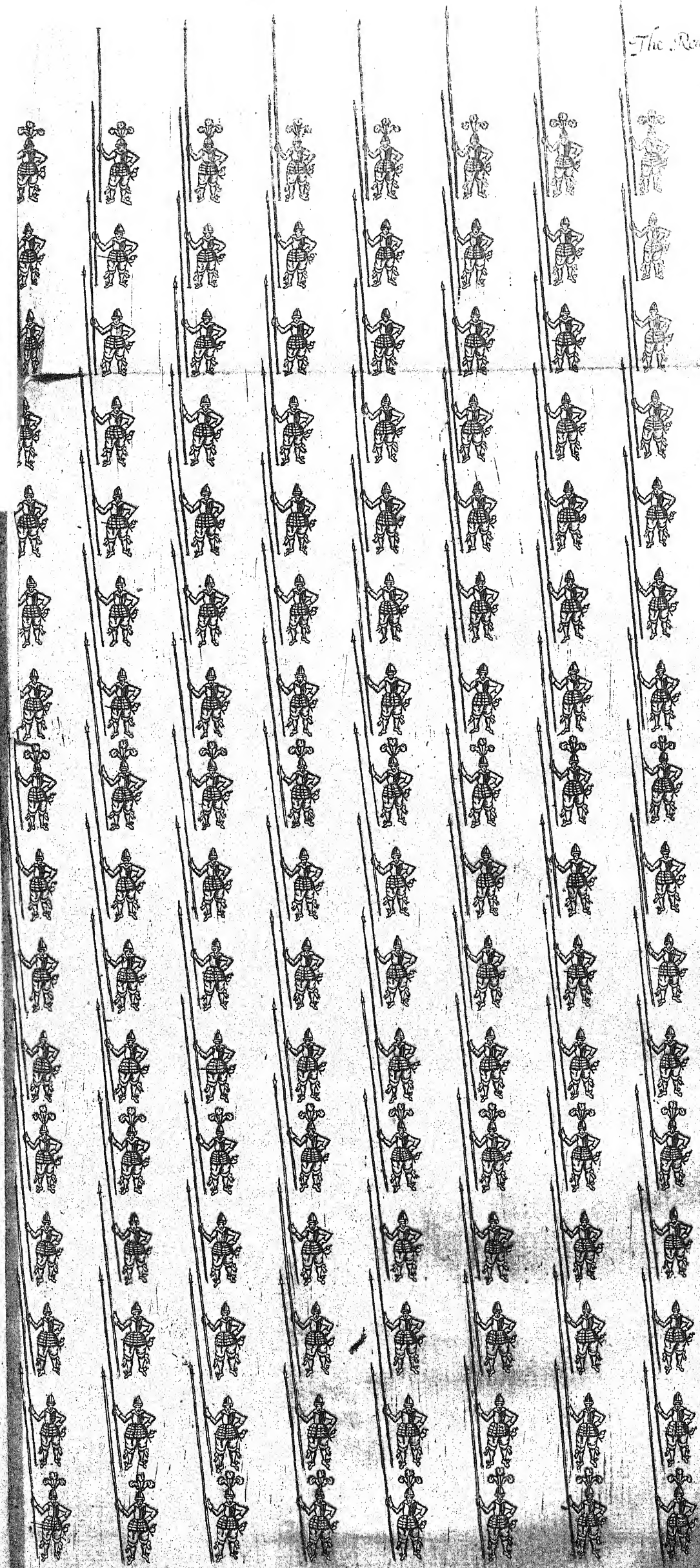
Leo cap. 17. § 61.

^e Polyb. lib. 17. 764. A.

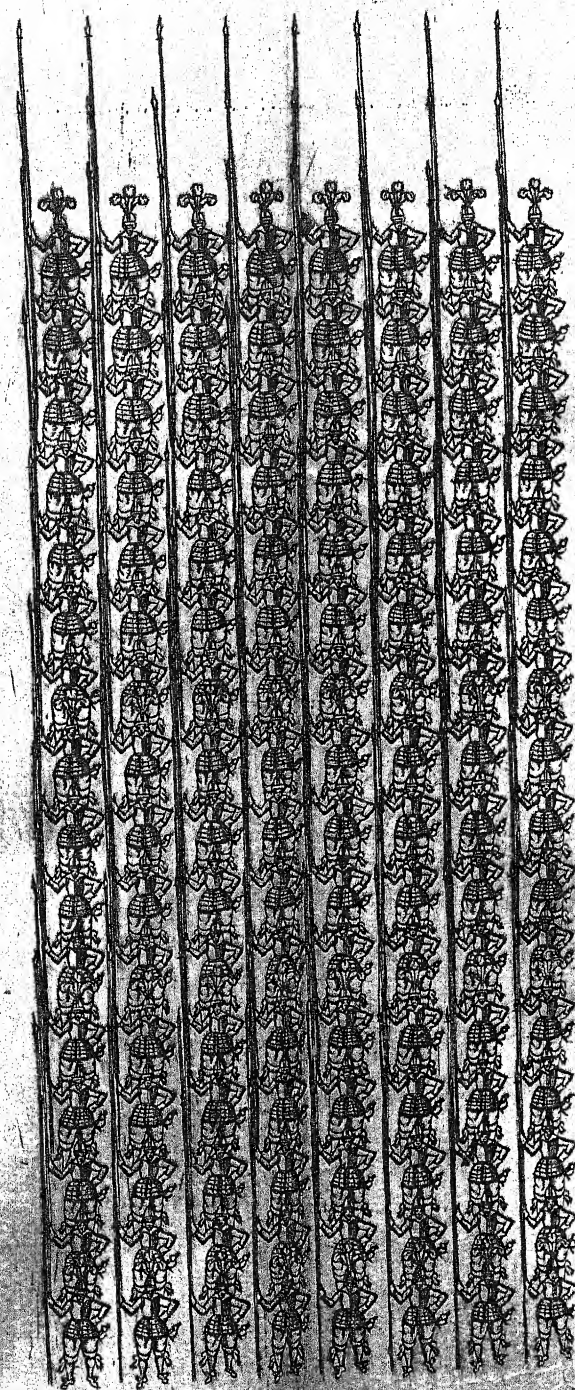
^f Leo cap. 7. §. 54.

The first distance ordinary is 12 ft.
in file as much in rank

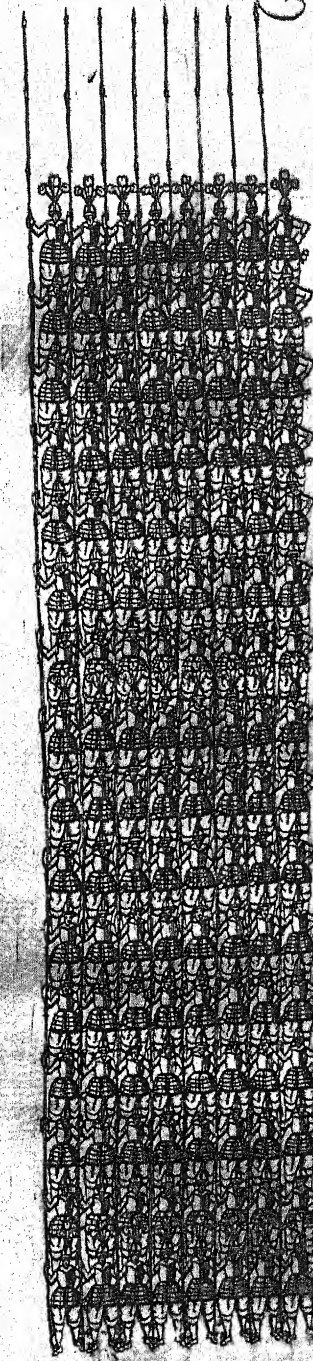
The Rear



The second distance called closing
is 6 feet in file as much in rank



The third distance called shutting
or forming 6 feet in file shoulder
to shoulder in rank



way, or that way, or moving out of his place (for no man in his marche, can alwaies hold his ranke) he offended not his next neighbours therewith. This distance our exercise at this day calleth open order. The next distance is of

Two Cubits] Or three foote. The name of it in Greeke is Pycnosis, that is thickning. In Leo it is called Sphinxis, (knitting together) in our moderne exercise Order. And it is, when from the distance of 6 foote, we draw our Phalange both by file, and ranke, so close, that the souldiers stand but 3 foote one from an other every way. This distance is used, when the Army approcheth neare to the enemy (and onely commeth not to charge) that it may be ready to shut, and locke it selfe for the charge, which is performed in the last distance of

One Cubit] A foote and a halfe. This is called Synaspismos, ioyning Target to Target. For, as I before shewed, the pikemen of the Macedonians used also Targets with their pikes, and in charging the enemy closed so neare in front, that their owne Targets touched one another. This kind of fight the Egyptians used in Xenophon (which he calleth locking together of Targets) and by meanes therof had the advantage against the Persians. The Parthian horse likewise comming to charge Crassus with their staves:

^h After they perceiued the depth of the locking of Targets, and the settlednesse, and stedfastnes of the Roman Phalange, they retired, and durst not come to hands with them. And ⁱ Diodorus Siculus writes that Alexander besieging the City of

Halicarnassus, there was in the City, and in seruice of Darius one Ephialtes an Athenian, a man of great valour, and strength of body; He by the permission of Memnon Generall of Darius Armie, determined to make a sally. And taking to him 2000

mercenarie souldiers, all chosen men, and giuing brands flaming with fire to one halfe, and reseruing the rest for fight, he opened the gates, and fell out, throwing fire vpon the engines of battery, which soone caught a mighty flame; And mar-

shalling the rest into a thicke and deepe Phalange, himselfe led on, and was the first that fell on the Macedonians coming to aide, and to quench the fire. Alexander ad-

uertised hereof speeded to the medley; & ordered first the Macedonians in front, after them other choice men, for seconds; and in the third place men of extraor-

dinarie account for their prowesse, himselfe leading them on sustained the enemy, which seemed vnresistible, and sent others to flake, and put out the fire, and to preferue the Engines. The fight was hot, and albeit the Macedonians found

meanes to quench the fire, yet had Ephialtes the better in the fight; who both himselfe killed many with his owne hands, and the towers from the walls furni-

shed with many Catapelts annoyed greuously the Macedonians. In so much that some falling in the place, other some forsaking their ground by reason of the

number of Engine Darts that fell thicke amongst them, Alexander himselfe was reduced to extremitie. Here the old souldiers of the Macedonians, although

otherwise freed from such seruice in regard of their age, hauing of a long time followed the warres with King Philip, and gained many a battaile, were by this

occasion tolled out to succour; and as they excelled the yonger sort in greatnes of spirit, and military experience, so meeting with the run-a-waies, they bitterly

reuled, and taunted them for their cowardice; Then *serring themselues close, and ioyning their Targets together, they repressed, and held the enemy short, who now seemed to haue the victory in his hands. Finally killing Ephialtes, and many other, they droue the rest into the City. A memorable seruice of the use

of Targets, and of the Synaspisme of the Macedonians, which was not used, but when they either gaue vpon, or receiued the charge of the enemy. And the Targets so knit together serued for a wall (as it were) to the whole Phalange, and by them the souldier

^g Xenoph.
Cyrop. lib. 7.
178. A.
It is called by
Thucydides,
Synclisis, Thu-
cyd. lib. 5. 393.
B.
^h Appian in
Parthicus. 144.
A. 164. D. C.
ⁱ Diod. Sicul.
lib. 17. 575.

* Synaspisantes

was defended from the mischievous weapons of the enemy, and his body covered even from the piercing of the sword. Synaspismos then, or shutting, is that distance in the Phalange, which bringeth the soldiers Target to touch one another, and is limited by Ælian to a cubite (that is a foote and a halfe) betwixt side-men, and side-men in the front. What distance the followers should haue; Ælian setteth not here downe in plaine words; but implies, that they should hold their 3 foote still, in that he saith the Phalange in constipation gathereth the side-men closer, then in densation, but speaketh nothing of followers. ^a Polybius teacheth it more plainly; who giues them three foote distance from the Leader, both according to the Macedonian and Roman discipline, and that for the vse of their armes: with whom Ælian also agreeth ^b afterward. In what manner the Targetiers made their closings, and how their Targets were cast from the backe, where they hung, to the left shoulder, I haue before noted in the second Chapter, and therefore thinke it needlesse here to repeat. Now for the ground, that a Phalange taketh vp in each of these orders, Ælian sheweth it in the words following, allowing the Phalange.

^a Polyb. lib. 17. 764. A.

^b Ælian. c. 14.

^c See Polyb. lib. 12. 664. C. Leocap. 17. § 1.

4 In ^c ordinary aray foure thousand cubits] The Phalange in open order, saith Ælian, takes vp 4096 cubits of ground. This is to be understood in front, or length; for in depth it hath no more, then 64 cubits; euery souldier (which are in number, 16 in file) possessing 4 cubites of ground in his open order; A cubit is the part of the arme, which reacheth from the elbow to the middle fingers end, and is as much, as a foote and a halfe. In front then, there being 1024 File-leaders, we must allot to each of them foure cubits, of ground; to the thousand 4000 cubits, and to the odde twentie foure 96 cubits. For foure times twentie foure makes 96. which together comes to 4096 cubits, and to six thousand one hundred fortie foure foote.

^d Suidas in Plerho.

^e Suidas ibid. & Leocap. 17. § 89.

5 Ten furlongs and ninty six cubits] Where this space is squared out by tenne furlongs, wee must understand, that a furlong conteines ^a foure hundred cubits, and 4096 being diuided by 400 the quotient is 10: $\frac{96}{400}$ that is ten furlongs and 96 cubits, as Ælian saith. Which measure of ground the Phalange of Armed taketh in open Order. Of these furlongs ^e seuen and a halfe go to a mile, by which account the front of the Phalange of armed in open order taketh vp one mile, a quarter, and 346 cubits, measuring it by feete it amounts to 6144. In closing (which is named Order, and is the next distance) because the souldier is allowed but 2 cubits, that is halfe so much, as in open Order, the dimension will not exceede five furlongs, 48 cubits; that is 2048 cubits in all, which amounts to halfe a mile, halfe a quarter, and 173 cubits, in feete, 3072. In shutting 2 furlongs and a halfe, and 24 cubits; that is a quarter of a mile and 274 cubits.

The arming of the Phalange.

CHAP. XII.

THe Phalange is to be armed with Target and Pyke. The best Target is the Macedonian target made ¹ of brasse, and ² somewhat hollow, and hauing ³ eight handfulls in Diameter. The Pyke ought to be ⁴ no shorter then 8 cubits; and the longest no longer, then a man may well vse and wield in handling.

Notes.

In the second Chapter of this booke was handled the diuersitie of armes, used in the Phalange. This setteth forth the choice, that is to be made for matter and fashion, and what

what sise is best of pike and target. For the other armor of the armed (whereof I spake, in my notes to the second Chapter) is (no question) to be fitted to the body of him, that shall beare them. He giueth then to the armed a target, and a pike, the target the Macedonian target, the matter whereof was first of brasle. I haue shewed, that the Macedonian target was of brasle, and that they were called by reason of the bearing such targets Chalcipides Brazen-targets. I am induced to thinke, that, as Philip borrowed many other things in warre from the Lacedemonians, so he borrowed this kinde of target from them. For they by the ordinance of Lycurgus, were inioyned to haue no other matter in their target, then brasle. ^a Xenophon giues a reason why they were made of brasle. For Lycurgus was of opinion, saith he, that such a Target was most fit for warre, because it is soone brought to shine, and it gathereth not rust easily, two great commodities in armes. For albeit the chiefest considerations be surenesse, and strength, yet is not the beauty to be neglected, which shyning doth principally set out. ^b Besides that it dazleth the eye of the enemy, and strikes an amazednesse into his minde. ^c Xenophon much admireth Agesilaus, that he so armed, and clothed his armie, that they seemed to be nothing, but brasle, and nothing, but scarlet. The brasle he speaketh of, were the brazen targets of his souldiers, which covered the most part of the body, and were chiefly the object of the eye, without that, that any other weapon was at that time of Brasle. Therefore, as I said, I am of opinion that the brazen Target came from the Spartans to the Macedonians. The Brazen-targets Aelian would haue

^a Xenophon de rep. Laced. 686. A.

^b Plutarch, in Craiso.
^c Xenoph. in Agesilao. 659. B.

² Somewhat hollow] If they should beare streight out without any bowing, besides that they were vneasie, they would lie kicking out from the body, and not couer it much. The arme, or shoulder, that is inserted into the Target, is bowing. And the target somewhat bowing fits it for ease, and slopeth more toward the body to couer it, and is more pliable to be carried. But the hollownesse ought not to be much. He would haue it also

³ Eight hand-fulls in Diameter] The Diameter in a circle is a right line, which is drawne from one side of the circumference to the other passing thorough the Center, or middle point of the circle, diuiding the circle in two equall parts. Here the Diameter of the target is taken for the exact bredth of the target, which ought to be, according to the Macedonian manner, eight handfulls, or two foote, that is 32 fingers. For foure handfulls go to a foote, and foure fingers to a handfull. ^d Leo giues it three Spithams, that is 36 fingers, if he meane the great ^e Spithame, which is of twelue fingers. And the lesse comprehending a handfull he cannot meane. For so should the bredth of the target be no more, but three handfulls, a bredth insufficient to couer any mans body. Whether of them is the better will appeare in triall. The Diameter that serues to couer the bodie from the vpper part of the necke to the middle part of the thigh, is enough in these round targets. That, which is more, is rather troublesome, then fit for vse. And I am of Iphicrates iudgement in targets, that performing the couering of the bodie, they should be as light, as may bee, least the shoulder be ouer-laden with vnnecessarie weight. In which regard I preferre the Target of Aelian, before that of Leo; Aelians reaching vp to the height of the necke from the middle of the thigh; Leos carying a handfull more in bredth, which in the circumference groweth to a good proportion of weight and greatnesse.

^d Leo cap. 6. § 38.
^e Iul. Pollux lib. 2. cap. 4. § 32. calleth it a panne.

⁴ No shorter than 8 Cubits] That is 12 foote. Short pikes against long haue a great disadvantage. With the long pike a man is able to strike, and kill his enemy, before himselfe can be touched, or come in danger of a shorter, the pike keeping the enemy out so farre, as the length is. The experience of the battaile of ^f Sorano, sheweth it; where Vitellozzo Vitelli discomfited the Almaines onely with the advantage of pikes an arme longer than theirs. Against long pikes, this policie was vsed by Cleonymus the Lacedemonian King, as ^g Polienus tells. Cleonymus besieging Aedessa, and hauing ouer-

^f Patricius Pa-rel. part. secun: lib. 3. cap. 8.
^g Polyen. lib. 2. in Cleonym. § 2.

throwne

throwne the wall of the City, the pikemen of the City sallied out, whose pikes were each 16 cubits in length. Cleonymus closed his *Phalange* in depth, and commanded the file-leaders to lay away their pikes; and when the pikemen of the enemy came to charge, to seaze vpon their pikes with both hands, and hold them fast, and the followers to passe thorough by the file-leaders sides, and maintaine the fight. The file-leaders laid hold on the pikes, and the enemy stroue to reco-uer them out of their hands. In the meane time, the followers passing thorough the ranke of file-leaders to the front, slew the enemies pikemen, and got the victorie. *This was Cleonymus deuise against long pikes, which notwithstanding derogates nothing from the length of pikes more, than from shortnes. For the same policie might haue prevailed as well against short pikes, as long, each, as soone as the enemies haue seized vpon them, growing to be of no vse. But that the longer pike is to be preferred before the shorter, I haue shewed before by reason: and the reformation of armes made by Iphicrates amongst the Athenians, and by Philopomen amongst the Achaians, will be warrant enough so to hold. In the length notwithstanding ought to be a reasonable consideration, that it excede not the measure of his strength, that shall beare the pike.*

*The worth that the File-leaders, and next followers
should be of*

CHAP. XIII.

THE *File-leaders* (as the Commanders of files of the *Phalange*) are to be the choice and flower of the Army, and to excell the rest as well in stature, as in experience and martiall skill. For this *Ranke* knitteth and bindeth in the *Phalange*, and of all other yeeldeth greatest vse. For, as a sword taking to the edge as a weight, and sway, the swelling yron towards the backe exhibiteth thereby more violence in piercing, so in a *Phalange* the *Ranke* of *File-leaders* is the edge it selfe, and the multitude of after-commers is the swelling, and sway, and increase of weight.

Consideration must be had likewise of those that follow in the second *Ranke*. For their *Pikes* reach ioyntly ouer the *front*, and being next in place they are alwaies ready for vse. And the *File-leader* falling, or being wounded, the next *follower* stepping to the *front* in his place, holdeth together, and preserueth the tenor of that *Ranke* vnbroken.

Furthermore, we are to order the third and the rest of the *Ranks* according to reason, and as the valour of our souldiers shall require.

THIS Chapter sheweth how the Souldiers are to be ordered in euery File: whereof, because I haue before spoken sufficiently in my Notes to the fifth Chapter; and the words of this Chapter carry no difficultie, or obscuritie with them, I will forbear to treat any further.

*Of the strength of the Macedonian Phalange, and length
of the Souldiers Pikes.*

CHAP. XIII.

THE ¹ *Macedonian Phalange* hath of enemies beene thought vnresistible, by reason of ² the manner of embattailing. For the Souldier with his Armes standeth in close order, or shutting, when he is ready for fight, ³ occupying two *Cubits* of ground. And the length of his *Pike* is sixteene *Cubits* according to the first institution, but in truth it ought to be foureteene *Cubits*; whereof the ⁴ space berwixt the hands in charging taketh vp two *Cubits*, the other *twelue* lye out from the *front* of the Battaile. Those in the second Ranke, that stand next to the Leaders (loosing foure *Cubits* in the *Phalange*) haue their Pikes reaching ouer the first Ranke ten Cubits. Those of the third Ranke eight Cubits, of the fourth Ranke six cubits, of the fift 4 cubits, of the sixt 2 Cubits. ⁵ The *Pikes* of the other behind cannot attaine to the first Ranke. And seeing fise or six pikes are charged ouer the first Ranke, they present a fearefull sight to the enemy, and double the strength of the souldier standing fortified, as it were, with fise, or six *Pikes*, and seconded with a maine force at his backe, as the figure sheweth. Moreouer they that are placed after the sixt Ranke, albeit they push not with their pikes, yet thrusting on with the weight of their bodies, r'enforce the strength; and power of the *Phalange*, and leaue no hope for the *File-leaders* to flie, or shift away. Some would haue the hinder pikes longer, then the formost, that they of the third, and fourth Ranks might beare out the heads of their pikes equally with the first.

⁶ The *Superordinary Lieutenant* of euery *Syntagma* must be a man of vnderstanding, ouerseeing the souldiers of his command, that they *file*, and *ranke*; and if for feare, or other occasion, any forsake their ground, he is to compell them againe to their places; and in *Closing* to put them (when neede requireth) as neare vp together, as they should stand. For it is a great strength, and assurance to the *Phalange*, to haue some principall *Commander* not onely in *front*; but also in the *Reare* of the Battaile, for the causes before mentioned.

Notes.

THE strength of the Macedonian Phalange, which consisted principally in the ^a protension, and charging of pikes, and knitting together of Targets, is here set downe. The whole Chapter seemeth to haue beene taken out of ^b Polybius, who handleth the same argument, and almost with the same words, but that *Ælian*, and he differ about the number of Cubits, which the Pikes take vp reaching ouer the front of the Phalange. ^c Appian, in Syriacis. 97. E. ^d Polyb. lib. 17. 763. E.

¹ The Macedonian Phalange, hath beene thought to be vnresistible] The strength of the Macedonian Phalange appeareth no way better, than by the conquests it hath made. King Philip was the inuenter of it; and by that inuention raised the kingdom of Macedonia from the poorest, to the powerfulllest, and greatest kingdom of Europe; and (that I may vse the words of ^e Diodorus Siculus.) finding the Crowne, ^f at his comming to it, in bondage to the Illyrians made it afterward Lady of many great Nations, and Cities; and purchased to himselfe, to be declared Generall of

d Diodor Sic.
lib. 17. 562.
Plutarch in
Alexandro.
Qu Curt de
re. gest. Alex.
Iustin.

e Diod. Sicul.
lib. 16. 541.
Iust. lib. 8.
f Dio. Sicul.
lib. 16. 555.
Plutarch. in
Pelopida.
Iustin lib. 8.
g Diod Sicul.
lib. 17. 566.
h Qu. Curtius
lib. 6. 207.
i Polyb lib. 2.
151.
k Polyb lib. 17.
763. D.

l Plutarch. in
Flamin.

m Plutarch. in
Pyrrho.
n Polyb. lib. 17.
760 C.
Plutarch. in
Flaminio.

o Appian. in
Syriacis 107. D

p Plutarch. in
Emilio.
Livy dec. 5.
lib. 4. 73.

Greece. And first ouerthrowing the Illyrians, Pæonians, Thracians, and Scythians, afterward let vpon the kingdome of Persia to breake it, after he had enfranchised the Græcian Cities of Asia. And albeit death intercepted him, yet he left such forces to his sonne Alexander, that he needed no other Allies to ouerthrow the Souerainery of Persia. After his death^d Alexander tooke his kingdome, and Armie, and with it encounting, and vanquishing Darius in two great Battailles, runne thorough Asia like a flash of lightning, renting a pieces all, that resisted, or stood in his way, and laid the foundation of that kingdome, which (albeit afterward diuided) continued long in his Successors. Neither was the experience of their invinciblenesse against the barbarous people onely, but as much against the Græcians, who till Philips time were esteemed the chiefe masters of Armes in Europe. This is cleare by the victories, the Macedonians obtained against the renowned Cities of Greece both ioyntly and senerally. ^c Philip ouerthrew the Phocæans, albeit the Lacedemonians, and Athenians ioynd with them. The same^f Philip at Cheronæa defeated the power of the Thebans, and Athenians ioynd together. ^g Alexander tooke and sacked the Citie of Thebes, that about that time was accounted the mightiest Citie of Greece. ^h His Lieutenant Antipater foyled the Lacedemonians in a set battail, and slew their King Agis. ⁱ Antigonus Tutor of King Philip the sonne of Demetrius, broke an Armie of the Lacedemonians and Peloponnesians at Selasia, and chased out of Greece Cleomenes the last brave King of Sparta. Briefely they were not beaten in the field by any Nation, but onely by the Romans. And yet the iudgement of ^k Polybius, doth in this also proue it selfe good. For where the Romans had these victories against the Macedonians, he assigneth this to be the cause, that the Phalange at the time of the fight had not the proper place, nor meanes to vse it owne power in the encounter; so long as the Phalange hath ground enough, and can meete the enemy with a right front, he holdeth it not possible to be foyled, being diuided, and in places vneuen, he is of opinion, and experience hath taught, it may easily be put in a route. ^l Plutarch compareth it for strength (so long as it is one bodie, and maintaineth the Synassisme iointly) to an invincible beast; being disseuered, he saith, it looseth the force in the whole, and in enery man particular, both in regard of the manner of arming, and also because the violence of it consists rather in knitting of all parts together, than in particular of any mans valour. Three battailles (to pratermit diuers skirmishes,) I finde the Romans had with, and therein foyled the Macedonians; One against King Philip, the sonne of Demetrius; an other against Antiochus; the third against Perseus the sonne of King Philip. ^m For I passe ouer those, wherein they were beaten by Pyrrhus, and had the worst. ⁿ Philip breaking his Phalange, and not vsing the whole together, but fighting against the Romans with the right winge onely, yet had the better, and was too hard for that part of the Roman Army, that ioynd with him; but the other winge comming into the field, fit rather for a march, than a fight, and not being able to order themselues Phalange-wise, were soone defeated, and the Roman victorious, fell vpon the reare of the right wing (where Philip was, and had now gotten the victorie) and so wonne the field. ^o Antiochus unskilfull in true ordering of a Phalange, trusted rather to his horse, than his Phalange, and being to fight with L. Scipio, where hee should haue given full scope, and extended the front of the Phalange, by making it 16 deepe, he contrary-wise narrowed it, drawing out the depth into 32: whereby he lost the advantage of matching the front of the Romans, and after his horse were beaten, gaue facilitie to the enemy of encompassing on all sides. ^p Perseus ioyning battaille with Paulus Emilius, as long as the Phalange continued in the right figure, slew many of the Romans, and forced them to retire, but following on too eagerly, he came to vn-

euert

even, and rough ground, wherein the Phalange being disordered, left spaces, and breaches for the Romans to enter and defeat it. So long then, as the Macedonian Phalange had fit ground, and the right property of embattailing, it stood fast against the Romans the greatest souldiers that ever were, being in their hands, that knew not how to use it (as a sword in the hands of a childe) it yielded to time and fortune. The cause of the strength of the Phalange is assigned to be

2 The manner of embattailing] Which consists principally in ordering of Target, and pike; in closing of the Targets by Synaspisme, and in joint charging of the pikes; which lying out thicke from the front, besides the horror of the sight, give almost an impossibilitie to enter the Phalange. I have alledged the iudgement of ^r Æmilius ^r Plutarch, in concerning the sight presented by a Phalange, when the Pikes lie so charged out of the front. ^r Polybius thinketh nothing can resist the force thereof. ^r Livy, albeit many times more than partiall to the Romans, yet in the selfe-same fight betweene Perseus and Æmilius giveth his iudgement thus of the Phalange: The second Legion (saith he) insinuated it selfe into the middle empty place, and so broke asunder the Phalange. Neither was there any more evident cause of victory, then the fights in diuers places at once, which first troubled the Phalange in turning many waies, and afterward plainly disioynted, and scattered it; whose forces being vnited and rough with charged pikes are intollerable. If by giuing on in diuers places you constrain it to bring about the pikes immoueable through length and weight, it entangleth it selfe with confused crossings. If at one time you charge it both flanke, and reare, they fall asunder like a ruinous building. As then they were compelled many waies to answer the Romans, and so to breake their battaile into many parcells. And the Romans vpon the first opportunitie of a breach straight waies conueighed in their troupes, who if they had met the enemy in front, had runne vpon the pikes, as in the beginning it hapned to the Pelignans, being too forward to come to hand, and could not haue resisted the Phalange fast shut, and serred vp for the encounter: thus Livy concerning the Phalange. Who albeit a Roman, holdeth the same opinion that Polybius doth. ^u And in an other place telling of Philips encamping, he saith, he was lodged in a wooddy plot, which was vnfit for the Phalange, especially of the Macedons, which vnlesse it cast the pikes, as it were, a muniment before the Targets, (and that cannot be, but in open ground) is of no great vse. So then if Pikes may be charged out before the Targets, the Phalange is of great vse. But, that I may not seeme, to rely vpon bare opinion, let vs heare by an example, or two, the experience of the Pike, and Target of the Macedonian against the Roman armes.

^x When T. Quintus Flaminius the Rom. Consull had driven King Philip, and his army from the streights neare Antigonia, seeing that the enemy kept himselfe with his strength, and abstained from the field, he determined to try the Cities of Thessaly; and hauing wonne some by force, some by feare, he came before Rhage, and besieged it. He found the siege longer, and more difficult, then any man would haue thought. And the enemy made his resistance, that way, the Consull would hardly haue beleueed, he could. For he imagined that all his labour should be in throwing downe the walls. If once he found passage for the Army to enter, there would after be nothing else, but flight and slaughter, as is wont, in wonne-Cities. But after that part of the wall was throwne downe with the Ramme, and the Armie entred the Citie by the breach, it was the beginning of a new and fresh labour. For the Macedonians, that were there in Garrison, being many, and chosen, thinking it also a glory to them, if they could defend the Citie, rather with

armes and valor, than with walles, *ferring* themselves close together in a deepe *Phalange*, when they perceiued, that the Romans began to enter the breach droue them out, the place being cumberfome, and hard to make a retreat. The *Consul* much offended therewith, and thinking that shame concerned not only the delay of winning one Citie, but also the state of the whole warre, (which for the most part dependeth vpon moments of small matters) purging the place which was heaped vp with the fall of the halfe-ruined wall, aduanced a Tower which in many stories was stuffed with multitudes of armed men, and sent besides *Cohorts* vnder their Ensignes to breake with maine force (if it were possible) the body (they call it the *Phalange*) of the Macedonians. But the kinde of weapons and fight was more aduantageous for the enemy, than for the Romans; especially in that place, which was narrow, and streightned with the small space of the ouerthrowne wall. When the Macedonians, *ferring* themselves close, had charged pikes of a great length before their front, and the Romans, after their darts throwne in vaine against the *testudo* compacted, as it were, of the thicke knitting together of the Targets, had drawne their swords, they could neither come vp close, nor cut a lunder the pikes. And in case they cut the heads of, or broke any, the Reale amongst the rest of the whole pikes filled vp the roome with their sharpe fragments. Ioyne that that part of the wall, which was yet whole, secured the enemies flanks on both sides; neither needed they much ground in retiring or advancing to charge, which things are wont to cause the breach of array. There also fell out a chance which increased their hopes, and spirits. For the Tower being driuen on vpon a rampier, that was not well rammed vnderneath, but had loose earth, one of the wheelles sinking deeper into the ground than the rest, made the Turret to nodd, & lie of one side, that both the enemy beleueed it would fall, and they within it were put in a pitifull feare. When nothing succeeded well, the *Consul* was euill appaide, that the Macedonian souldiers, and kinde of Armes, might seeme matcheable to his, and seeing no great hope of speedy winning the Citie, and that the place was vnfit to winter in, raised his siege. *So here the Macedonian souldier is not onely equalled, but also preferred before the Roman, and that onely by reason of his armour, the Pike and Target. An other experience fell out in the battaile betwixt Perseus, and Emilius, whereof I spake in this Chapter. The storie is this:* The Romans comming to ioyne batteil with the Macedonians, and not able to come vp to them by reason of the length, and ioint *out-bearing* of their pikes. There was one *Salius* a Captaine of *Pelignans*, who tooke the Ensigne of his Company from the Ensigne-bearer, and threw it into the *Macedonian Phalange*. The *Pelignans* ranne in heapes to the place (for it is not lawfull, nor honest, for the *Italians* to forsake their Ensignes) where the medley brought forth wonderfull effects. For the *Pelignans* fought with swords to put by the pikes, and to presse them downe with their Targets. And seazing vpon them to pull them out of the handes of the Macedonians. The Macedonians contrary wise, maintaining their charge with both hands, and striking such, as approched neare, thorough the bodies, armes and all, neither *Target* nor *Carace*, being able to sustaine the violence of the blow, turned topsy-turvy the bodies of the *Pelignans*, who not with reason, but with the rage of wilde beasts, threw themselves desperately vpon wounds, and vpon certaine, and fore scene death. So the formost falling, the followers began to slacke. And yet they fled not, but retired to the mount called *Olacrus*. *I will out of Appian ioyne a third experience in the battaile of Antiochus against*

Plutarch in
Emilio.

Appian. in Sy-
riacis. 109. B.

against L. Scipio, which I likewise touched before in this Chapter. As soone, as the Horse, and Chariots of *Antiochus* were put to flight by the Roman horsemen, and by *Eumenes*, his *Phalange* of foote being destitute of horse, first opened, and receiued the light-armed, (that had all this while fought in the front) into the midst of it. Then after-ward againe closed. And when *Domitius Scipio's* Lieutenant, encompassed it round with horse and light-armed, which he might easily doe, by reason it was thrust vp into a thicke *Plinthium*; it was driuen to great distresse; being neither able to charge the enemy, nor yet to countermarch in so great depth, as it carried. It grieved them much, that their long experience nothing auailed them to annoy the enemy, and that notwithstanding they were subiect to arrowes, and darts at all hands. Yet, bearing out a multitude of pikes on euery side of their square, they called the Romans to come to handy blowes, and still made a countenance, as though they meant to charge, keeping themselves for all that within their Ranks, as being footmen, and heauy armed, and the rather, because they had to doe, with an enemy on horse-backe. Besides they were loth to breake the thicknes of their battaile, which forme they could not now alter. The Romans also, durst not approach them, and come to sword, fearing their experience in warre, and closeness of array, and desperation. But running about here, and there, plied them with arrowes, and darts, whereof none was throwne in vaine, falling amongst a troupe so closely put vp together, that they could neither auoid, and decline any thing throwne, nor giue way, albeit they saw it comming. At last being weary, and irresolute what to doe, they retired easily, with a threatening countenance notwithstanding, and in good order, and not deliuering the Romans of feare, who durst not yet come neare; but fought to annoy them aloofe; till the Elephants placed in the *Macedonian Phalange*, being affrighted, and not to be ruled by their *Gouernours*, troubled all, and gaue occasion of flight: *hitherto Appian*. Out of these three examples, the truth of that, which *Ælian* saith, is to be seene, that is, that the *Macedonian Phalange* can not be forced, or resisted by an enemy, (taking with all *Polybius's* his caution) if it be in the right posture, and figure, and haue such ground, as is fit. The Romans the best souldiers of all antiquitie were repulsed by it at a siege, forced to retire in a battell, durst not come neare it, after they had gained the field of the rest of the Army. And the *Consull Æmilius*, a man that had serue much seruice, and fought many a battaile, and was one of the best Generalls of that time, confessed, he neuer saw so fearefull a sight, as when he beheld the *Phalange* advancing into the field, the bodies ioyned, the Targets serred, and locked together, darting out fire like lightning; the front rough with couched, and charged pikes, and armed with yron, and threatening present death to him, that durst approach.

3 Occupying two Cubits of ground] We may not take it, as though the souldier betwixt file, and file had two Cubits, or three foote of ground. For we learned before that in locking vp the *Phalange*, the distance betwene man, and man in front was but a Cubit. But it is to be understood betwene ranke and ranke. For *Polybius* saith, that the souldier ought to haue roome for the use of his weapon, which cannot be, without granting him three foote behinde, the pike being some-times to be pushed forward, some-times to be drawne backe, sometimes otherwise handled, as occasion of fight shall require.

The length of the Pike is 16 Cubits] ^a Sixteene Cubits, which is twenty foure foote, is a great length for a Pike, and it verifieth the words of *Livy*, that the *Macedonian Pike* is vnwealdy, by reason of the length, and weight;

See *Leo* cap. 1. §. 3. & cap. 6. §. 31.

right line after a file of the armed in such manner, as the armed are before embattailed.

Ælian in the beginning divided the foote into three parts, Armed, Targetieres, and light-armed. To the armed he hath giuen place, and maketh the Phalange to consist of them, the light-armed he rangeth in the reare of the armed, what shall become of Targetiers? for he speaketh not a word of placing them. By that I read in Arrian I would think, they were placed amongst the light-armed, and next to the armed. First because Ælian saith, many number them amongst the light. Then I see the Hypaspists placed betwixt the Horse, and the armed in Alexanders fields at Granicus, at Issos, and at Gaugamela; Lastly Leo in the passage before recited, when he placed the light-armed without the Horse, he ioyneth Targetiers with them, for their safeguard. ^b Cyrus likewise placeth them next the armed in the reare; and after them the Archers.

2 Yet shall they not be 16.] The file of the light-armed is lesse in number, then the file of the armed. For if they should be 16 in file, the number being but halfe to the armed, they should not be able to make aboue 512 files, and breeding there by a disproportion both in placing, and correspondence one to an other, not equall the length of the Phalange. Besides standing eight in file, and in the reare, their flying weapons will bee sent with more force against their enemy; In as much as the hindermost of them are neerer the enemy by twentie foure foote, which the last eight in a file of 16 deepe take vp. And misse weapons, the lesse their compasse is, when they are sent against a marke, with more violence they pierce. As they hurt not greatly, if the distance be too farre, from whence they come.

The names of the bodies of the light-armed.

CHAP. XVI.

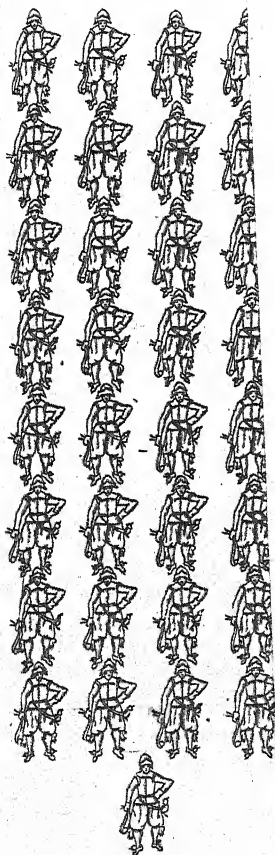
THeir names and degrees are these. Foure files of light-armed are called ¹ a Systasis of 32. men. Two Systasies ² a Pentecontarchy of 64 men. Two Pentecontarchies ³ a Century of 128 men. In euery Century ought to bee 5 Superordinarie men: an Ensigne, a Reare-commander, a Trumpetter, a Serieant, and a Crier. Two Centuries containe 256 men, and are called ⁴ a Psylagy. Two Psylagies a Xenagy of 512 men. Two Xenagies ⁵ a Systremma of 1024 men. ^{Two Systremmas an Epixenagy of 2048 men.} Two Epixenagies a Stiphos of 4096 men. Two Stiphos an Epitagma of 1024 files, 8192 men. These ought also to haue 8 Superordinarie men, whereof foure should bee Epixenagies, the other foure Systremmatarchs.

Notes.

AS the armed were distinguished, and seuered into diuers bodies in the Phalange, so are the light-armed, in whom there ought to be no lesse order, then in the armed. A multitude vndigested bringeth with it disorder, and confusion. Neither can any seruice be expected from them, who by apt diuisions are not cast into bodies fit for seruice. We haue before spoken of the names of the bodies of the armed, and noted, that they were not imposed with such propriety, that they could be applied to no other thing. At the first warre was made, and men fought (as wild beasts grapple together) led with furie, and rage, and not with skill: and he preuailed that was the strongest. Experience taught there were advantages in Time, in Place, in Order, in instruments of fight, in placing of men, and

in other circumstances. Hence sprung the Art of Warre, the diuers formes of weapons, and the figures of Bat'ailes. For the speedy framing whereof, the smaller bodies were invented, of which they consist. In building of a house, you first bring timber together,

A Sytasis



come Unprofitable. ~~For there were no Captain, to whom should the Crier, or Drum-~~
pet, or Sergeant of the Centurie resort for direction? Adde, that the light were of-
ten drawne to the winges, to the front, or other places of service, which could not be
done without Leaders. For to put a Systrematarch, or an Epixenagie to lead a Cen-
tury, were to leane the rest of the Centuries vnder them without a Commander. Besides,
the

the Macedonians were very particular in their commands, and left no body without a head; which is the cause of the multitude of Commanders in the Phalange. But they are not here mentioned. No more are the ^a Commanders of the horse in the division of the bodies of the horse, and yet I thinke no man will doubt, but the horsemen had Commanders. Lastly, I finde in the Græcian historie, Captaines of the light-armed often named. ^b Episthenes is said to be Commander of the Targetiers, in a fight the Græcians had against the Persians. ^c Stratocles commanded the Cretan Archers in the returne of the Græcians out of Persia. ^d Eurybates Captaine of the Cretan Archers in Alexanders army was slaine by the Thebans at the siege of Thebes. ^e When Antiochus the Captaine of the Archers was dead, Ombrio was chosen in his place. Mention is made also in ^f Arrian of Clearchus the Captaine of the Archers. And when Ælian calleth the 4 Systremmatarchs, and the 4 Epixenages superordinary (Ectactous) he might have said as much of all the other Commanders. And he saith expressly of the officers of the Centurie, that they were superordinary (Ectactoi).

^a after cap. 20.

^b Xenoph. de exped Cyri, lib. 1. 270. D.

^c Xenoph de exped. lib. 4. 322. D.

^d Arrian. lib. 1. 9. C.

^e Arrian. lib. 2 55.

^f Arrian. lib. 1. 23 B.

4 A Psylagi] The word is a body of light-armed. Which word, if it were taken, as it naturally signifieth, is common to, and comprehendeth all the bodies of the light-armed, whereof Ælian speaketh in this Chapter. But here it is restrained to a body of light-armed, which compriseth 256 men, and 32 files, and so it is to be taken.

A Xenagie] That is, a command of strangers. Ælian before saith, that a Syntagma was by some called a Xenagie. I have given my opinion there of the originall of the word, which I neede not to repeat here; This onely I will note, that of all the bodies of the light-armed, no one hath a common name with the body of the armed, but onely the Xenagie. And Ælian giueth also that body of the armed an other name, calling it a Syntagma. The Xenagie hath in it 512 men, and 64 files.

^g Polyb. lib. 1. 47. B.

A Systemma] ^g It signifieth a conglobation, or trouping together. Proper names are wanting for these bodies, and therefore such taken, as might at any hand signifie the thing meant. In continuance of time use hath gained a passage, and made them to be accepted as proper enough. The Systemma containeth 1024 men, and 128 files. There is nothing to be found in Ælian of the Chiliarchie of the light-armed; Yet doth ^h Arrian mention 2 Chiliarchies of Archers in the Army of Alexander.

^h Arrian. lib. 95. C.

An Epixenagie] A command aboue a Xenagie; As afterward in the command of the horse, there is an Ephipparchie aboue a Hipparchie. The word is improper and hard enough; but when it is received by use, what should we seeke for more? It containeth 2048 men, and 256 files.

A Stiphos] It is deriued from steibo, to thicken, and in penury of an other name, this body of the light-armed is called Stiphos, because they are thickned, and thronged together. There is in it 4096 men, and 256 files.

after cap. 31.

An Epitagma] Is the last body amongst the light-armed. The signification of Epitasso is to place behinde. From thence commeth Epitaxis, placing the light-armed in the Reare, which word is after used by Ælian. Epitagma is deriued from the same fountaine; and it is called Epitagma, not of placing behinde, (for sometimes they were placed before, sometimes in the flanke) but it was the best name they could giue to the whole light-armed. And yet it may be, that because all the light-armed in auncient time were placed behinde, the whole masse was called Epitagma, as being placed after the armed in the reare. The Epitagma hath in it 1892 men, and 1024 files, for so many light-armed attend the Phalange.

Eight superordinarie men] Why these eight men should be superordinarie more than the rest of the Commanders, I conceiue not yet. If Ælians meaning be, that these alone shall command the light-armed, historie and practise of auncient times conuince the contrary.

contrary. Besides where he nameth foure Epixenagies, it agreeth with the number, that are in the Epitagma of light. But where hee addeth foure Siltremmararchis more to make vp the number of the eight Superordinarie, it is hard to knowe, which foure hee meane, considering there are eight Siltremmas in the Epitagma.

Now because the files of the light-armed are in embattailing to be marshalled to the files of the armed, I thought good to set downe, how the bodies of both agree, by comparing them together in files, not in number of men. For in number of men they cannot well agree, because the file of the armed hath more, then the file of the light-armed. And the number of the armed in grosse is 16384, of the light-armed but 8192. And I will first begin with the Systasis, because it is the least body of the light.

The bodies of the armed,	The bodies of the light-armed.
A Tetrarchie	A Systasis, 4 files.
A Taxis	A Pentcontarchie, 8 files.
A Syntagma	A Hecatontarchie, 16 files.
A Pentecosiarchie	A Philagie, 32 files.
A Chiliarchie	A Xenagie, 64 files.
A Merarchie	A Siltremma, 128 files.
A Phalangarchie	An Epixenagie, 256 files.
A Diphalangarchie	A Stiphos, 512 files.
A Tetrphalangarchie	An Epitagma, 1024 files.

The vse of light-armed foote.

CHAP. XVII.

Darters, Archers, and all other, that vse flying weapons, are good : to begin the fight : to prouok the enemy, to breake and shatter armour, to wound, annoy, and beate downe a farre of; to disaray the enemy, to repulse their horse, to beat in their light-armed, to discouer suspected places, and to lay Ambushes. Lastly these first vndertaking the Skirmish, and continuing it with the rest, and seconding them, and seruing for speedie, and farre-of-attempts, worke many, and great effects in fight.

Notes.

The arming, place, filing, bodies, and command of the light-armed are hitherto handled: Now followeth the vse, and seruice they performe in the field. And first wee are to thinke of the bodie of an armie, as of the body of a man, that is compact of seuerall parts: Of which some parts are of more vse then other, some being able to performe their function without the helpe of the other, some except the other help, can doe nothing to purpose of themselves. The parts of an armie are like. The armed are the strength of the field, and are the refuge for the rest in extremitie. The light ioyned with the armed, worke great effects (those which Ælian speaketh of in this Chapter and many more) without them they cannot so much as maintaine a place in the field. ^a And as Xenophon saith, ^a Let them be neuer so many in number, yet dare they not stand or abide a fewe armed. In which respect, a place fit hath alwaies beene sought for their seruice, to secure them from the acesse of the Horse, or of the enemies armed. Which place was either be-
hinde

^a Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 7. 183. C.

b Leo cap. 14.
§ 105.

hinde the Phalange (as Ælian here would haue it) or else in the wings betwixt the Horse, and the armed, or if they skirmished loose before the front, and chanced to bee pressed with the enemy, they retired into the interualls, and conueied themselves behind the Phalange in safetie. b Leo saith, if there be any place of strength, it will much helpe the light-armed. For after their flying weapons spent, retiring thither, they will be in more securitie, as a steepe rockie place, or the bancke of a riuer, or a high hill, or such other. Our stories report, that at the battaile of Agincourt in France 200 English Archers were bestowed in a meddow fenced with a deepe ditch; from whence they so gauled the French horse and foot, that they were a great helpe to the victorie. The like happened before at Poitiers, where that braue Prince of Wales eldest sonne of Edward the third, hauing to fight with the whole power of France vnder the leading of their King, gane safeguard to his Archers, with hedges, and ditches, and other strengths. So that the French-horse hauing no accesse to disorder them, were ouerwhelmed with the tempests, and stormes of their arrowes, and such a victory obtained by our nation, as might match the most renowned of all antiquitie. To say nothing of the inuention which Henric the fifth vsed against the horse of France for securing his Archers. The storie saith, he deuised stakes of two yards long, and armed both ends with pikes of iron, the one to sticke into the ground, and the other to gall, and enter the horses bellies, in case they came to charge our Archers home. By meanes whereof he caried the famous victorie of Agincourt. This for the assurance of the light armed, when they come to fight, without which assurance, their seruice would be weake, and scarce worth the hauing. Their seruice then according to Ælian hath many particulars. And they are good to

c Arrian lib.

Prouoke the enemy] If the enemy be in a wood, a fenue, a hill, a fort, a towne, or other place of strength, that admitteth no accesse, the manner hath bene to send out the light armie to shew themselves, and with a Brumado to towle him out of his aduantage, and bring him into the field, where he may more easily be dealt withall. Examples are plentifull, but I will content my selfe with a Macedonian example. c Alexander leading his armie against the Triballs, that had hid themselves in a wood, commanded his Archers, and Slingers to runne out, and to shoote, and sling amongst the Barbarians to see, if he could towle them into the plaine. The Archers, and Slingers spared not to let flie, and the Triballs being wounded with arrowes, threw themselves out of the wood with all speed, to fall vpon the vnarmed Archers. Alexander presently commanded Philotas with the Horse of vpper Macedonia to charge the right wing; on which part they cast out themselves furthest. And Heraclides, and Sopolis with the horse of Bottiaa, and Amphipolis the left, himselfe stretching out in length the Phalange of foote, & setting the rest of horse before the Phalange, led against the midst of the enemy. As long as it was but a skirmish, the Triballs had not the worst. But after the Phalange close ferred came vp roundly to them, and the Horsemen charged them no longer with darts, but pressed, and ouerbore them with their horse, they fled thorough the wood to the riuer.

d Leo cap. 14.
§ 104.
Ciu. Decad.
5. lib. 2. 39. B.

To beginne the fight] d Leo agreeth. If, saith he, we haue light-armed enough, let them, before the armie ioyne, send their darts, and arrowes at the enemy, and after the fight of the armed is begunne ^{and front} plie the flanke with their missiue weapons, that at once both their flanks may be assaulted. It hath bene and is now the ordinarie course to beginne the fight with the light-armed. And because wee shall read of no battaile almost wherein it was not so, I will forbear examples.

e Liu. decad. 4.
lib. 8. 161. B.

To wound a farre off] The light serue to great purpose, if the Generall desire not to come neere to fight, but seeke to annoy his enemy a farre off without danger of his owne folkes e Liuy telleth of Cn. Manlius Volso, that being to make warre against the Gallo Gracians,

Græcians, that fled into the mountaines, and awaited the Romans there, and sought to defend themselves, by aduantage of the place, he prepared great plenty of darts, arrowes, bullets, and small stones for Slinges: and leauing his legionarie souldiers behind, led his light armed, against the enemy, that possessed certaine straights, by which his armie must passe. After some fight the Gallo-Græcians being not sufficiently armed, to defend their bodies from the misseue weapons, the light-armed of the Romans forced the passage. And following them euen to the Campe, where their Companions came to their aide, they first drowe them into their Campe, and after the Legionarie Souldiers comming vp, they wonne it. I haue before rehearsed the historie of Iphicrates, who with his Targetiers (that came seldome to hand blowes, but plied the enemy with darts a farre of) ouerthrew and slewe a whole Moira of the Lacedemonians. The Acarnans, likewise with this kinde of fight, much incumbered Agesilaus, that made an excursion into their Countrey. The story is this, ^e Agesilaus hauing taken a great prey, in the territory of the Acarnans, ^e Xenoph. hist. Græc. lib. 4. rested that day, where he had taken it, being busie in selling of it. In the meane time many Acarnan Targetieres assembled themselves together, where Agesilaus was incamped upon the side of a mountaine, and with darting and slinging, they forced his Campe to descend to the plaine, themselves in the meane time being free from hurt. The next day Agesilaus led away his armie. The passage out of the place was straight, by reason of the mountaines lying about in a circle, which the Acarnans possessing, plied the Lacedemonians with darts, and stones, from the higher ground, and sometimes descending to the skirts of the hills, they pressed the armie so, that it could not moue forward. And when the armed, foote, or horse, fell out vpon them, they profited little: For the Acarnans retired immediately, to their strength. Agesilaus perceiuing it would be hard for his armie to winde out of those straights, so long as the enemy so hung vpon them, resolved to charge those on his left hand. For the ascent on that side was more easie, both for his horse, and armed foote. Commanding therefore, his men to charge, the armed (of 29 yeeres of age) first fell on, and the horse after them vpon the spurre. Himselfe followed with the rest. The Acarnans therefore, that were descended, and busie a darting, were quickly put to flight, and many slaine in seeking to remount the hills. But their armed foote, and most of their Targetiers, stood imbattaile on the toppe, and from thence both threw other misseues, and lanced lauelines, wherewith they wounded horsemen, and killed some horse. But being ready to be charged by the Lacedemonian armed, they fled, loosing some 300 in the flight. These light-armed then, as long as they can keep aloofe from the enemy, annoy them sore by wounding (as Ælian saith) a farre of: as soone as the armed come vp, they are glad to quite their place, and saue themselves by flight.

4 To disarray] So long as a battaile remaineth in order, no victorie is gotten against it. Breaking of array, and disbanding, are companions of flight, and of forsaking the field. The armed, that are to endure the efforts of the light armed, must either keepe still their order, and suffer themselves, to be knocked downe, and slaine, as they stand, or else provide for themselves, by flight, or by yeelding. For the light-armed effect with their misseue weapons the one, or the other. An ^e example may be scene in the Egyptians in Cræsus his battaile, who after the defeate of the rest of the armie, maintained yet the fight, and yeelded not to Cyrus, though he had now the victorie. Cyrus at the first charged their backs with his horse, and being not able to breake them, was faine to command his Archers, and darters, to shoote and cast their darts at them: wherby the Egyptians after many wounds, and losse of their people, were finally constrained to yeeld. A like example is before alledged ^f of Domitius the Lieutenant of L. Scipio, who with misseue ^f Appian. in Syriacis 109. B. weapons alone forced the Macedonian Phalange to scatter, and take themselves to flight.

b Plutarch. in
Crasso.

c Plut. in Ant.

d Liu. decad. 4.
lib. 1. 16. A. B.
e Hirtius de
bell. African.

5 To repulse their Horse] *The light armed alone, without a sure retreat to the armed, or else some place of strength, can doe little in repulsing of horse. I haue shewed before in the^b explote of Crassus into Persia, how the lightarmed were beaten in by the Persian horse, and by the shew of wounds, they received, and with their feare, discouraged the armed. The like happened in^c Antonies retreat out of Persia, the lightarmed being faine to shroude themselves from the Persian horse within the Phalange of the armed. Be they neuer so many, without some such assurance the horse will soon overrunne them; hauing this assurance their seruice much afflicteth horsemen both in wounding them, and in killing their horse. Therefore^d of ancient time it was vsuall to mingle horse, and light armed together. For the enemies horse so charged, cannot be able to resist both. A notable example is in^e Hirtius: Cæsar, saith hee, hauing a iourney in hand, and but a small number of Horse, and legionary Souldiers, was in his way set vpon by the enemye abounding in store of Horse, and of light armed Numidians amongst them. And when the Souldiers of Cæsar fell out to charge, the enemies horse galloped away, and the foote stood fast, till the Horse with a full career returned to the rescue. This kinde of fight troubled Cæsar much; and would haue troubled him more, had hee not recovered hills, that were not farre of, and by that meanes shaken of the molesting enemy. And for repulsing horse there is no better meanes for the armed foote, then with the light armed to line that part of the battaile, where the horse shall be about to giue on.*

f Xenoph. Cy-
rop. lib. 2. 39. E.
g Liu. decad 4.
lib. 1. 16. B.

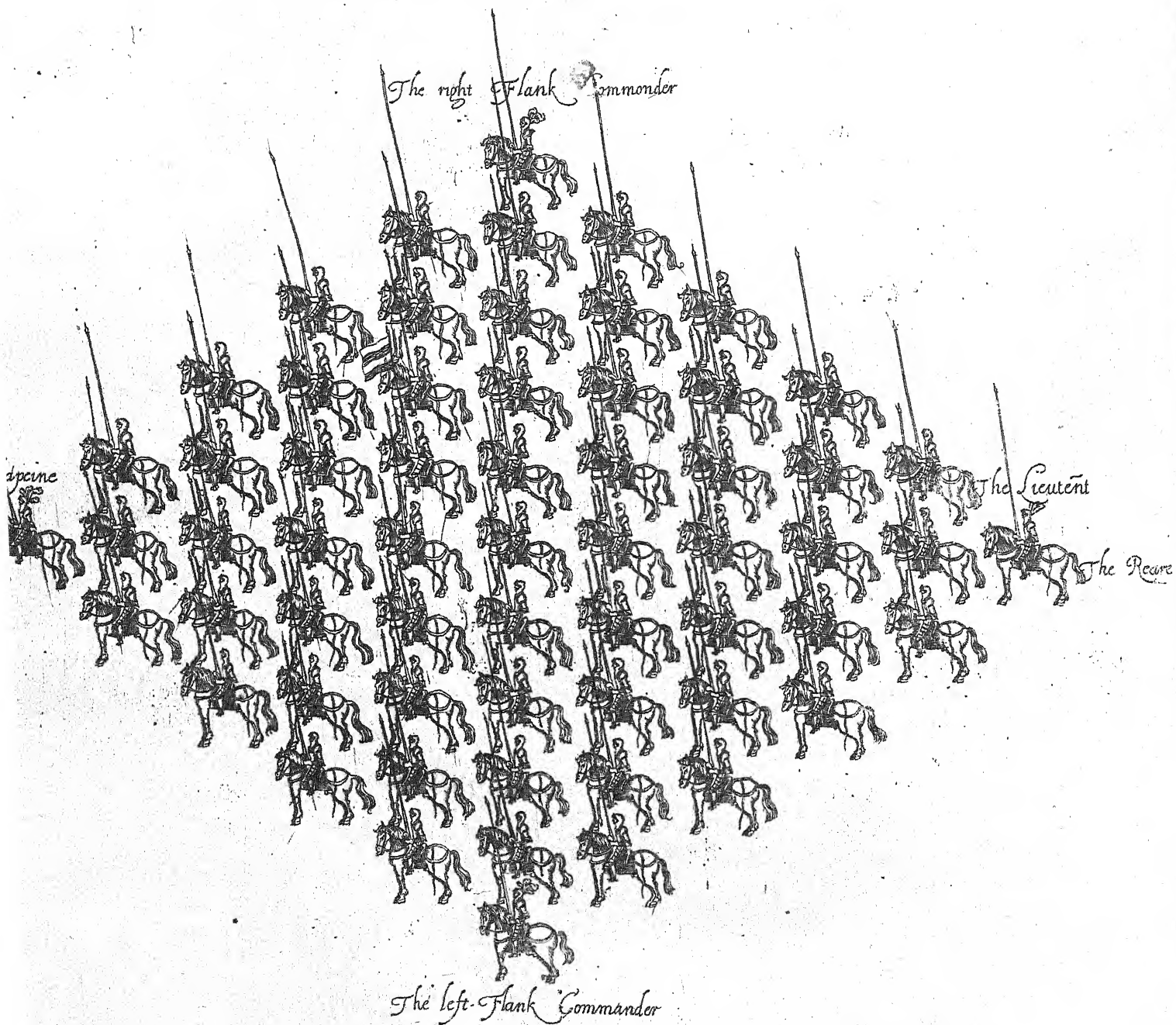
6 To beat in the light armed] *The light armed being nimble and quick, and seeking alwaies aduantages by changing of ground, can neuer be forced by the armed foote, (who are charged with heauie furniture, and by reason thereof can make no speed) to seeke succour in the battaile of their armed. Either they must be beaten in by the horse, or by the contrary light armed, as Ælian hath heere. The Horse are commonly to encounter with Horse, and the light-armed with light-armed, amongst whom the greater number preuaileth, their skill, and armes being alike. For the fight being a farre of, many will sooner wound, or kill a few, then a few many, saith^f Xenophon: If the fight bee at hand the better armed, or better minded will driue the other out of the field. The^g Roman Horse, and the light-armed, were too hard for the Macedonians, and chased them to their Campe. And that happened by reason their armour was fitter to close, and to fight at hand. So our Archers at the battaile of Cressy compelled the Genua crosse-bowes to forsake the field, the english bowe being better in vse, then the Genua crosse-bowe. When they haue made the contrary light armed to quit their place, they are at liberty themselves to serue, where most aduantage may be had of their seruice.*

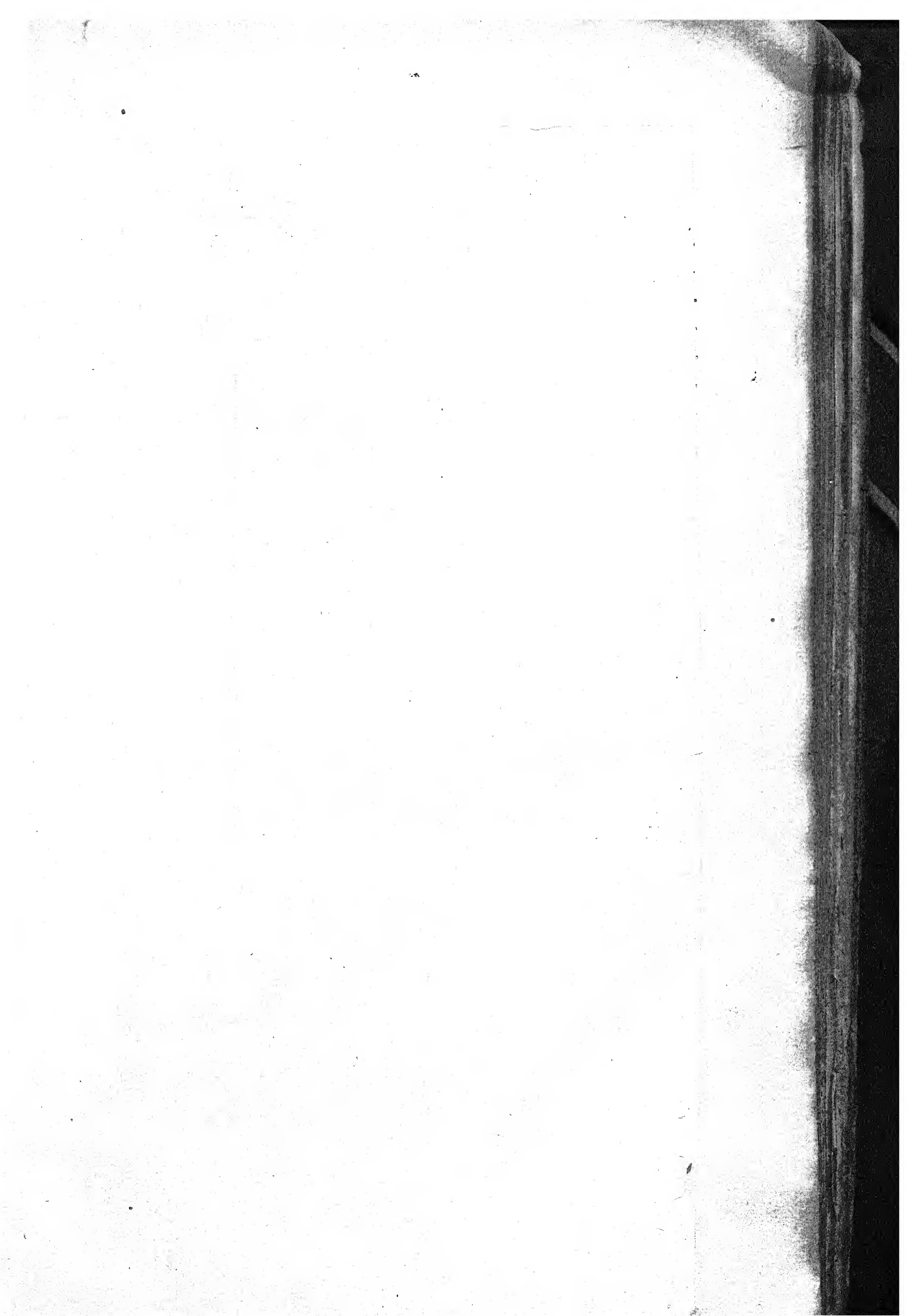
7 To discouer suspected places, and lay ambushes] *Suspected places are such for the most part, as ambushes are laid in. Ambushes are of two kindes, being laid either to endamage the enemies battell in the field, or to hinder, and disapoint his march. The places, such as are remoued from sight, and had neede of speciall discouery. As woods, mountaines, forrests, rookes, banckes of riuers, caues, hills hollow, and deepe waies, and the like. The most part of which are rough, and intricate, and scarce passable for the heauy armed, and horse. But the light armed, that are not incumbred with weight of armes, & able quickly to aduance, or retire, are fittest to lie close in such places, or to search if the enemye be lodged there. For the first kinde of Ambushes wee read, that both heauy armed, and horse haue beene imploied. The warres of Anniball in Italy afford plenty of examples herein. For the other, which is to beset or discouer waies, there are none so fit, as the light armed, whose quicknes, and expedition, giueth them aduantage to assault their enemy with their miserie weapons, though the ground be neuer so vnequall, and meanes to view any place suspected without almost any danger of their owne.*

5 To repulse their Horse] The light armed alone, without a sure retreat to the armed, or else some place of strength, can doe little in repulsing of horse. I have shewed
 b Plutarch, in before in the ^b exortate of Crassus into Persia . how the lightarmed were beaten in by

Cap. 13.

A Rhombe of Horse

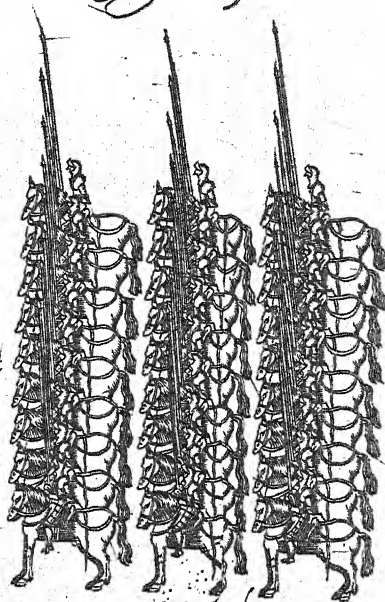




The Tactics

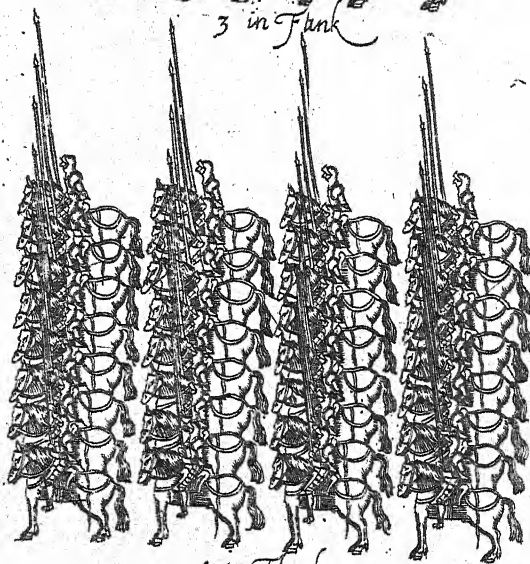
Cap: 8
The Square

9 in Front



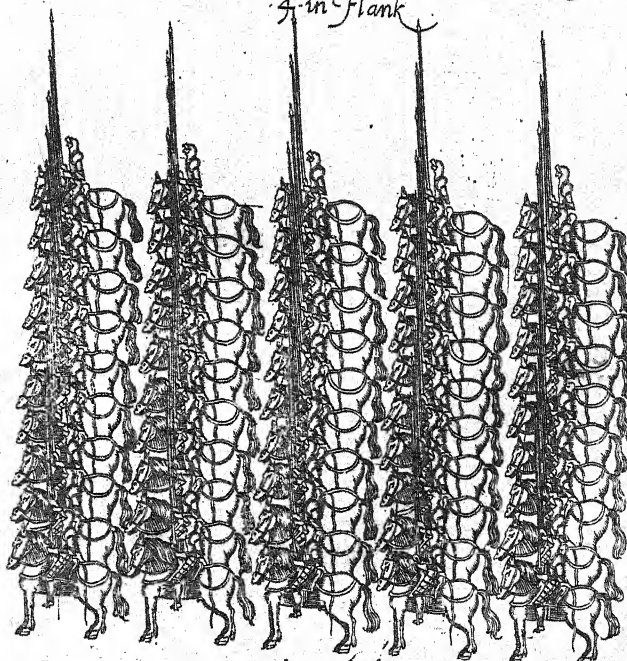
3 in Flank

8 in Front

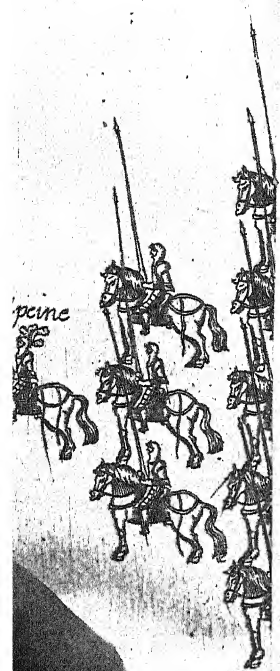


4 in Flank

10 in Front



5 in Flank



8 For speedy and farre attempts] *A heuie armed man is not fit for farre or sūdaine attempts; he is armed for a firme and stedfast fight, and not for concursations. Alexander, whensoever he was to vse expedition, tooke with him the horse and light-armed, leauing the armed to come after.* ^a *So did he, when he oppressed Clytus, and Glau-* a Arrian, lib. 1.
7. D.
cias in their campe; ^b *so when he possessed himselfe of the streights of Cilicia;* ^c *so in pre-* b Arrian, lib. 2.
31. E.
uenting of the burning of Tarsus; ^d *so in seeking to take the straights of the Vxians,* c Arrian, lib. 2.
31. F.
^e *and the gates of Perlia* ^f *and the rocke of Aorne.* d Arrian, l. 3.
64. E.
The same hath beene the manner of e Arrian, lib. 2.
65. D.
other Generalls, as I haue noted in other places. For when Celerity is requisite, who (so fit f Arrian, lib. 4.
99.
to be imploied, as they who haue nothing to hinder their speede? The Targetiere had but g Polyen, lib. 9.
in Iphicrate
a light target, and a speare; the lightarmed but their armes. And what are they? bowe, h Xenoph. de
exped. Cyr.
lib. 1. 265. B.
and arrowes, darts, and slings, which haue no weight in them. i lib. 7. 416. A. B.
^g *Which was the reason*
also, that in victory they were imploied in giuing chase to the enemie, that had lost the
field. The armed vsed to follow in good order of battell, the slaughter, and execution
was deliuered to the light armed, and horse. Wherein notwithstanding the counsell of
Iphicrates was held good; take heede (said hee, to his light-armed) of ambushes,
and spare not to presse hard vpon the reare of those, that flie, till you come to
riuers, or straights, or ditches. For it is dangerous in such places to hinder the e-
nemies flights, least feare turne into desperation.

*The fashion of Horse-battailles: and first of the Rhombe,
the Wedge, and the Square.*

CHAP. XVIII.

THose, that haue written before mee, haue diuersely framed *Horse-battailles*; some of *inst squares*, some longer in *flanke*, then in *front*, some like a *Rhombe*, some like a *Wedge*, but none of them haue (if I may speake freely) expressed fully their owne conceits. Therefore to make all things cleere, and better to bee vnderstood, I will set downe the seuerall figures of each seuerall kinde.

¹ It seemeth the *Thessalians* whose power was great in Horse, were the first, that vsed the kinde of battaile ² fashioned in forme of a *Rhombe* (the inuention whereof is attributed to *Iason*) as fittest for all encounters; The *Horsemen* thus ordered being ready to turne their faces euery way with speede, and not easie to bee surprised in *flanke*, or in the *Reare*. Because the best men stand in the *flanke*, and the Commanders in the *Angles*, as namely the Captaine of the troupe in the front, and in the right, and left *Angles* those, that are called *Flanke-commanders*, and the Lieutenant in the *Reare-angle*.

³ The *Scythians*, and *Thracians* haue vsed *Wedges*, and likewise the *Macedonians* by the ordinance of King *Philip*. For this kinde of battaile was held of mor exact vse, then the *square*, because the Commanders are placed in a circle; and consisting of a narrow front, it maketh readie passage thorough any distance, and an easier wheeling and returning to the first posture, as hauing no such troublesome windings about, as hath the *Square*.

⁴ The *Persians*, and *Sicilians*, and most *Gracians* made choice of *Squares*, being of opinion they were more easie to frame, and fitter for ioint-mouing of the Horse, and more effectuall in vse. For they are sooner in order being digested

into files, and rankes, and in this order alone all the Commanders fall vpon, and charge the enemy with one maine force. Those are best *Squares*, that double the number of the length to the number of the depth. As when there are eight in length, and foure in depth, or tenne in length, and fve in depth. These in number are of vnequall sides, but in figure foure *Square*. For the length of a Horse from head to taile compared with his bredth requireth more men in rank, then in file [to make vp the *Square*] Some allow thrice as many in length, as in depth, and thinke by that meanes a perfect *square* may be formed: because for the most part, the length of a Horse seemeth thrice as much, as the bredth betwixt his shoulders. Therefore they giue nine in front, and three in flanke. For a multitude of Horsemen yeeld not the same aduantage behinde, that foote doe, when in the depth of the Battaille they iointly thrust on; in as much as the Horse helpe nothing to the settlednesse of fast resistance, being neither able to thrust those forwards, that are before, nor yet to linke, and knitte with them, and so to make one weight, as it were, of the whole body; and in case they presse vpon the formost, by disordering, and distempering their owne Horse, they annoy themselves more, then the enemy. Therefore it alwaies falleth out, that when there are as many Horse in length, as in depth, a *Square* of number is made, but the sides of the figure are vnequall, the depth exceeding the length in proportion: but when the figure of the Troupe is *Square*, the number of the sides and front, is vnequall.

Notes.

In the second Chapter of this booke, the armie was diuided into two kindes, footemen, and Riders. Footemen againe into three, armed, Targetieres, and light armed. Of these three is hitherto treated. Riders follow, who either vsed Horses, or Elephants. Horses either alone, or else in Chariots. Of these *Ælian* treateth senerally hereafter. For the arming, and place of Horse in the fiede, hee hath sufficiently spoken already. The following discourse is: First, of the manner of embattailing horse (wherein he setteth downe the diuersity of vsage in ancient time) Then of Chariots, and lastly of Elephants. ^a That a horse is a kinde of beast, that loues man, and is most faithfull vnto him *Pliny* testifieth. The vse of him is for carriage, and for seruice in the field. And in the seruice of the field an armie without horse, is in a manner no armie. *Iphicrates* (as I haue said before) comparing an armie to a mans body resembleth the horse to feete. And as the body hath no power of mouing, or rather remouing, the feete being lame, or taken away. so is the armie slow, and unfit for expedition, that is destitute of horse; and may be well resembled to those beasts, that creepe vpon their bellies, whose greatest hast is with little speede. The horse do great seruice in the field of themselves alone; and are principally employed in matters that require quicknesse in dispatch. Therefore are they fit for discoveries, either of the enemies country, or of his campe, or of his marche, or of other things, whereof the Generall desires to haue notice. And not for discoveries alone, but to spoile, and destroy, whatsoeuer the enemy hath growing, to make prey of his Cattle, burne his houses, kill his people, surprise his places of strength, and to embarre him from doing the like to vs; to bring and conuay provision for our Campe, to shut in the enemy, that he goe not out his campe for like causes, to hinder the enemies march by falling on the reare. Briefely all expeditions of celeritie are for the most part deliuered to the horse alone. Especially as long as they are in such places, as giue them liberty to go on, or retire at their pleasures. Yet are they often ioyned with the light armed, as I haue shewed. They often ioine likewise

^a *Plin. natural. histor. lib. 7. cap. 56.*

likewise with the armed. ^a And if they may come to charge the enemies battaile in the flanke, or reare, at such time, as our armed charge in front, they endanger all. But for imployment alone against the armed foote many examples of former times shew, how weake there force is. ^b And how little they preuaile (especially against armed, that are practized in fight, and resolute Souldiers) The examples I haue quoted in the margin make the matter cleare. For further confirmation I will set downe Xenophons opinion, which all be it, it were deliuered concerning the Persian horse, that came against the armed foote of the Græcians in their return out of Persia, yet the reason stretcheth to all horse in generall. His words sound thus: ^c If any of you faint in minde (saie he to the Græcians) because we haue none, the enemy many horse, let him consider, that ten thousand horse-men are no more, then ten thousand men. For no man was euer flaine in battaile by byring, or stroke of a horse: Men they are, that performe, whatsoeuer is done in fight. As for vs (the foote he meaneth) our mounting is much more firme, and stedfast then theirs. They haunge vpon their horse, and are in feare not onely of vs, but to be shaken of and throwne to ground. We contrariwise haue stable footing, and shall be able both with great assurednesse to strik, and direct our aime with more certainty. One aduantage the horse-men haue, they may more securely runne away. Hitherto Xenophon. And so much is summarily spoken of the seruice of horse.

^a Diod. Sicul. lib. 16. § 12.
^b Pol. lib. 3. 266 A. B.
^c Hirtius de bell. African. Xenoph. de exped. Cyr. lib. 3. 309. B. Plut. in Anton. Appian in Par. 164.
^c Xenoph. de exped. Cyr. lib. 3. 302. B. C.

I The Thessalians, whose power was great in horse] The Thessalians inhabiting about the mountaine Pelius were the first, that fought on horse-backe; and were therefore called Centaures. When they watered their horses in the riuer Peneus, the horse heades stooping to drinke made the unskilfull multitude, who saw the bodies of men ioyned to the shoulders of the horse, conceiue, that the upper part was man, and the neither Oxe. For it should seeme, horse were not so well knowne then, as Oxen, with which they laboured and plowed their land. The Poets therefore fained, that they were monsters compounded of two diuers natures, man and ox, or bull; and that Centaurus, the beginner of the race was begotten by Ixion vpon a cloude, which was figured like Iuno. Howbeit Seruius giueth a better originall of the name, saying, that certaine seruants of a Thessalian King seeing their masters Neate, raging with the Brimse (a flie that biteth cattell) got a horse backe, and pricking them with goades, reduced them to their stables; and that they were after called Centaures, *Para kentein tous taurous*, of pricking the neate. The great Etymologicon giueth yet another beginning of the name. For where I haue said that Centaurus was begotten by Ixion vpon a cloude, which was figured like Iuno, with whom Ixion was in loue: The Etymologicon saith, the sonne of Ixion, and of the cloude was called Centaurus: *Apo tou ton patera autou kentein ten auran*. But ^d Diodorus Sicul. reporting the historie of the Centaures, speaketh not of Centaurus, the father of the race but saith notwithstanding, that they were bred of a cloude, and that the Nymphs brought them vp, and that they were the first horsemen, and therefore called *Hippocentauri* which gaue occasion to the fable; that they had two natures. It is generally agreed, that these Centaures were Thessalians, and that they were the first horsemen, that are mentioned in any history. And as they were the first, so by reason of their long practise ^e they were accounted the best, the most valiant, and the most expert horse-men of all Greece, euen to the time of Philip, sonne of Amintas King of Macedonia, who conquered all Thessaly (saith ^f Iustin) not of desire to make himselfe rich of the prey of that Countrey, but to winne to his armie the strength of the Thessalian horsemen. Whose seruice he vsed afterward in all his war. Neither did they lesse seruice to his sonne ^g Alexander, in whose greatest battailes their vertue clearelie appeareth, and is especially commended by histories. ^h Pyrrhus;

^d Diod. Sicul. lib. 4. 189.
^e Xenoph. hist. Grac. lib. 7. 644. D.
^f Iust. lib. 7. 633. C.
^g Diod. Sicul. lib. 17. 573. & 594.
^h Plutarch. in Alexand. h Plut. in Pyrrh.

e Plutarch, in
Agessila. Hitt.
Xenoph. lib 4.
518. A.

thus also, principally by their valor, put the Romans to flight. * Agefilaus returning out of Asia towards his Countrey led his armie through Theſſalie, and being much incumbered in his march by the Theſſalian horſemen, that were his enemies, hee charged them and overthrew them, and pleaſed himſelfe marvellouſly therein, becauſe with troups of horſe, which himſelfe had raiſed, and diſciplined; hee had overthrowne the Theſſalians, that were (ſaith Xenophon) ſo highly renowned for horſemanſhip.

b Euclid. lib.
1. defini. 31.

2 Fashioned and forme of a Rhombe] There are three kindes of horſe battailes mentioned by Aelian, the Rhombe, the Wedge, and the Square. And the ſquare is either a juſt ſquare, or longer in flanke then in front, or in front then in flanke. The Rhombe was the inuention of the Theſſalians, and in that forme they uſually fought. But where he maketh Iaſon to be the inuention of it, he afterward expoundeth his owne meaning, attributing the inuention to Ileon the Theſſalian (from whom alſo it was tearmed Ile) but the chiefe praetiſe to Iaſon. Euclide defineth a Rhombe in this ſort: *A Rhombe is a ſquare figure, that hath the ſides equall, but the angles not right. That is, the foure ſides of the ſquare are of one, and the ſame length, but the points, which make the angles, are two of them ſtretched out in greater length, and become more ſharpe, two of them brought narrower together, and made more blunt, then the right angles of a Tetragonall ſquare. See the figure. It is the ſame figure in a battaile, that at this day we call the Diamond battaile, which is ſometimes praetiſed amongſt the foote for ſhew, and exerciſe ſake, but amongſt the horſe I haue not ſcene it praetiſed. And as the ſquare goeth to charge with all the ſouldiers, that ſtand in one of the ſides, that is with the front, (for the front is but a ſide of the ſquare) ſo the Rhombe chargeth with one of the points, which is the front of the Rhombe. Whether of them is of moſt uſe in the field, I am not to determine. For the ſquare ſtandes the praetiſe of our daies, beſides the uſage of the Perſians, Sicilians, and moſt Græcians, as Aelian ſaith. For the Rhombe the Theſſalians alone (which notwithstanding were acknowledged the beſt horſemen of Greece) unleſſe we allow the Wedge for a parcell of the Rhombe, (a Rhombe being but a double Wedge, as making two wedges, when it is diuided in two) and then haue wee for the Rhombe not onely the Scythians, and Thracians (both nations very good Horſemen) but King Philip Amintas ſonne, and Alexander the great, and his ſucceſſours. Either of both formes haue their reaſons. For the ſquares they, that uſe them, held opinion (as Aelian ſaith) that they were eaſier to frame, and ſitter for ioint moving of horſe, and ſooner in orae of file, and ranke, and that the Commanders iointly charged the enemy, which in no other forme could be done. For the eaſineſſe to frame I ſee no great difference, onely cuſtome, and uſe, muſt in euery forme, yea in the ſquares themſelues make the horſeman ready to know, and take, and keepe his place. The ſame may be ſaid for the ioint moving of the horſe. Now to file and ranke is common to the ſquare with ſome Rhombes, and as ſoone done in the one, as in the other, the number of the troupe being once knowne, and euery horſeman hauing his place aſſigned, and the forme reſolued vpon, into the which it muſt be caſt. For where there are 4 kinds of Rhombes, one, that fileth, and ranketh; another, that fileth, but ranketh not; the third, that ranketh, but fileth not; the laſt that neither fileth, nor ranketh (as Aelian teacheth in the next Chapter) The firſt will finde no more difficultie, of filing, and ranking, then the ſquare, the two next albeit the one ranke not, the other file not, yet the want of filing, or ranking hindereth no more the readineſſe of framing them, then the uſe of filing, and ranking helpeth the other. The fourth is rather curious then profitable, as I take, neither doe I finde example of it. And it may be truly affirmed of it, that the ſquare is much eaſier to be fashioned. We ſhall haue occaſion to ſpeake of the laſt three in due place. Touching the ioint falling on of the Commanders, I confeſſe the aduantage is great. For when the beſt men (ſuch as the Commanders ought*

to be) altogether fall upon the enemy, they are very like to put hard to them. And as it is a great part of skill to bring many hands to fight, so is it no lesse, to bring the best hands to fight. Many hands make light worke, the best hands sure worke. Now for the Rhombe Ælian alledgeth these reasons. First, that it is fittest for all encounters, because the horsemen are ready to turne their faces every way with speed. Then, that they cannot be surpris'd in flanke, or reare, hauing the best men in their flanks, and the Commanders in every point of the Rhombe. And cannot the square turne faces every way? They can, but not with the same advantage. For the Rhombe, which way soeuer faces are turned, remaineth in the first forme. And whether it be to the right, or left flanke, or to the reare, it keepech still 4. even sides, and the men of most seruice in the sides. Besides that one point alwaies affronteth the enemy. Not unlike a Calthrop, which howsoeuer you cast it to the ground, hath one point bearing right up to wound the horses feet: But the square in turning faces to either flanke altereth the forme of the front. In a broad square, the front at the first was longer than the sides, faces being turned to either flanke the sides become longer, than the front; contrariwise in the Herse battaile. Besides in such turning of faces the square leesech the advantage of embattailing, the Commanders, that stood in the front, standing now in one of the flanks, and being not able to charge the enemy iointly, (the greatest advantage of that forme) and so the front being without Commanders, is subiect, and in danger of surpris, where the Rhombe, which way soeuer faces turne, hath as many Commanders in the front, as at first. But let vs take the horse square in full strength with all Commanders in front; whether shall that forme be better, than the Rhombe? I dare not affirme it. For where there are two kindes of fight; One with maine force, the other with sleight, and Art; in the first I will preferre the square, in the last the Rhombe. The square for slaughter and violent ouerthrowing, the Rhombe for piercing, and artificall breaking the enemies battaile, which last amongst great Commanders hath alwaies beene accounted the best kinde of winning. In the square all the Commanders fall iointly upon the enemy, and because they are supposed to be the cheife of the Army, in all likelyhood they will ouerthrow the formost, and slay many. Yet by reason of the length of their front, they sticke man to man, and can make no farre entrance, and the victorie hangeth doubtful, till they haue slaine the most of them, that resist, and so make the rest to flie. The Rhombe contrary-wise, being narrow, and pointed in the front, first forceth a passage with the point, which maketh way to the rest that follow, and then without great labour piercing further, and further, breaketh the aduerse battaile, & disperseth, and putteth them to flight, and after doth execution at pleasure. Neither can I make a fitter resemblance, then by comparing the 2. figures, one to an axe, the other to a wedge, both instruments used for diuiding solid masses of wood. For the axe, albeit sharper, than the wedge, yet hauing the edge drawn out in length, can not by any strength be drinen farre into the wood, but by doubling many stroaks, and by much labour cometh at last to diuide it. The wedge contrary-wise, though not so sharpe, being once entred, insinuateth it selfe more by litle, and litle with the narrownes of the point, and maintayning the hold it first got, at last forceth it asunder, though it be neuer so tough. So is it in the square, and Rhombe: whereof the square beginneth, and endeth with violence; the other useth first cunning, and mildenes, as it were, to enter: being once entred renteth a peeces, and disparteth all that standeth in the way. The manner of our times alloweth not of Rhombes; Experience of former times highly prized them. I will insist upon the Thessalians alone, who are accounted the inventers of the Rhombe, & fought alwaies Rhombe-wise. Polybius had seene their seruice, and beene Generall of the Horse in his owne country, and therefore able to iudge. He giueth this censure of them; * that in troupes, and being imbattai-

* Polyb. lib. 4.
278. B. C.
led,

led, they could not be resisted: to fight man to man in single combat, they had neither will, nor courage. What then should be the reason, they should be so powerfull in troups? No other, then the forme of their imbattailing, which forme was the Rhombe here mentioned by Ælian. In this forme they commonly beat the Græcian, and Persian squares, and gat the reputation of the best horsemen of Europe.

3 The Scythians and Thracians vsed the wedge] The Rhombe is of 4 sides, the wedge but of three: and halfe a Rhombe maketh a wedge, as will be shewed in the next Chapter. The wedge was vsed by the Scythians, and Thracians, and whether King Philip of Macedonia borrowed it of them, I am uncertaine. But I rather incline to thinke, that his Theban Master taught him as well the wedge, as other formes of battailes. The cause of my coniecture is, for that I finde that his ^b fellow scholer Epaminondas beat the Lacedemonian horse at Mantinæa in that forme. ^c Xenophon recounteth the storie to this effect: The enemy (they were the Lacedemonians) ordered their horse like a Phalange of armed in depth, without mingling foote with them: But Epaminondas made a strong wedge of horse also (for before he tells the Theban armed were cast into a wedge) and ioyned some foote with them, conceiuing after he had cut in peeces the horse, he should not misse of ouercomming the other forces of the enemy. And so going to charge he was not deceiued of his hope. Thus Xenophon. Of ioyning horse and light armed together, I haue spoken before: And that they were light-armed, that Epaminondas ioyned to his horse, ^d Diodorus Siculus sheweth. By Xenophon then it is plaine, that not onely the Scythians, and Thracians, but the Græcians also, when they thought it convenient, vsed the horse-wedge, and that Epaminondas ordered both foote, and horse in a wedge. And considering King Philip was brought up in Epaminondas his Fathers house, and made partaker of the learning wherewith Epaminondas was instituted; it is like in erecting a new military discipline amongst the Macedonians, as he tooke many other things from the Græcians, so he borrowed this forme, having first seene the notable effect thereof at Mantinæa.

^b Diodor. Sic.
lib. 16. § 12.

^c Xenoph. hist.
Græc. lib. 7.

646. B.

^d Dio. d. Sicul.
lib. 15. pag. 502.

Now Ælian bringeth reasons, why the wedge was holden better than the square. Let me with leaue adde a word or two why I take it to be better than the Rhombe. And first it cannot be denied, that the wedge hauing the same manner of disposition that the Rhombe hath, that is a front ending in a point, where the Captaine standeth; two points of the two flanks, where the flanke-commander stands, the Lieutenant in the reare, and the best men in the flanks, but it must be as powerfull to open the enemies battaile, as the Rhombe is. Then it hath this advantage of the Rhombe that it bringeth more hands to fight. For let the Rhombe and wedge be framed of an equall number, the wedge in figure resembling the forepart of the Rhombe must haue the horse, that should be ranged in the reare of the Rhombe, orderly couched within the 3 sides thereof: where by both the number of the horse in the sides is increased, and the bulke of the body betwixt flanke and flanke enlarged. And seing both the Rhombe and the wedge goe to the charge with the point of their front, the wedge both hath the property to pierce, and enter the enemies battaile by art, and sleight, as well as the Rhombe, and doth it with more strength, because of the great number of hands in the sides, which all come to fight. Ioyned, that the hinder part of the Rhombe serueth onely to auoide surprizes, and worketh nothing in charging. For after the two flanke points are entred, the rest of the Rhombe growing narrower, and narrower toward the Reare, falleth further off from the enemy, and is content onely to follow the way, that was made to hand by the front, and flanks, without being able to strike a stroke; especially if it preserue the order it ought to keepe: whereas all parts of the wedge are effectually, the point to enter, the sides euen to the flanke corners, where

where the Reare endeth, to dispart and disseuer; and finally to disorder the enemy, whereby the victorie ensueth. And if we may rely upon authority, the authority of King Philip will sway much for the wedge. For vnlesse he had held it better than the Rhombe, hee would not haue chosen, nor accustomed his Macedonians to it, nor Alexander after retained it, if he had not beene of the same opinion. Neither did the euent deceiue them: for almost in all battailes their horse thus disposed caried away the victorie. But, as I before noted, neither Rhombe, nor wedge haue found grace in the eyes of the great Generalls of our daies, nor can we tell what to insist upon, till experience hath taught, how well these formes will agree with the weapons, and seruice of our moderne warrs.

4 The Persians made choice of Squares] The square is the third, and last forme of horse-battaile that Ælian mentioneth; whereof there are three kinds; one with a larger front, then flanke; an other with a larger flanke then front; the third, with front, and flanke equal. All these three were used amongst the Persians, and Græcians. For two of the first, Xenophon may witnes. When Agesilaus, after Tissaphernes (the King of Persia's Lieutenant in part of the lesser Asia) had broken truce with him, made an incursion into Phrigia, ^h Xenophon telleth, that the rest of his iourney was without impediment, till he came not farre from *Dascylium*. There when his horse-^{h Xenoph. Hist. græc lib. 3. 498. D.}men galloped to a hill to discouer the country, by chance the horsemen of *Pharnabazus* (an other of the King of Persians Lieutenants) being about the same number that the Græcians were, and sent by *Pharnabazus* vnder the command of *Rathynes*, and *Bancæus* his bastard brother, galloped vp the same hill, and discouering one the other no further of, than two parts of a furlong, at the first they stood still; the Græcians ordered Phalange-wise 4 in depth, the Barbarians making their front 12 in length, the depth many more. Afterward the Barbarians began first to charge. when they came to hands, all the Græcians that ioyned, broke their staues. The Persians hauing *Corneil* darts killed some 12 horsemen, and 2 horses. Herevpon the Græcians fled. But when *Agesilaus* came with the Armie to the reskew, the Barbarians againe forooke the field. The Persians then used a square longer in flanke, then front: The Græcian a square longer in front, then flanke. But which of the three squares is most to be esteemed Ælian sheweth in the words following, saying those squares are best, that

5 Double the number of the length, to the number of the depth] What the length, and depth in a battaile are, we haue scene before. Yet to vnderstand Ælian the better, let vs repeat, that the length of a battaile is the extension of the front; the depth the extension of the flanke. To double then the number of the length to the number of the depth, is to place twise so many men in front, as in flanke. As for the purpose, 6 in front, 3 in flanke; or 8 in front, 4 in flanke; or 10 in front, 5 in flanke. And that this was the manner of the Lacedemonians appeareth by the ⁱ Oulamos, or horse-troupe ^{i Plutarch. in Lycurgo.} instituted by *Lycurgus*, which was figured Tetragonally with 4 equall sides, and contained in it 50 horse. Now that it could not be a square of number, that is, to haue as many horse in flanke, as in front may hereby be shewed, because no square number will make 50. The nearest is 7 times 7, which amounts to 49. But proportioning the number of the length double to the number of the depth, that is 10 in front, and 5 in flanke, even 50 will arise. So that the horse troupe of the Lacedemonians had the number of the length double to the number of the depth, and made a square in the equality of measure of the sides, not in number, which is the Tetragonall figure, whereof *Plutarch* speaketh. And where *Xenophon* (as I haue alledged before) reporteth that the horsemen of *Agesilaus* were but 4 in depth, it hindereth not this truth. For, as I noted before, the ordinary aray of the Lacedemonians foote was 8 in depth. Yet did *Pausanias* the Lacedemonian King

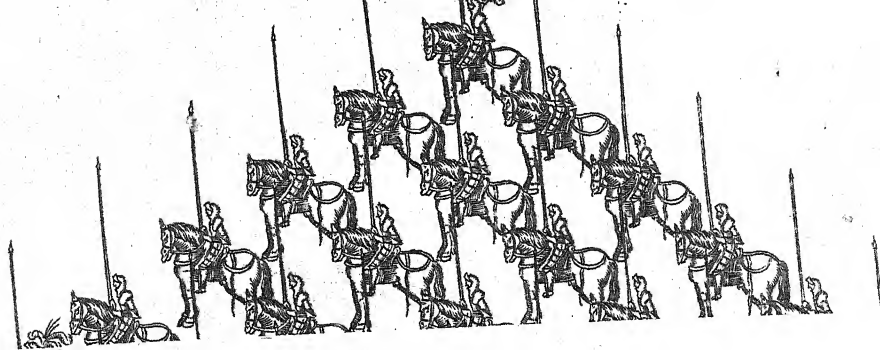
k Leo cap. 12.
§. 40.

l Leo cap. 14.
§. 108. 109.

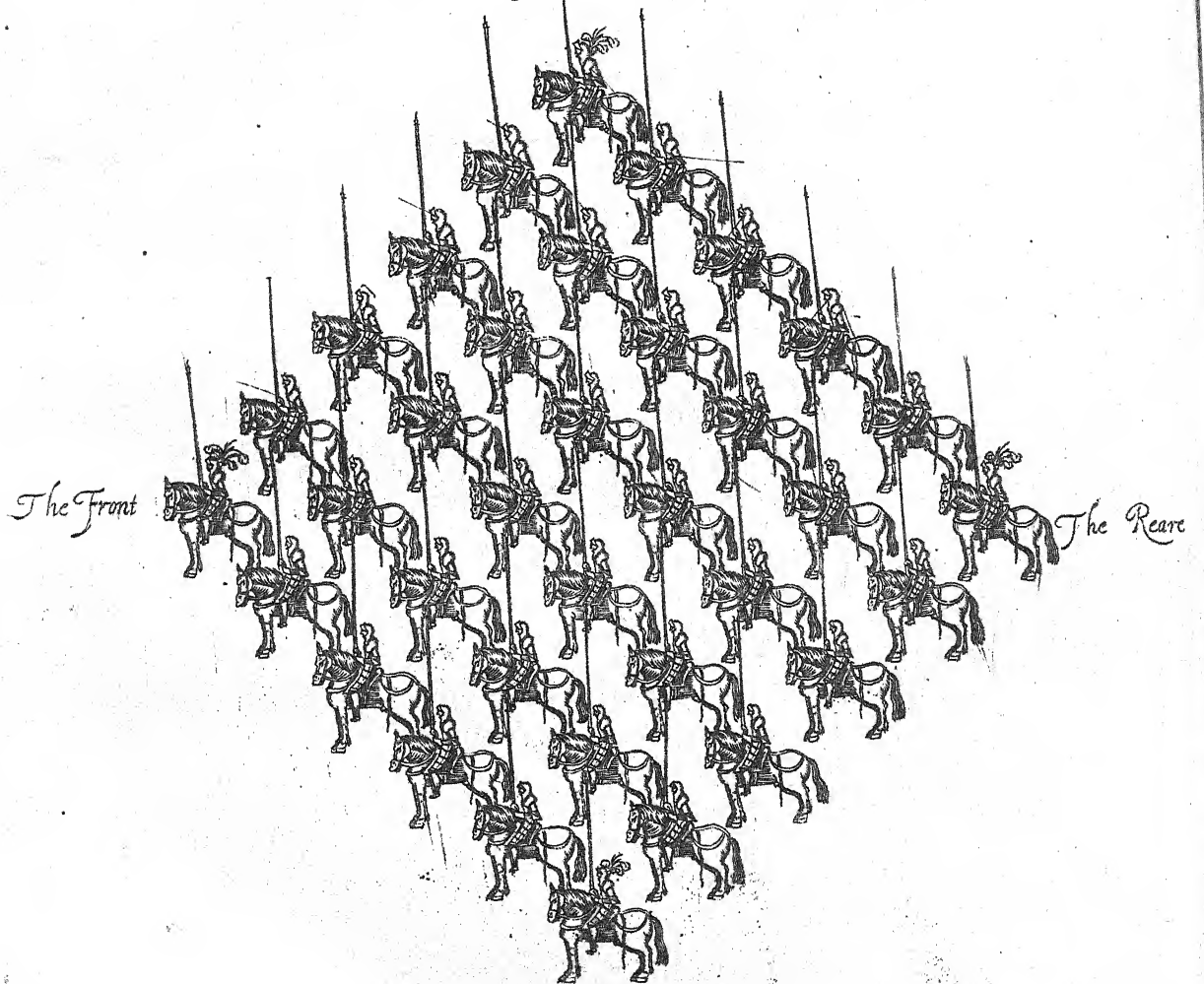
m Leo cap. 7.
§ 81. & cap. 14.
§ 70.

King cast his men into a deepe Phalange against Thrasibulus. Other examples I haue al-
 ledged in the same place touching the same matter. Besides this appeareth to be, but a tu-
 multuous fight either of the parties comming suddainely in the sight of the other, and
 going presenly to charge, before they could haue time to alter the order they then were in.
 And to say the horse troupe of the Lacedemonians ought to haue beene but 4 in depth,
 it must thereof necessarily follow that they were 12 in length, which yet will come short of
 50: 4 times 12 makes but 48. Indeed ^k Leo holdeth opinion, that in a horse battaile, the
 depth ought to be no more than 4. I will set downe his words as neare, as conveniently I
 can english them. The depth, saith he, or thicknes, as it was of ancient time limi-
 ted, is sufficient, if it be of 4 horse in euery troupe; because in horse a greater
 depth will be idle, and to no purpose. For they cannot, as foote doe with their
 thicknes, thrust one an other forward from behind; and so the formost, will they,
 or nill they, are forced to goe against the enemy. And this is done amongst foote.
 But the horse can not thrust forward those, that are before them, nor the file-leaders
 that stand in front, be seconded in that kinde by the rest, that stand in depth after
 the fourth man. For if they be *Lancers*, the fift ranke cannot reach with their
 launces to the front. If Archers, they shall be faine to shoot aloft for feare of
 hurting their companions before; and so their arrowes serue for no vse, after fight
 is ioyned. Therefore is the number of 4 sufficient in depth, as I haue said. This was
 the opinion of Leo. To which I cannot absolutely assent; vnlesse he had giuen 8 for the
 front of his troupe, and so made it of 4 equall sides in figure, not in number, as *Ælian*
 requireth to be done in the best squares. For the reason of launces not reaching to the
 front in the fift ranke, reacheth not home to the reason of warre. *Ælian* before hath de-
 clared, that the pikes of the seuenth ranke reach not to the front of the Phalange. Yet
 no man will thereof inferre, that the Phalange ought to be but 6 deepe. Yea but the foote
 that come after, helpe the formost, seconding them, and thrusting them on with the weight
 of their bodies, which the horse can not doe. This must be granted to be an advantage, that
 foote haue aboue horse in depth. Yet are there other reasons also of giuing depth to a Pha-
 lange: In the order whereof two considerations concur; one of offence, the other of de-
 fence. The reaching of pikes or horsemens stauies ouer the front is good for offence, that is
 to annoy the enemy in the flocke: likewise the thrusting on of those that come behind, ser-
 ueth with the violence to make them giue ground. A reasonable depth is for defence, in as
 much as it defendeth a Phalange against the indeuour of the enemy to breake it a sunder.
 And as it is a fault to make it too deepe, so is it likewise a fault to make it too shallow. Too
 much depth narroweth the front, and giueth easie meanes to the enemy to incompasse, and
 ouer-front it. ^l Too much shallownesse on the contrary side maketh it weake, and ready to
 be broken, and disseuered by the enemy, and giueth a passage thorough, and meanes not
 onely to incompasse the front, but at the same instant also to assault it behind, and so utterly
 to defeat it. So that the reasons of Leo reach not home, as I said, there being other cau-
 ses of thickning a horse troupe besides reaching of Launces to the front, and ioint thru-
 sting on of the horse comming behinde. And where Leo speaketh but of 4 horse in
 depth of a troupe, Polybius saith plainly that being ordered for fight, they had for the
 most part 8 in depth; Polybius a man which liued in the times, whereof Leo speaketh,
 and had beene Generall of the horse of the Achæans. Besides Leo seemeth not a little to
 differ from himselfe. ^m For in his seuenth Chapter, he writeth after this manner: If
 there be many horse (that is aboute twelue thousand) let the depth be of 10. If
 but few, let it be no more than 5. In squares therefore I hold *Ælians* proportion best,
 to double the number of the front, to the number of the flanke; and as the number of the
 troupe ariseth (for horse troupes are not alwaies of one number) to enlarge the length of
 the

Cap. 19.
A Rhombe neither filing nor Ranking



Cap. 19.
A Rhombe filing but not ranking



the front, and the depth of the flanke proportionably one to an other.

6 When there are as many horse in length as in depth] I noted before in the ninth Chapter, that there were two squares of equall sides; the one of number, the other of figure; which two squares differ in this, that the one maketh vnequall sides in the shape of the battaile, the other equall. The first at this day, we call a square of men, the other a square of ground. When the number of the sides is equall in length, and depth, it giueth but halfe so much ground in front, as in flanke. Each souldier, if it be a foote battaile, occupying a foote, and a halfe of ground in front, when he goeth to charge, where in flanke he must haue 3 foote. And in a horse troupe 3 foote in front, and double, or (as some say) treble as much in flanke. And so are the sides vnequall. The euen length of flanke and front giueth a like ground to both, and maketh the sides of the figure equall, but the number of the front double to the number of the flanke, whether it be in horse or foote. In foote, because the souldiers in Ranke haue but halfe so much distance, as they haue in file; In ranke a foote and a halfe, in file three foote. In horse, because the length of the horse is much more, than his breadth, and that length is fully stretched out in flanke, the bredth onely in front.

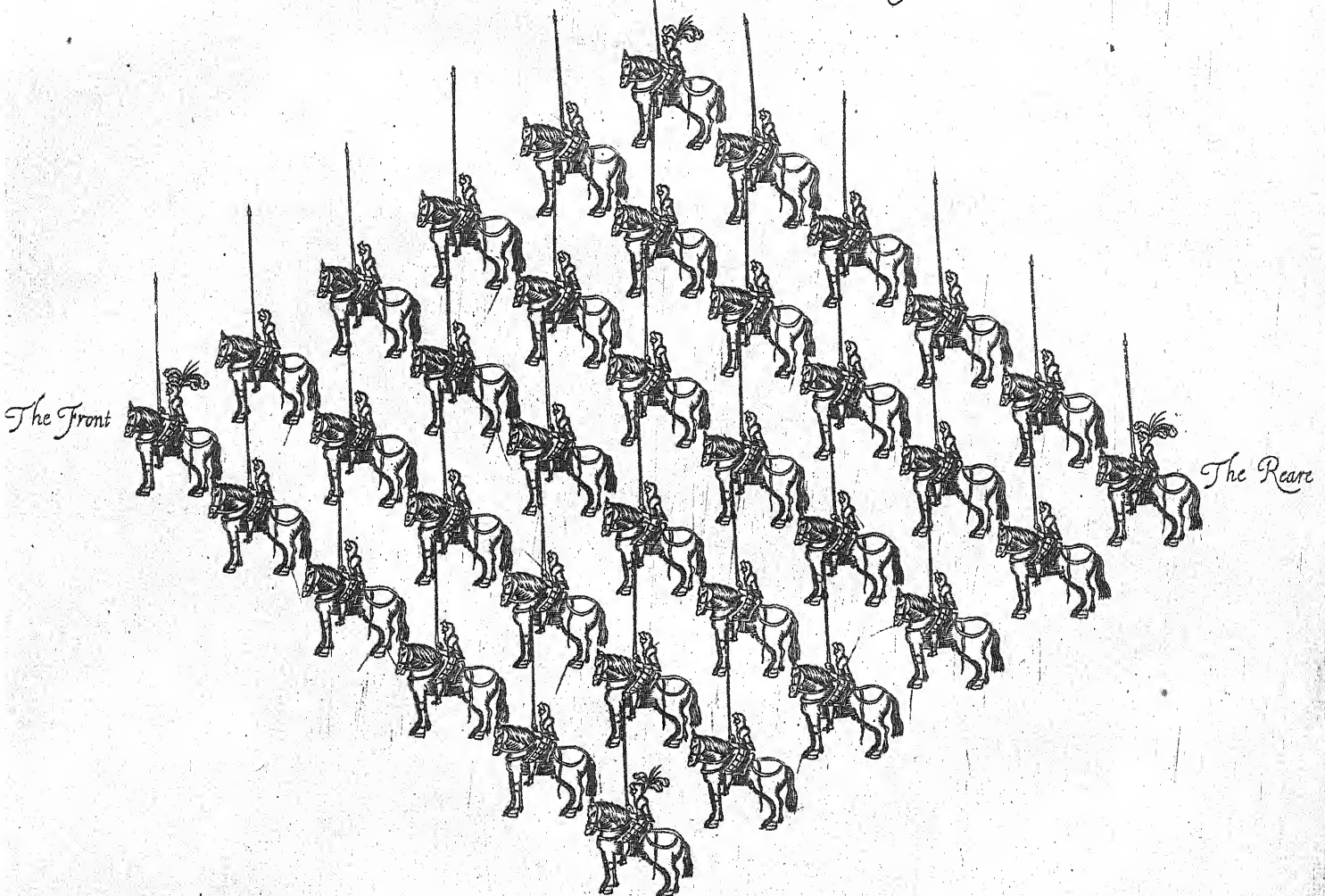
Cap. 19.
A Rhombe neither filing nor Ranking



Cap. 19.
A Rhombe filing but not ranking



Cap. 19.
A Rhomb Ranking but not Filing



the front, and the depth of the flanke proportionably one to an other.

6 When there are as many horse in length as in depth] I noted before in the ninth Chapter, that there were two squares of equall sides; the one of number, the other of figure; which two squares differ in this, that the one maketh vnequall sides in the shape of the battaile, the other equall. The first at this day, we call a square of men, the other a square of ground. When the number of the sides is equall in length, and depth, it giueth but halfe so much ground in front, as in flanke. Each souldier, if it be a foote battaile, occupying a foote, and a halfe of ground in front, when he goeth to charge, where in flanke he must haue 3 foote. And in a horse troupe 3 foote in front, and double, or (as some say) treble as much in flanke. And so are the sides vnequall. The euen length of flanke and front giueth a like ground to both, and maketh the sides of the figure equall, but the number of the front double to the number of the flanke, whether it be in horse or foote. In foote, because the souldiers in Ranke haue but halfe so much distance, as they haue in file; In ranke a foote and a halfe, in file three foote. In horse, because the length of the horse is much more, than his breadth, and that length is fully stretched out in flanke, the bredth onely in front.

Why Rhombes were first brought into vse, and the diuers formes of them.

CHAP. XIX.

THE forme of the *Rhombe* seemeth to haue beene taken vp for the necessarie vse thereof. For the *Captaine* possessing the first place, the next following *Horsemen* are not to ranke with him, but to come a litle after on both sides; so that the heads of their *Horses* may reach to his horse shoulders, & on the right, & left hand, and behind, they ought to keepe good distances that too much thronging and clustering together, breed not disorder, whilest some horses being by nature fullen fall a flinging oftentimes, and foule with other; and considering the beast is somewhat long of body, that in turning about he wound not the horsemen, that are in fight, whilest with his heeles he ay meth at the Horses next vnto him.

They that fashion *Horse* into *Rhombes*, so fashion them, that some *Rhombes* file, and ranke; some neither file, nor ranke; other some file, but ranke not; other ranke, but file not: euery particular whereof standeth thus.

They that would haue a *Rhombe* both file and ranke make the greatest ranke being the middlemost of an vneuen number, as of 11, or 13, or 15. To which they ioine other *rankes* before, and behind, euery one conteyning two lesse than the former; as if the greatest ranke consist of 15, the next *rankes* on either side are to haue but 13, the next on either side of these 11. and so euery one two lesse, till at last you come to 1. And the whole *Troope* is to consist of 113 horse.

3 The halfe *Rhombe* is called a *wedge* being fashioned three square; so that the forme thereof appeareth in the *Rhombe*.

Other haue formed the *Rhombe* so, that the 4 *Horsemen* embattailed in that forme, neither file, nor ranke, conceiuing that turnings and other motions will be more easily performed in this figure, nothing hindering before, behind, or in flanke. And first they place the *Leader*; then one at his right, and an other at his left hand, so distant, that their *Horses* heads reach vp to his *Horses* shoulders, as
is

is said before. And the first row they make of an vneuen number (as 11). The *Leader* of the *Troope* standing in the middest, and 5 other being laid to him backwardly on either side; so that this *Ranke* containeth two sides of the *Rhombe*. Then the *reare-Commander* is placed directly behind the *Leader*, and to him are other ioyned forwardly on either side, and the number of euery following ranke after the first, is to be two lesse than the former, and therefore 4 must be added on either side to the *reare-Commander*, and the number of the second ranke be 9. This ranke maketh two sides *Parallel* to the two former sides of the *Rhombe*. The third must be 7, and so forward to one. The whole *Troope* hath in it 36 Horse. ⁵ *Polybius* expresth the forme by the Greeke letter Δ . and maketh it to consist of 64 men.

Other *Rhombes* there are which ⁶ *file*, but *ranke* not, and are fashioned thus: They make a file of any number, the *Captaine* of the *Troope* being *File-leader*, and the *Reare-Commander* the last of the file. To both the *flankes* of this file, they lay two other files, either of them one lesse in number, than the first. These they begin to place, euen with the middest of the distances of the first file on both sides, as if there were 10 in the first file, the next files on either side should haue 9 a peece, and the next after them 8 a peece, and still one lesse in all the rest after-coming-files, and so it will fall out, that the Horsemen shall *file*, but not *ranke*. This forme is profitable for turning of faces, when need is, from one point of the *Rhombe* to another. ⁷ Turning to the right hand is called turning to the *staffe*. Turning to the left hand is called turning to the *Raines*. But if a *Troope* be ⁸ to *ranke*, and not to *file*, it must be ordered thus: The middle and greatest *ranke* is to be made of an vneuen number, and the rest of the *rankes* on both sides, laid euen with the distances of this *ranke*, as was done in the *filing troope*. So shall you haue a *Troope* that *ranketh*, but *fileth* not.

Notes.





THE former Chapter had a generall diuision of Horse battailes into Rhombes, wedges, and squares; this comprehendeth the sundry figures of Rhombes, and the manner of framing them. Rhombes therefore are of 4 kindes, some filing, and ranking; some filing, not ranking; some ranking, not filing; some neither filing, nor ranking.

1 The heads of the horses reach to the heades of his shoulders] *Ælian* saith, that in a Rhombe the *Captaine* standeth first, and the heads of the next horse reach to his horse shoulders. This rule, if it be taken generally, and meant of all Rhombes, will deceiue vs; if for two kinde of Rhombs alone, there is nothing more true. The Rhombe neither filing, nor ranking; and the Rhombe filing, not ranking, haue the followers horses heads advanced to the shoulders of them, that stand before. But the Rhombe filing and ranking, and the other ranking not filing, come wholly behind the horse of the *Captaine*, as the figure shewes, and will appeare in the verball description of the Rhombe.

2 A Rhombe both to file and ranke] To make a Rhombe both file and ranke, choice must first be had of an vneuen number for the ranke the middest of the Troupe, where the manner is to begin the Rhombe; which number must neither be too great, least the Troupe grow also too great, nor too little, lest there be in it no strength. *Ælian* gives a 11, 13, or 15 for that ranke, and willetth vs to begin the frame by placing first the middle ranke, to which the other rankes are to be ioyned on both sides, the middle men
against

against the middle man of the first ranke in a right line of file, and the rest in like sort, euery Ranke still decreasing 2 men, till at last in the front, and reare-angle you come to one. The figure of this kinde of Rhombe I haue placed in the precedent Chapter; wherein the middle ranke is of 11, and the whole troupe of 61, and the horse heads of those that follow reach not to the former horses shoulders.

3 The halfe Rhombe is called a wedge] I haue spoken of wedges before, but nothing of the framing of them. Ælian here sheweth how they are framed, when he saith, that the forme of them appeareth in the Rhombe, and that the halfe Rhombe is a wedge. For as in a Rhombe filing, and ranking, you begin with placing the middle ranke first, and so proceed adding on both sides ranke to ranke, till you come to one man in the front: So must you proceede in a wedge, sauing that to the first, and greatest ranke you ioine the rest onely on the one side, abating still in euery ranke 2 men, till you come to the point of the front, where the Captaine standeth alone. And this was the ordinarie horse troupe amongst the Macedonians, and is described in the next Chapter.

4 That the horsemen neither file nor ranke] The second kinde of Rhombe specified here by Ælian is directly opposite to the first. The first both filed, and ranked, this neither fileth, nor ranketh; and is that kinde, which I noted in the last Chapter, to haue more curiositie, than vse. For the rest, what is more easie to frame, than they? In which either files, or rankes are laid together; or files alone, or ranks alone. And out of that ioining both in the inward parts of the Rhombe, and the outward (that is the flanks) arise, and are without difficulty figured. In this you must first begin with the out sides, and make two front lines, or sides of the Rhombe; and after adde as many to the Reare. And then when the 4 sides are framed, and haue their place, patch up by peece-meale the rest of the body within. Wherein if there be not very large distances left betwixt horse, and horse, especially euery one being laid head to shoulder to an other, it is not possible to convey so many horses within the foure sides, as will make up the full Rhombe. And yet make it up as you will, the trouble is more, than in the rest of the Rhombes. And for the vse, I see not how it can be greater, than in the rest, whatsoeuer is alledged for turnings, and other motions. And the more I thinke upon it, the more I am induced to thinke, that it was the inuention of some Tacticke master (of whom were great plenty amongst the Græcians) who seeing that some Rhombes filed, and ranked not; other ranked, but filed not; other both ranked, and filed, and that the two first were opposite the one against the other, would needs bring in a fourth, neither filing, nor ranking, to make an opposition likewise against the third. But because this kinde also is specified by Ælian, let vs see how it is to be framed. Ælian for examples sake would haue the Troope to consist of 36 horse. To put these 36 horse in a forme, that shall neither file nor ranke, we are thus to worke. First, we must begin with the two front sides of the Rhombe, and make them of 11 horse, placing them thus: The Leader and Captaine in the point; next him backwardly on each side a horseman, his horse head reaching to the shoulders of the Captaines horse; then on the outward side of each of these a Horseman, and their horses heads must likewise reach to the shoulders of the next horses before. So must you goe on, till you haue in like manner bestowed 2 a peece more on each side, still opening the two sides of the Rhombe proportionally. Thus done you haue  Then are we to fashion the two Reare sides of the two sides of the Rhombe which  Rhombe of 9 horse, placing them after this will be in this forme.  manner: The Lieutenant in the Reare angle, directly opposite to, & yet looking toward the Captaine; on either side of him forward toward the front 2 Horsemen, their horses shoulders lying euen with the head of the Lieutenants horse. And after them the other 6; 3 on one side, and 3 on the other in the same proportio. And so haue we the other two sides of the Rhombe in this forme.  which being ioined

The Tacticks

ioyned to the former make the 4 sides of the Rhombe; In the framing whereof 20 of the 36 horse are bestowed. There remaine 16, which are thus to be ordered: Within the Rhombe we must at reasonable distance place a horseman behind the Captaine in a right line, and in the manner as before lay 3 to him on each side. The number will amount to 7, and this is the figure

Then another horseman is to be set at the same distance directly before the Lieutenant, and on each side of him two other toward the front, And these 12 horse ioyned together, will fashion out a lesser Rhombe, comprehended within the sides of the first. So are 32 horse disposed of. The 4 that are left are thus to be ordered. In a right line againe after the Captaine, and at the former distance is another horseman to be set: Then 2, one of the one side, & the other of the other side of him, their horses heads reaching to his horses shoulders thus

The horseman left must supply the woide place, standing directly before him, that stood next before the Lieutenant thus

And this is the true description of the Troope neither filing, nor ranking. I haue bene the longer in describing it, because the figure grauen is not fully to my minde, no horse head reaching to the shoulders of the horse, that standeth before him.

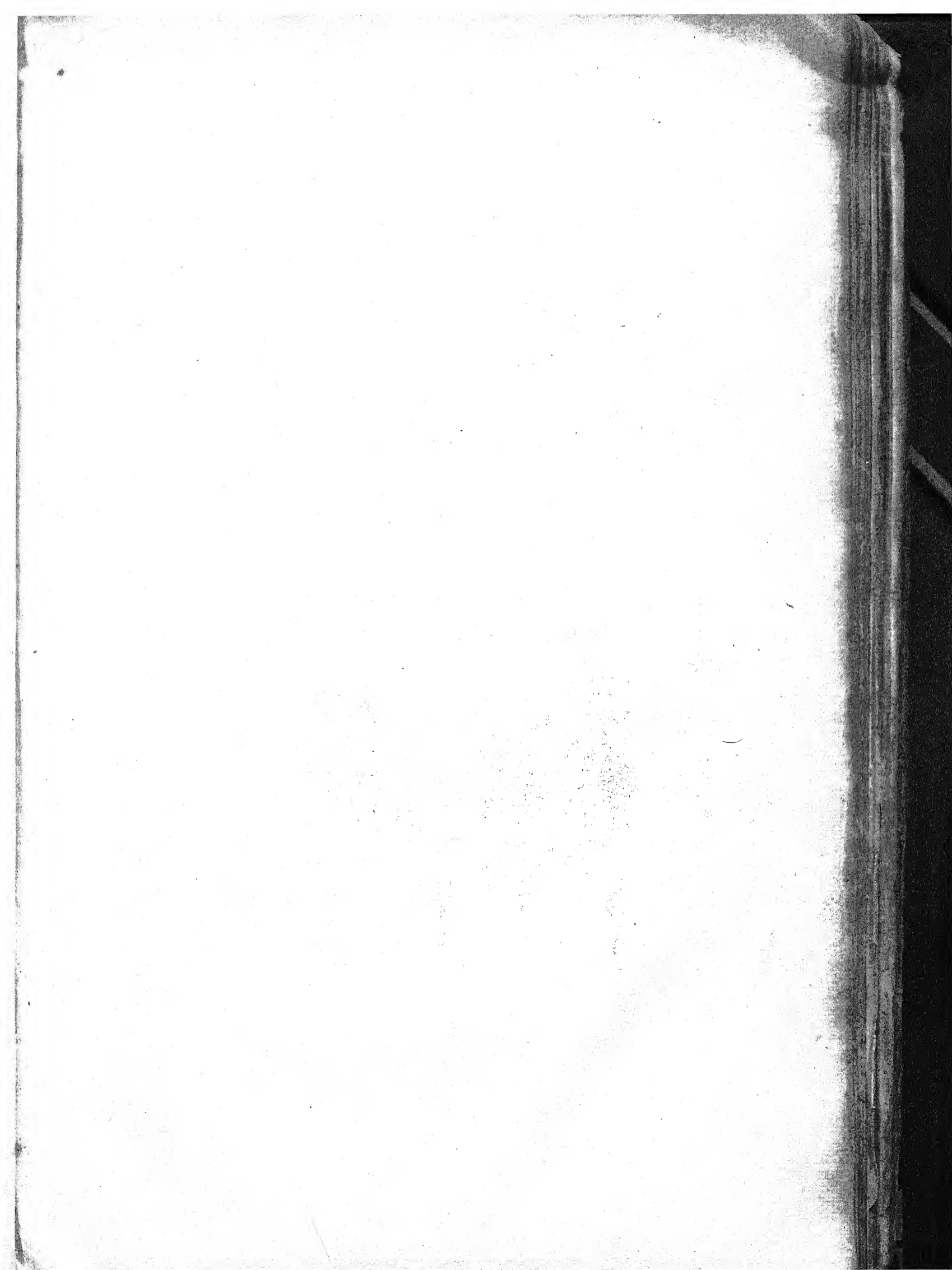
5 Polybius maketh it to consist of 64 men] *Ælian* took the number of 36 horse to frame this Rhombe, Polybius requireth 64. The number is not materiall, so the forme be obserued. If you make it of 64, you are to take 15 horse for the 2 front sides, and 13 for the 2 reare sides, and so in euery ranke within to diminish 2, as you did in the former.

6 Which file, but ranke not] The third kinde of Rhombe fileth, but ranketh not. It is easie to frame. Take what number of horse you please, and make a file; then lay to the distances betwixt horse, and horse of that file on each flanke two other files, each file conteyning one lesse in number, than the first. And the heads of the files are to be laid right against the space which is betwixt the Captaine, and his follower, and the rest of the horses against the other spaces successively. In all the paires of files, that follow, and are laid to the flanks, you must still diminish a horse a peece, till you come to the points, which haue but one either of them. And of this abatement of one in euery file, both front, and reare, and flanks grow into points, and make a Rhombe: As of the even number in euery file, a square battaile would arise. See the figure. This was the forme the Thessalians fought in, as appeareth by *Ælian*.

7 Turning to the right hand] The turnings of horsemen and footmen to the right, and left hand, are not termed by the same names. And the difference commeth of the diuersitie of weapons caried on the right, or left side. The horseman in his right hand held his staffe, in the left the raines of his bridle. The armed-foote in his right hand his pike, on the left shoulder his Target. Hence was it, that when the horseman was commanded to turne to the right hand, they bid him turne to his staffe; the footman to his pike. When to the left hand, they bid the horseman turne to the Raines, the footman to the Target.

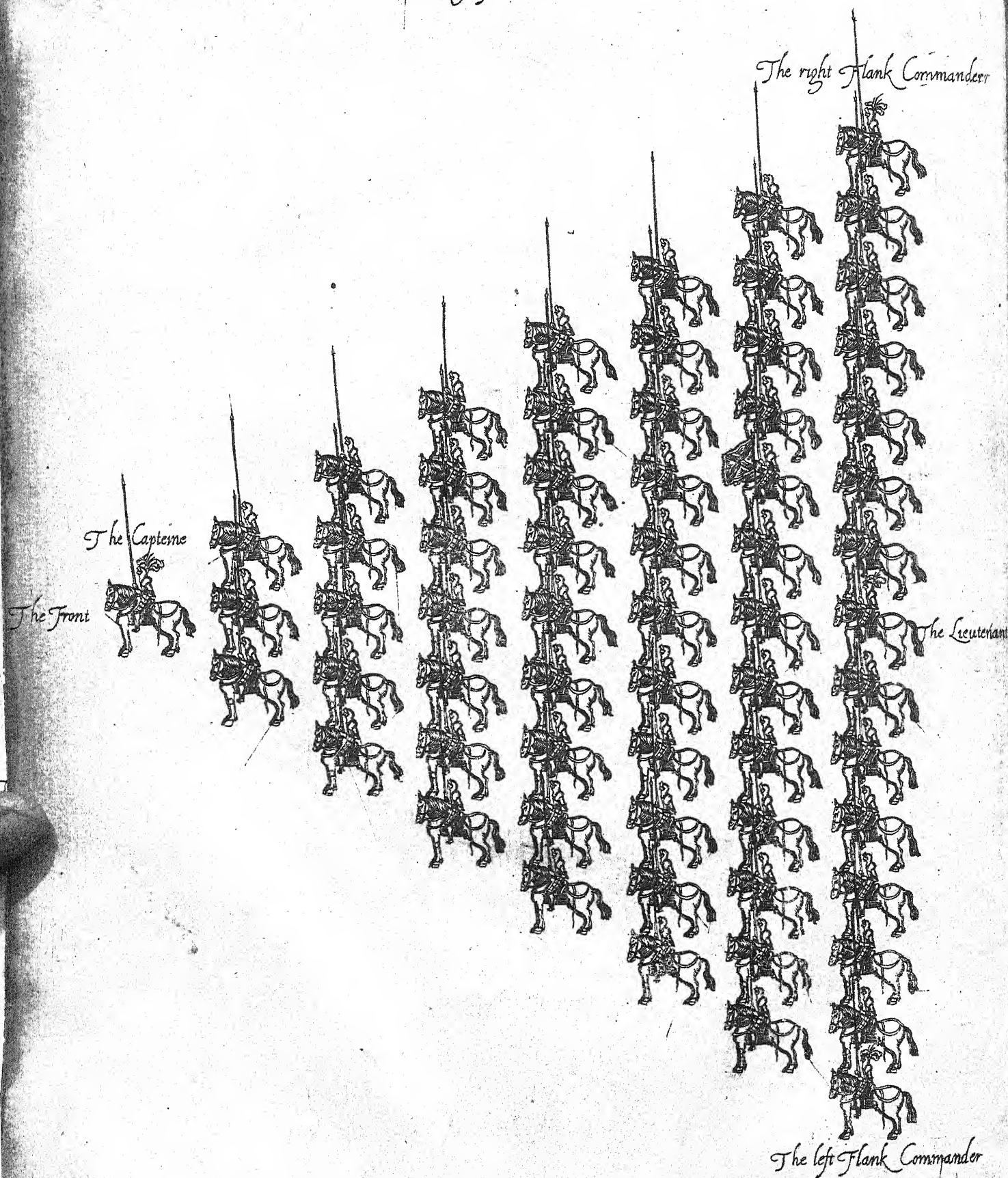
^u Polyen. lib. 4.
2. 17. . 2.

8 To ranke, and not to file] This is the last kinde of Rhombe, and it ranketh, but fileth not. It is made by a contrary way to the former. The filing Rhombe began at the front point, & reare-point, & proceeded to the flanks. This beginneth at the flanke points, & proceedeth to the front and reare. First therefore a ranke is to be laid of what number you list. *Ælian* would haue it of an vneuen number; but it will fall out as well in an even number, as the figure sheweth. To the distances of this ranke you must lay 2 ranks more, one on either side, whose number must be one lesse a peece, than the former ranke. Thus continue laying ranks still toward the front, and reare, and in euery paire of ranks diminish one a peece, till you come to the points, either of which haue but one, namely the Captaine, & the Lieutenant, and the Rhombe will ranke, and not file.



Cap 20

The ordinary horse troupe
consisting of 64



The place of Horsemen in the field, the number of an usuall horse troupe, the degrees, and names of the officers of the Horse in generall.

CHAP. XX.

THE Troopes of Horse, as the light-armed, are placed sometime before the *Phalange*, sometime on the right, or left hand in *flanke* of the *Phalange*, sometime behind the light-armed in the *Reare*. For our purpose, let them be placed in the *Reare*, and ¹ let the first Troope be of 64 men, and the first ranke thereof 15 Horse. The next 13. The next 11; and in all the rest abate 2, till you come to the last, which is one.

² He shall carry the *Cornet*, that standeth in the second ranke next the *Ranke-Commander* on the left hand. All the Troopes shall be 64 in number. The horsemen in all 4096. ³ Two Troopes are called an *Epilarchy* of 128 horse. Two *Epilarchies* ⁴ a *Tarentinarchy* of 256 horse. Two *Tarentinarchies* ⁵ an *Hipparchy* of 512. Two *Hipparchies* ⁶ an *Ephipparchy* of 1024 horse. Two *Ephipparchies* ⁷ a *Telos* of 2048 horse. Two *Telos* make ⁸ an *Epitagma* of 4096 horse.

Notes.

Hitherto of Squares and Rhombes, usuall horse battailes amongst the Græcians. Now followeth the horse battaile of the Macedonians, of which ^p Ælian hath thus afterward: This forme of horse battaile is called a *wedge* by *Tacticks*, and it was invented by *Philip King of Macedonia*, who placed his best men before, that by them the weaker might be held in, and inabled to the charge. As in a *speare*, or *sword*, the point whereof, by reason of sharpnes quickly piercing maketh way for, and letteth in the middle blunt yron. I haue spoken somewhat of the *wedge* in the two last Chapters. Ælian in this Chapter sheweth the number, and manner of framing it, and how many troupes ought to attend the *Phalange*, and vnder what offices, and degrees.

¹ Let the first troupe be of 64 men] The number of the *wedge* ought to be 64 horse. You make it beginning (as the *Rhombe* that ranked, but filed not) with a ranke of 15 horse. Then must you proceed toward the front, with an other ranke of 13, the middle man filing with the middle man of the first ranke, and the rest with the rest. And so you are to continue abating still two in euery following ranke, till at last you come to one, who is the *Commander of the Troupe*, and standeth in the point of the front.

² He shall carry the *Cornet*] The place of the *Cornet* is not right set downe in the figure. He there standeth on the right hand of the middle man of the second ranke, whereas he should stand on the left. And you must not account the second ranke to be the ranke next to the *Commander* in the front; but as Ælian doth, that was secondly placed after the first consisting of 15, which was in the *Réare*. So that the *Cornet* is to stand in the next ranke to the *Reare*.

But here is nothing said concerning the distances, that ought to be betwixt horse, and horse. Of the distances betweene foote, and foote he hath spoken in the 11 Chap: But of the distances betwixt horse, I finde nothing, but generall words. That which wanteth in Ælian, I will supply out of other Authors. We must understand then, that two kinde of distances were obserued amongst horsemen; one for marching, an other for fight.

n Polyb lib. 12.
653. A.

o Leo cap. 17.
§. 89.

In marching there ought to be 6 foote betwixt horse and horse. *Ælian* hath before given this distance to the foote. And that horse held it likewise appeareth by *Polybius*. Who reprehending *Calisthenes* for carelesnesse in describing the battaile betwixt *Alexander* and *Darius* at *Iffos*, specially taxeth this: That he placed thirty thousand horse, and thirty thousand mercenaries, in foureteene furlongs of length. whereas the place was not capable of halfe the horse. ⁿ His words haue this sense; The order of horse, when they are prepared for fight, is for the most part 8 in depth. And there is a distance to be left in front betwixt euery troupe, to giue liberty to wheele and double-wheele. So that one furlong will conteine 800 horse; and 10 furlongs 8000; 4 furlongs 3200: And eleuen thousand, and two hundred Horse will fill the space of 14 furlongs in length. The words seeme at first somewhat obscure, being well weighed they will be cleare enough. *Polybius* saith, that these 800 horse were ordered 8 in depth, and that they tooke vp a furlong of ground in length. There must be therefore of them a hundred files. For a hundred files of 8 horse a peece, will arise to 800 horse. Compare then these 100 files, (the length of the battaile) to the length of a furlong. And seeing a furlong conteineth 400 Cubits, or six hundred foote, euery file shall haue 4 cubits, or 6 foote space betwixt them. And so the distance betwixt file and file in a march will be 4 Cubits, or 6 foote. The other distance of three foote appeareth in ^o *Leo*, whose words stand thus: Put the case, that the battaile is of 600 horse in length, and 300 in depth, seeing that euery horse in length of the battaile possesseth three foote in breadth, the number of feete will amount to 1800; And seeing againe that euery horse in depth possesseth 8 foote, there will arise hereof 4000 feete; so that in the foure-sided figure, out of the length of 1800, and the depth of 4000 feete arise 720 *Myriades* of square feete. And the *Perimeter* alone of the outward foure sides conteineth 11600 feete. And because 6 feete make a fathome, and a 100 fathoms make a furlong, and 7 furlongs, and a halfe, make a mile, the whole *Perimeter* of 11600 feete will come to two mile, and a halfe, and neare a 10th part. In this distance therefore according to the closest order, or shutting, the thirty thousand horse are contained. But if they stand not so close, you must alter your account according to the thinnesse, and out of the greatnesse of place coniecture of the multitude of the people. So *Leo*. Which place albeit it seeme to require a large interpretation, because many things worth the noting offer themselues in it; yet for this time I will onely insist upon that, which I first propounded, that is the distance of three foote betwixt horse, and horse, when they goe to charge (for that is the meaning of *Leo*, when he speaketh of the closest order) which distance is expressly here set downe. And the matter will yet seeme more cleare, if we adde the words of *Leo* in the Paragraph next, but one, to this, which are these: The oldest *Tacticks* in ordering of foote Battailles giue euery man at the first distance foure Cubits; when the battaile is closed two Cubits; when serred and shut one Cubit. Out of which proportion a *Scount* may exactly discover by the quantitie of the place the number, not onely of horse, but of foote also. These oldest *Tacticks* that *Leo* mentioneth agree with *Ælian*, as wee haue seene. But where the foote haue three distances, the horse are to haue but two. The open order of six foote they ought to haue, and likewise that of three foote; nearerer they cannot come together, because of the bredth of their horse, and because they are to haue roome sufficient for the weilding of their weapons.

All the Troupes are to be in number 64] A Troupe consists of 64 men, and to the Phalange belong 64 Troupes, as the Phalange conteineth 64 Ensignes, or *Syn-tagmas*

tagma's of armed foote. To which Ensignes the 64 Troupes of horse are proportioned. Their place is according to Ælian after the light-armed; not one troupe after; or behind an other, but one beside an other, in one front; and that front in a right line, which stretcheth out, as long as the Phalange of armed it selfe. Now the files of the armed being 1024 in number, and the number of the horse in the last ranke (which containeth the length of the Horse-battaile, and should answer the number of files) but 960, we must seeke out a proportion to make the length of both equall one to another. The difference then betwixt them in length is 64 men, which in order take up 192 foote. And where there goe foure Phalangarchies to a fourefold Phalange, and 16 troupes of horse are placed behind euery Phalangarchie, we must diuide these 192 foote into foure parts; euery of which parts will amount to 48 foote, and giue to each troupe three foote distance one betwixt an other (for distances betwixt one troupe, and an other, Polybius holdeth necessary) and so shall the 16 troupes of horse take up as much ground in length as a Phalangarchie. The one containing 256 files in length which occupy 768 foote of ground, and the other 240 men in the last ranke, which occupy 720 foote. To which adding 48 foote of distance, there ariseth the euen number of 768. And so shall the 64 troupes of horse be euen in length with the fourefold Phalange.

The names of the Offices, and Commands of the Horse follow, wherein as I before noted in the foote, we must not presse too neare the property of words, but take them, as they haue beene used among Souldiers.

3 Two troupes are called an Epilarchie] One troupe is called Ile, and the Commander an ° Ilarch; for so he is termed before in Ælian. Two troupes an Epilarchie, o Cap. 18. and the Commander an Epilarch, as it were a Commander ouer two Iles, troupes. He hath 128 Horse vnder his command.

4 A Tarentinarchie] Of Tarentines mention is made in the second Chapter. The name of a Tarentinarchie is not giuen to this Troupe, because it consisted of Tarentines, but because of likelyhood the Tarentine horsemen had so many in a troupe. Let it be, as it will, it signifieth here a troupe of 256 Horse.

5 An Hipparchie] Properly signifieth the command of horse, and Xenophon useth the word Hipparch for the Generall of horse; but Ælian, and the Tacticks vse it for the command of 512 horse.

6 An Ephipparchie] As it were a command ouer two Hipparchies, or ouer 1024 horse.

7 A Telos] The name of Telos is giuen both to a body of horse, and to a body of foote. A Merarchie was called by some Telos (saith Ælian before) and contained 2048 armed. The Telos of horse containeth 2048 horse. So the bodies are equall in number. The word sometimes signifieth a Command, or Dignitie, from which signification this body, as seemeth, hath the name.

8 Epitagma] The whole body of light-armed was called an Epitagma, which name is giuen likewise to the whole body of horse comprizing 4096 horse. It may be they are both so called, because they are placed behind the Armed, as I noted before. For that place Ælian assigneth vnto them.

The Tatticks

*The diligence to be used in choice, and exercise of the best
formes of Battailles.*

CHAP. XXI.

THE Inventions and conceits of those, that lived in old time, about *Troopes of Horse* are declared, in what forme every one was cast, and for what cause some used one forme, some another. Now it behoueth (as in things that carry with them great difference) not carelessly, and negligently, to rely vpon the bare precepts; but rather by daily exercise to make tryall of every kinde of figure, and so attayning to the perfect knowledge of that, which is readiest, and of most advantage, to admit and receiue it in true fight. For it were great simplicitie, considering in matters of lesse importance men by curious inquiry reach to the exact finding out of many things, herein not to ground vpon perfect and sure experience, before we come to ioyne with the enemy.

Troopes may be enlarged or lessened, as it shall seeme convenient to him, that hath the command.

*Of Chariots; the names, and degrees of the
Commanders.*

CHAP. XXII.

AS for ordering *Chariots* and *Elephants*, albeit they are worne out of vse, yet to make vp the measure of this discourse, I will remember their names, as they are set downe in ancient writers. In the Art of ordering *Chariots* for the field, they call two *Chariots* a ¹ *Zygarchy*; Two *Zygarchies* a ² *Zyzygi*; Two *Zyzygies* an ³ *Epyzyzygi*; Two *Epyzyzygies* an ⁴ *Hartamarchy*; Two *Hartamarchies* a ⁵ *wing*; Two *wings* a ⁶ *Phalange*.

A man may vse many and fundry *Phalanges* of *Chariots*, and yet retaine the same names in euery *Phalange*. Some haue framed simple *Chariots* to serue with-all; other some haue armed them with *sithes* prominent and standing out on each side.

Notes.

THere were two kinde of *Chariots* used of ancient time, the one a simple *Chariot*, the other a *Chariot* armed with sithes. The first kinde was used by the Heroes (as they terme them, that is the renowned Souldiers of old, such as were Achilles, Hector, Cycnus, Aeneas, Turnus) as appeareth by Homer, Virgil, Ovid, and other Poets. The last was brought in by the Generalls of later times, especially by those that raigned in Asia, and in Africa. For the ^m Europeans haue counted them fruitlesse, and vaine mockeries, and amongst them you shall hardly finde any mention of *Chariots*. Elian toucheth them onely, because both they, and *Elephants* were in his time growne out of vse. Wherefore I meane likewise to passe them ouer sleightly, onely directing the Reader, that is desirous to vnderstand their manner of fight to places of Historie, where they are mentioned. And first see for their

Forme.

Forme. Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 6. 152. D. E. & 156. B. C. de exped. Cyr. lib. 1. 264
A. B. Liu. decad. 4. lib. 7. 142. A. Diodor. Sicul. lib. 17. 596. Quin. Curt. lib. 4. 119
& lib. 8. 371.

Their violence, Diod. Sicul. lib. 17. 593.

Their place in the battaile, Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 6. 168. C. D. Liu. decad. 4. lib. 7.
142. A. Diod. Sicul. lib. 14. 408.

Remedies against them, Diodor. Sicul. lib. 17. 592. 593. Xenoph. de exped. Cyr.
lib. 1. 265. Liu. decad. 4. 142. Quint. Curt. lib. 4. 141. Plutarch. in Sylla.

I come to the names of the Commands of Chariots.

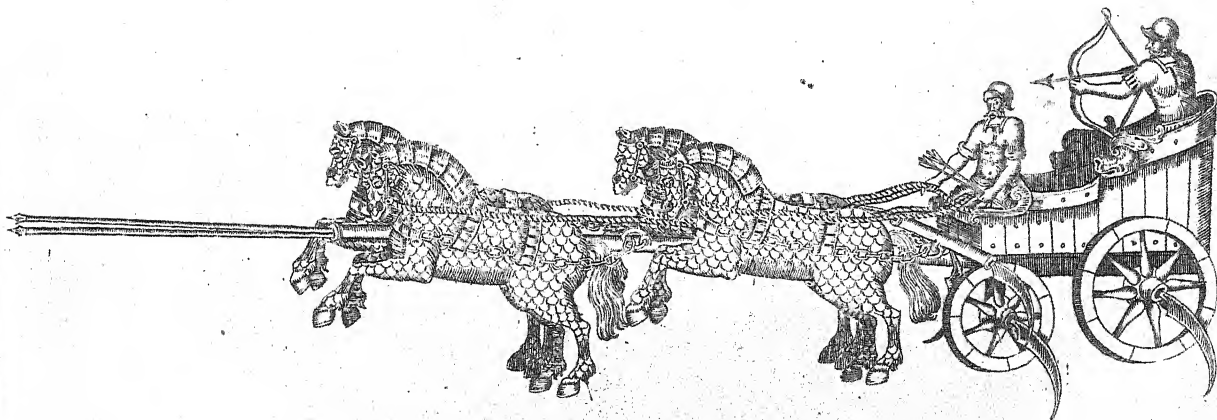
1 A Zygarchie] *The command of two Chariots; as it were a yoke of Chariots.*

2 A Syzyg] *The command over two yokes, as it were, of Chariots ioyned toge-
ther; that is over 4 Chariots.*

3 An Episyzyg] *The command over foure yokes of Chariots, that is over eight
Chariots.*

4 An Harmararchie] *Properly the command of Chariots. But used by Ælian
for the command of 16 Chariots.*

5 A wing] *As foote, so Chariots, and Elephants, had their wings of battaile. To
show the order of the battaile.*



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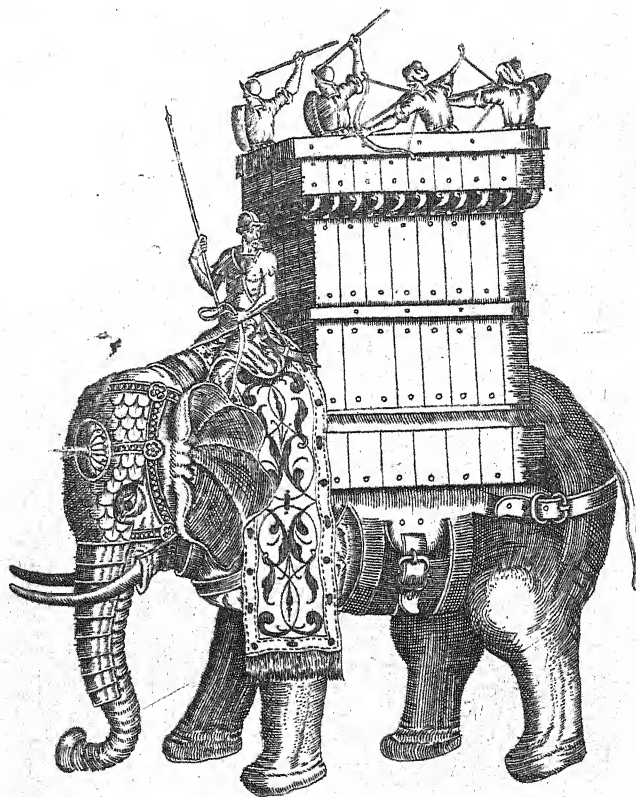
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The diligence to be used in choice, and exercise of the best formes of Battailles.

CHAP. XXI.

THE Inventions and conceits of those, that liued in old time, about *Troopes of Horse* are declared, in what forme euery one was cast, and for what cause some vsed one forme, some another. Now it behoueth (as in things that carry with them great difference) not carelessly, and negligently, to rely vpon the bare precepts; but rather by daily exercise to make tryall of euery kinde of figure, and so attayning to the perfect knowledge of that, which is readiest, and of most advantage, to admit and receiue it in true fight. For it were great simplicitie, considering in matters of lesse importance men by curious inquiry reach to the exact finding out of many things, herein not to ground vpon perfect and sure experience, before we come to ioyne with the enemy.

Troopes may be enlarged or lessened, as it shall seeme convenient. . . .
hath



Forme. Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 6. 152. D. E. & 156. B. C. de exped. Cyr. lib. 1. 264 A. B. Liu. decad. 4. lib. 7. 142. A. Diodor. Sicul. lib. 17. 596. Quint. Curt. lib. 4. 119 & lib. 8. 371.

Their violence, Diod. Sicul. lib. 17. 593.

Their place in the battaile, Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. 6. 168. C. D. Liu. decad. 4. lib. 7. 142. A. Diod. Sicul. lib. 14. 408.

Remedies against them, Diodor. Sicul. lib. 17. 592. 593. Xenoph. de exped. Cyr. lib. 1. 265. Liu. decad. 4. 142. Quint. Curt. lib. 4. 141. Plutarch. in Sylla.

I come to the names of the Commands of Chariots.

1 A Zygarchie] *The command of two Chariots; as it were a yoke of Chariots.*

2 A Syzyg,] *The command over two yokes, as it were, of Chariots ioyned together; that is over 4 Chariots.*

3 An Epifyzygy] *The command over foure yokes of Chariots, that is over eight Chariots.*

4 An Harmatarchie] *Properly the command of Chariots. But used by Ælian for the command of 16 Chariots.*

5 A wing] *As foote, so Chariots, and Elephants, had their wings of battaile. To the wing went 32 Chariots. Yet finde I this order of imbattailing Chariots nowhere, but in Ælian. He that will, let him read the places, that I haue noted before, for the ordering of Chariots. Notwithstanding I can not doubt, that the names giuen here by Ælian, are taken out of ancient writers.*

6 A Phalange] *It consisteth of 64 Chariots; and wee here see, that Chariots also had their Phalanges, as well as foote, and Horse.*

*Of Elephants; the names, and degrees of
their Commanders.*

CHAP. XXIII.

Touching Elephants, he that is Commander of one Elephant is called ¹Zearcha; Of two ²Therarcha, and the body a *Therarchy*; Of foure ³Epitherarcha, and the body an *Epitherarchy*; Of eight ⁴Ilarcha, and the body an *Ilarchy*; Of 16 ⁵Elephantarcha and the body an *Elephantarchy*; Of 32 ⁶Keratarcha, and the body a *Keratarchy*. That which consisteth of 64 wee call ⁷a Phalange of Elephants, as if a man should name the Commander of both the wings *Phalangarcha*.

Notes.

The use of Elephants was greater amongst the people of Asia and Africa. Those of Europe esteemed them not much. And yet we finde, that they were brought into the field by the Romans also; who first saw Elephants in Italy in the warres, they had against King Pyrrhus. ²The Indian Elephant was preferred before the African for greatnesse of body, strength, and courage. Many things are written concerning the seruice of Elephants. But because Ælian toucheth no more, then the names of the bodies, and the degrees of Commanders, I will only note such things, as I finde concerning them in Histories. Their kinde of armor, and furniture I haue taken out of Liuy, and expressed them as neere, as I could, in figure.

For their power, strength, and manner of fight, see Diodor. Sicul. lib. 17. 609. & lib. 19. 717. Polyb. lib. 1. 5. D. & lib. 5. 425. C.

Their place in battaile, Diodor. Sicul. lib. 17. 685. Arrian. lib. 5. 111. Liu. decad. 4. lib. 7. 141. B. Appian. in Syriac. 107. Polyb. l. 1. 34. D.

The distance one from another. Arrian. lib. 5. 111.

Light armed in the distances betwixt Elephant and Elephant, Diodor. Sicul. lib. 17. 609. & lib. 18. 665. & lib. 19. 685. & 716. Plurarch. in Pyrrho.

Remedies against Elephants, Diodor. Sicul. lib. 18. 665. & lib. 19. 717. Polyb. l. 1. 42. A. Hirt. de bell. African. 416. Liu. decad. 3. lib. 7. 194. C.

I haue noted before the impropriety of names giuen to militarie bodies as well in the armed and the light armed foote, as in horse troupes, and in Chariots. That defect is no lesse in Elephants. The Commanders and commands of them hauing names, which were at first large, and improper enough, but after ward made good by vse, and receiued by the Tacticks as significant to expresse the things, for which they were inuented. The first is giuen to him that is to command one Elephant. Who is called

1 Zoarchos] The Commander of a liuing creature, that is of one Elephant. The next is

2 Therarchos] A Commander of Beasts: which name is appropriated to him, that commandeth two Elephants, and the body it selfe is named a Therarchie.

3 An Epitherarcha] Hauing the authoritie ouer the Therarchie and the body is called an Epitharchie comprizing foure Elephants.

4 An Ilarch] As it were the Commander of a troupe; and the body is called an Ilarchie. Ile is commonly applied to horse, and signifieth a horse troupe, and Ilarcha the Captaine. But here Ilarcha signifieth the Commander of 8 Elephants.

5 An Elephantarch] A Commander of Elephants; as though the other bodies before mentioned were not of Elephants. Such straights are men often times driuen vnto in deuising new names for new things, which notwithstanding passe afterward and growe familiar by vse. Elephantarcha commandeth 16 Elephants, and the command is called an Elephantarchie.

6 A Keratarch] The Commander of a wing, the body a Keratarchie, hauing in it 32 Elephants. A wing of Chariots had as many.

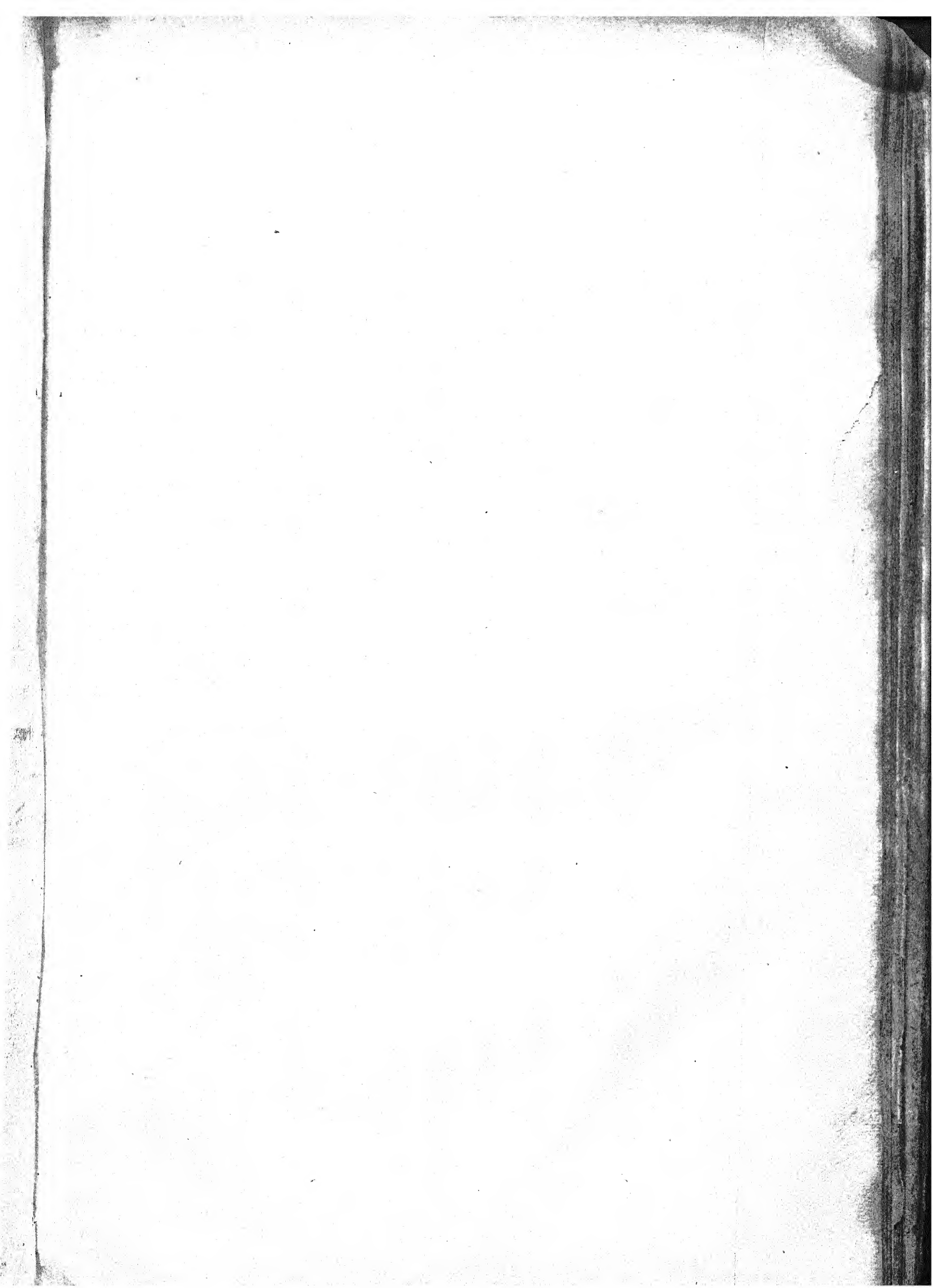
7 A Phalange] This is the greatest body and consisteth of 64 Elephants. But as Chariots may be ordered into many Phalanges, and yet the same names retained in euery one of the Phalanges, so it is in Elephants. For that armies haue had in them at once a-

^c Polyb. lib. 1. 39. B. ^d Diod. Sicul. lib. 17. ^e Polyb. lib. 5. 421. ^f Plutarch. in Alexand. ^g the first that the Carthagineans, ^a the last that King Porus against Alexander had the one 140, the other 130 Elephants in their armies. ^e The same Polybius saith that Ptolomey had against Antiochus 73 Elephants in his armie, and Antiochus 102. And ^f Plutarch reporteth that Androcottus, King of a part of India, gaue to Seleucus at one time 500 Elephants

The names of military motions expressed
in this booke.

CHAP. XXIV.

THus haue we set downe in particular the kindes of perfect Forces together with the seuerall names of euery body; Vvhich being premised, it seemeth fit

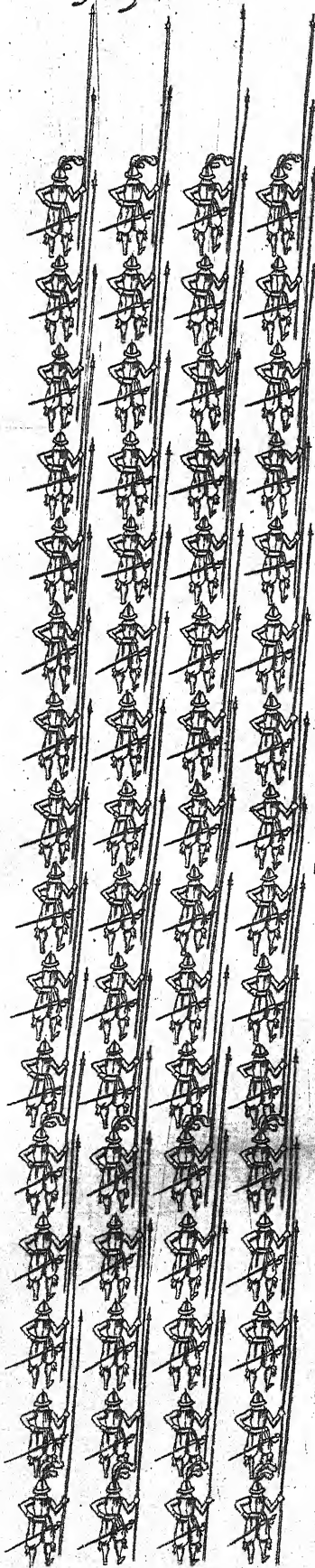


Metabole or Faces turned a-
bout to the right hand

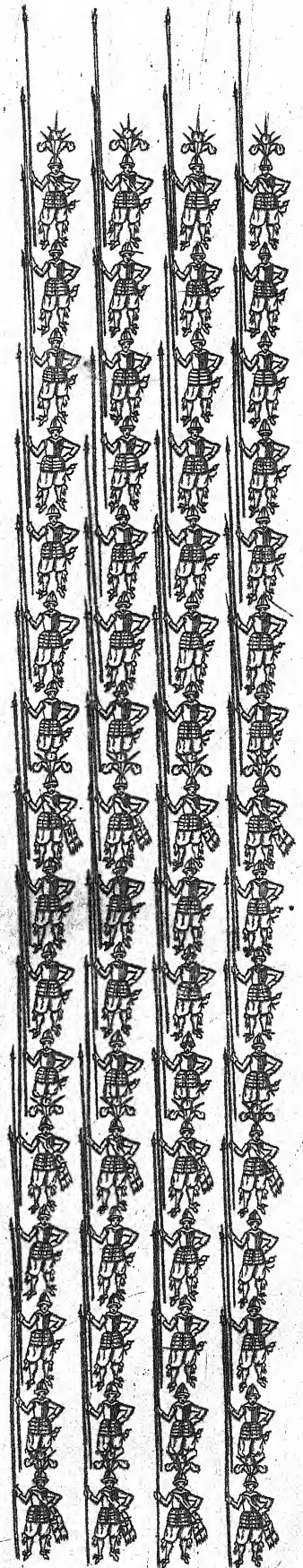
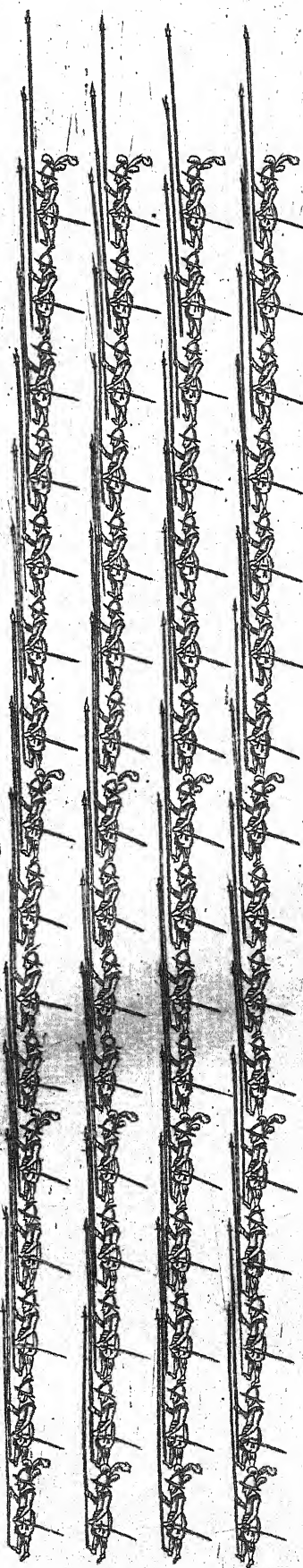
Axis or one Turning of Faces to the
right hand

The first standing

The Front



The Front



The Front

fit to deliuer the words of exercise, that when the Commander, shall will any thing to be done, the Souldier in daily experience acquainted before with the signification of euery of them, and with the moouing in each figure may easily performe and execute, whatsoeuer is commanded.

There is a motion called *Clisis* whereof one kinde is to the Pike, the other to the Target; Another is called *Metabole*; another *Epistrophe*; another *Anastrophe*; another *Perispasmus*; another *Eperispasmus*; besides we say to *file*; to *ranke*; to returne to the first posture; to *countermarch*; to *double*. Likewise we vse the words *Induction*; and *Deduction* to the right, or left hand; a *broad-Phalange*; a *deepe-phalange*; and *uneuen-fronted Phalange*: and *Parembolè*; and *Protaxis*; and *Entaxis*, and *Hypotaxis*; and *Epitaxis* and *Prostaxis*. The signification of which words I will shortly deliuer. And yet I am not ignorant, that the precepts of warre are not by all *Tacticks* expressed in the same tearmes.

Notes.

A Ælian in the Chapters precedent, hath numbred up all kindes of forces, as well foote, as Horse, and Chariots, and Elephants, that in ancient time were accounted necessary for warre. And hath giuen them their armor, and furniture, and distinguished them into militarie bodies, and imbattailed them, and taught the distances, that they ought to hold in fight. It followeth now that he speake of motions military; which are the life of an armie, and onely giue meanes of victorie; and without which all preparation of forces is vaine, and availeth nothing in the field, nor to the end, for which they were leuied. This Chapter then conteineth the names of those motions; the following Chapters the particular explication of them. To which we will note, what we finde in ancient writers. For the signification of the words, I referre them to the seuerall Chapters, where they are expounded.

Of turning, and double turning the Souldiers faces,
as they stand embattailed.

CHAP. XXV.

Clisis or turning of the face, is the particular motion of euery Souldier declining his face either to his Pike, that is to the right hand, or to his Target, that is to the left hand. The vse of it is, when the enemy sheweth himselfe in flanke² to encompassse our wings, or else to charge vs: or for some other cause, whereof I will speake in conuenient place. ³ Two turnings of the face towardes the same side transferre the sight of the Souldier to the reare of the battaile. And this kinde of motion is called *Metabole*: being also vsed either to the Pike, or to the Target. In the first standing the mouing of the Souldiers face toward the Pike is called *Clisis*, the second mouing the same way *Metabole*. For *Metabole* is the conuersion of euery mans face particularly to the place, which was behinde his backe. And the same that *Metabole* is in ech seuerall Souldier, the same is *Perispasmos*, or wheeling about in the whole battaile. There are ⁴ two kinds of *Metabole*, the one from the enemy, the other to the enemy. *Metabole* is defined to be a changing of euery mans face in particular from the front to the
reare⁵

reare; or contrariwise. Turning about from the enemy is; when the Souldier turneth his face twice towards the Pike; To the enemy, when hee turneth twice towards the Target.

Notes.

Foure kinde of Motions are set downe by Ælian whereby vpon any occasion the battaile may be somewhat changed: Turning of faces, countermarch, wheeling, and doubling, whereof the first may be vsed, in what order soeuer your battaile standeth, the second onely in open order, the third in close order only, the fourth either in close, or open order. Clisis, or turning of faces, whereof this Chapter intreateth, albeit it may bee brought in also in open Order; Yet is it not don for the most part but in close order; and then especially, when none of the other motions haue place. The Græcians alwaies conected to bring their file Leaders, that is their best men, to fight. In open Order they chose to countermarch; In close Order, hauing place, to wheele their battaile about, and so turne the face of it against the enemy. If they could doe neither of these, they came to the last remedy, which was turning of faces of euery particular man in the battaile.

1 Clisis, or turning of faces] This motion is of lesse paines then any other, but of no lesse importance, or necessitie. In the rest the Phalange changeth the place, or the forme: In this it holdeth both, and yet is ready for any attempt of the enemy. Onely euery Souldier in particular turneth his countenance to the right or left hand, as he is commanded. To turne his face to the Pike is to turne to the right hand, because that hand bore the pike, to turne to the Target is to turne to the left hand; because the Macedonians caried their targets on their left shoulder. For the vse of this turning of Faces, Ælian saith, It hath place when the enemy sheweth himselfe in flanke

2 To incompasse, our wings] Clisis is no more, then bearing faces to the right, or left hand, that is to our wings. When then we finde our enemies, to incompasse our right wing, wee turne our faces, and weapons that way to receiue him: to the left, when he cometh to charge vs on that side. If on both sides, then turne wee the faces of our Phalange halfe to the right, halfe to the left hand; which is the Antistomus Phalange whereof Ælian speaketh hereafter. Briefely, there is almost none of the marching Phalanges which are afterward discribed, but it hath neede of this motion. Besides if vpon any occasion the Phalange be to moue from any of the flanks, you are only to command Turning of faces to that flanke, and then to lead on. I will giue an example, or two. ^a Alexander at Arbela hauing imbattailed his armie to fight with Darius, had intelligence, that Darius had strowed the ground betwixt the two armies with Calthropes. He commanded therefore the right wing, which himselfe led, to turne faces to the right hand, and follow him, to the end to go round about, and auoide the places, that were sowed with Calthropes. Darius marching against him to the left hand, disioyned his troupes of horse, and Alexander taking the aduantage, and giuing in quickly betwixt the spaces, put Darius to flight. If Alexander had marched on with the right front, he had fallen vpon the Calthropes. To auoide them, he vsed the benefit of this motion, and turning faces to the right hand he led on, vntill hee had passed the danger, and then turning againe to the first posture, went to charge, and defeated the enemy. ^b Polybius, who describing the battaile betwixt Machanidas the Lacedemonian Tyrant, and Philopœmen the Achæan Generall, telleth, that Machanidas hauing in the left wing put the Achæan mercenaries to flight, followed hard the chase. Philopœmen as long, as there was hope, inducured by all meanes to stay his men: when he saw them vtterly defeated, hee hastened to the right

^a Polyen. lib. 4.
in Alexand.
§ 17.

^b Polyb lib. 11.
634.

right wing, and perceiuing the enemy busie in chase, and the place void, where the fight had beene, commanding the first *Merarchies* to turne their faces to the right hand, hee led them on with high speede, not yet breaking the order of their imbattailing. And quickly seazing vpon the forsaken ground, hee both cut betwixt them, that gaue chase, and home, and withall got the aduantage of the vpper ground against the left wing of the armed. Whereby hee obtained the victory. If Philopœmen had in this action vsed wheeling of his battaile, which onely was the other motion, which would haue serued his turne, besides the troublesome of the winding about, he should haue beene forced to haue vsed two wheelings, and so failed of the celerity, which was at that time requisite. Faces were turned in a trice, and he made himselfe Master of the ground, hee desired, before hee could haue wheeled once his battaile.

3 Two turnings of the Souldiers face] Clisis, or turning faces to the right, or left hand, consisteth of one turning and moueth no further, then the side. If the motion be to the reare, it hath two turnings, and is called *Metabole*, which is defined to bee a changing of euery mans face in particular from the front to the reare, or contrariwise. And as wheeling of the whole body carrieth about the fronts of the battaile to the reare; So doth *Metabole* turne the face of euery particular Souldier, and maketh him looke from the front to the reare. The word properly signifieth a change, which happeneth herein, when the souldiers are changed from the front to the reare, or contrariwise. The use of *Metabole* is principally to resist the enemy that giues on vpon the reare. ^a So Pyrrhus being entred the Citie Argos with a few, and ouerpressed with multitude, retired by little and little, and defended himselfe, often turning his and his souldiers faces against the enemy. ^b So the armie of Cyrus the elder retiring from the walles of Babylon, often turned about their faces to the left hand, and waited their enemy, who were reported to be on foote, and ready to come and charge them. And if the enemy assault both the front, and reare, it hath beene the manner to continue halfe the souldiers in each file with their faces to the front, and command the other halfe to turne their faces to the reare against the enemy behind. And this forme is called *Phalanx Amphistomos* described by Ælian cap. 38. And sometimes it is vsed to speed our march, and preuent the enemy, as was said before of Clisis. ^c Agesilaus made an incursion into the Territory of the Thebans, and finding a Trench, and Ramper cast vp by the Thebans for defence of their Countrey, and onely two narrow waies betwixt, he cast his armie into a hollow *Plinthium*, or square, and led it against the left hand passage, whither all the Thebans flocked for defence. But hee turning about faces from the reare, hasted away, and gained the other passage, where no man was present to resist, and entring spoiled the Countrey; and returned without impeachment.

4 There are two kinde of *Metaboles*] Before were rehearsed two kinde of turnings of faces about, one to the pike, the other to the target, here is added two more, one from the enemy and the other against the enemy; which are all one indeed, and differ onely in name. What the true meaning of these turnings should be, I am in doubt, Ælian expounding them one way, Suidas another. Ælian esteemes them by the right, and left hand, Suidas, albeit he haue that signification also, esteemeth them by the front and reare. Therefore Suidas defines the turning from the enemy to bee a turning about, toward the reare: that against the enemy, a turning about toward the front. Ælian would haue the first to containe two turnings toward the right hand, the second two turnings toward the left. I for my part assent rather to Ælian. For touching the turnings of Suidas, I cannot yet understand, why turning toward the reare should be a turning from the enemy; Or toward the front a turning to the enemy: Considering that

^a Plut. in Pyrrh.

^c Xenoph. Cyrop., lib. 7. 189.

^b Polyen. lib. in Agesilao.

whether

whether soeuer you turne faces, the enimie is imagined to be there; faces and weapons being to bee opposed alwaies against the enimie, which is the onely end of turning. Aelians opinion seemeth to haue more probability in it, at least if I conceiue the right reason. For I take it thus: That seeing the Græcians (as the Romans likewise) were Targetieres, and caried their targets on their left side, and in fight aduanced that side alwaies neereſt the enimie, which they sought to couer with their targets, that therefore the turning about to the enemy, was called turning to the Target; as contrarily turning to the right side, on which side the Pike was caried, and which being naked of such defensue armes was called ^a the open side, and therefore further remoued from the enemy, might for the same cause be tearmed turning from the enemy. So that I take turning about to the enemy, and turning about to the target to be all one, as also turning about from the enemy, and turning about to the Pike, howsoeuer the name differ. This is my coniecture, which I shall imagine to be true, till I finde some man, that will bee pleased to giue me a more probable reason: I only adde now the words of command in this motion.

Faces to the right hand.

Faces to the left hand.

Faces about, to the right or left hand.

The figure sheweth the manner.

} As you were.

*Of wheeling, double, and treble-wheeling of the battaile,
and returning to the first posture.*

CHAP. XXVI.

E *Pistrophe* (or wheeling) is when the battaile being so closed, that no man can turne, or twice turne his face by reason of the neerenesse of man to man, it wholly, and iointly wheeleth (as a ship, or some other body caried about) the order thereof remaining vndissolued. When the wheeling is to the Pike, we warne the right-corner-file-leader to stand still (as it were the hooke of a doore hinge) and the rest of the battaile proceeding forward to turne about the same file-Leader like the doore. In the same manner is wheeling to the Target; It may be thus defined: *Epistrophe* is, when shutting the battaile by gathering close the Followers, and Side-men, we turne it wholly (as the body of a man) toward the Pike, or Target, it being caried about the corner-file-leader, as about a Center, and, changing the place of the front, transerre the countenance of the souldier to the right, or left hand; the followers and sidemen euery one remayning in file and ranke as before. How it is to be done I will shew hereafter.

Anastrophe, or returning to the first posture, is the restoring of the wheeling to the place, where the battaile first stood close, before it beganne to wheele. *Perispasmos*, or wheeling about, is the motion of the battaile in two wheelings, so that thereby the front commeth to the place of the reare. ^a *Eperispasmos*, or treble wheeling, is the motion of the battaile in three wheelings, so as, when it turneth to the Pike, the front commeth about to the left flanke; when to the Target, it commeth about to the right flanke.

Notes.

Notes.

THis Chapter hath a diuers kinde of turning from the other mentioned in the last Chapter, which for distinction sake, is called Epistrophe, or wheeling. The other turned no more, then the souldiers faces, euery man yet keeping the same ground, he had before. This wheelles the whole body, and changeth the place of the Phalange either to the right, or left hand, or to the reare. And as there was in the turning of faces a particular motion of euery particular souldier to the right, or left hand, called Clisis, and an other turning about called Metabole: so is there in this a generall wheeling of the whole body to the right, or left hand, called Epistrophe, and an other wheeling about to the reare called Perispasmos. But let vs heare the description.

¹ Epistrophe (or wheeling) is, when the Battaille] Shortly Epistrophe is no more, then the first turning of the battaille to the right or left hand. In doing whereof first the files must be closed to the hand, you meane to wheele, then the rankes. Then the corner file- Leader on the same hand is to stand still, then all the rest keeping their files, and rankes closed, to turne to the same hand iointly about the Corner-file-leader circle wise, who is to move by little, and little, till he haue turned his face to that side, which was intended. And when the first ranke is euen with him, and the rest wheeled enough to the same hand, they are to stand still: The words of the definition of Epistrophe (or wheeling) are plaine enough in Ælian; I neede use no exposition. Now because in exercise we relie not upon one forme of motion alone, but acquaint our souldiers with all the kindes; It is necessarie to bring the body againe to the first place, to the end we may proceede in the rest. This reducing to the first Posture is called Anastrophe, by which the battaille returneth, but by a contrary hand, to that, to which the Epistrophe was made. And but for changing the hand the wheeling backe againe is all one with the wheeling forward. Wee shall see hereafter how it is done. To bring the battaille to haue the front, where the reare was, you must use a double wheeling. And that is called Perispasmos. Which commeth of two Epistrophes, and is made either to the right, or left hand. Onely it must be obserued, that if the Perispasmos (or wheeling about) be to the right hand, the Anastrophe (or reducing to the first posture) must be to the left. Contrarie it is if the Perispasmos were to the right hand.

² Eperispasmos] I could neuer hitherto conceiue any use of a treble wheeling (for so Ælian takes the word) vnlesse a Perispasmos were first made, and the battaille had the front already brought to the reare, and so an Epistrophe added from the reare to the same hand. Otherwise seeing that one wheeling is sooner made, then two, and therefore sooner then three, I see no neede of three wheelings, especially seeing we may doe that, wee desire with one. For example, let vs wheele our battaille thrice to the right hand, the front will come to be in the place of the left flanke. The same will be performed as well with one wheeling to the left hand. Et frustra fit per plura, quod potest fieri per pauciora, especially in matter of warre, where the least moment of time often carrieth the whole businessse. The like may be said of Eperispasmos to the left hand.

The use of the motions of wheeling, and double wheeling, is, when the battaille being closed, and the enemy comming to assault you in any other one place, then the front, you seeke to bring the best men to fight. For if you be to be charged in two places at once, or more, wheeling helps little; except it be to turne the front to one enemy, and in that case your onely shift is, to turne faces against them, that come to charge, on what side soeuer they come. Examples of these two motions, I meane Epistrophe, and Perispasmos meete vs almost in euery Greeke Historie. Of which I will represent one, or two, especially of the latter;

^aPlut.in Pyrrh.

latter; the rather because practise giueth both light, and life to precepts. ^aPlutarch recounteth, that after King Pyrrhus, had in vaine assaulted Sparta, he was invited by an Arginian named Aristaeus to receiue Argos into his protection, and that hee marched thitherward with his armie. Arius the king of Lacedemonia laying ambushes for him, and taking the principall streights, by which he was to passe, charged his reare, wherein the Galatians and Molossians were. When Pyrrhus heard the bruite and noise, he sent his sonne Ptolomy with the band of Companions to aide, himselfe with all speede marching out of the streights, led on his armie. The medly being sharpe about Ptolomy, and the chosen Lacedemonians commanded by Eualcus standing close to their busines, Oroesus a Candiot of Aptaera, valiant of his hands, and swift of foote, running crosse against the young Prince gaue him a deadly stroke and ouerthrew him. His fall made the rest to flie. And the Lacedemonians hauing the victorie, and following the chase came into the Champian ground still killing but not remembering they were not followed with armed foot. Vpon whom Pyrrhus, hauing euen then heard of, and being much moued with the death of his sonne, wheeled about the Molossian horsemen. And himselfe first aduancing vpon the spurre imbrued himselfe with the slaughter of Lacedemonians. He alwaies seemed mighty, and terrible in armes; but then he exceeded himselfe in daring and valor. Forturning his Horse vpon Eualcus who shunning him, shifted aside, and with all strooke at his bridle hand as he passed by, and wanted but little of cutting it off. But missing the hand, he light vpon the raines, and carued them quite a sunder. Pyrrhus with all strooke him thorough the body with his Launce. Then leaping from his horse, and fighting a foote, hee cut in pieces the chosen Lacedemonians, that fought to recouer the body of Eualcus. This was the fight that Pyrrhus made by wheeling about his Horsemen against the Lacedemonians, that followed vpon his Reare. Another example of Wheeling about is reported by Polybius, and it is of Amilcar Annibals father, this is the history. The mercenary souldiers of the Carthaginians reuolted from them, and ouerthrew some of their Generalls, and shut them vp within the Citie of Carthage, possessing both other streights, that led into the Countrey, and also a bridge laide ouer a riuer called Macar, which riuer was not passable, but by that Bridge. Besides, they built a City for defence of that Bridge. Amilcar seeking to dislodge the enemy from that Bridge, and hauing no way to come at them conueniently; obserued, that when certaine windes blew, the mouth of the riuer toward the sea was commonly filled vp with sand, and would giue passage sufficient for his armie. Finding then a fit time, hee put ouer his army in the night, and before day, or ere any man knew of it, made himselfe Master of the passage; and presently led against them, that held the bridge. Spendius (hee was one of the chiefe Rebels) hearing thereof, aduanced to meete Amilcar in the plaine, and both ten thousand from the City at the bridge foote, and fifteen thousand more from Vtica, came out one to aide another, thinking to wrappe in the Carthaginians betweene them; who were not aboue ten thousand Souldiers of all sorts, and 70 Elephants. Amilcar led on his armie. Before were the Elephants, the horse, and light armed followed next, the armed foote came last. And perceiuing the enemy, that followed his Reare, pressed hard vpon him, he commanded his whole armie to turne about. Those that were in the Vangard of the march hee willed to returne to him with speede; the other, that at first had the reare, hee wheeled about, and straight opposed against the enemy. The Lybians and mercenaries imagining the Carthaginians fled for feare, fell vpon them disorderly, and boldly came

to

to hands. But when they saw the Horsemen, being now turned about, and come vp neere to the foote, and already put in order, make a stand, they themselves, by reason they looked for nothing lesse, fell into a feare, turning their backs fled presently, as before they gaue on vnadvisedly, and straglingly. And some of them falling vpon their owne people, that were comming on, wrought both theirs, and their owne destructions: othersome were trampled vpon, and trode to death, by the horse, and Elephants, that followed the chase. Thus farre Polybius. And thus farre of Wheelings. The figure, and words of command are reserved for the 32 Chapter, where the manner of wheelings, and returning to the first posture is set downe.

Of filing, ranking, and restoring to the first posture.

CHAP. XXVII.

TO file is, when euery particular man keeping equall distance from other standeth in his owne file lineally betwixt the file-Leader and bringer-vp. To ranke is, to be in a right line euen with his sidemen in the length of the battaile. To restore to the first posture is, to bring the sight of the Souldier to the same aspect, he had before the first turning. As if his face were at first towards the enemy, being commanded to turne towards the Pike, and thence to returne to his first posture, hee is againe to returne his face toward the enemy.

Notes.

OF filing, and ranking enough is spoken before. To restore to the first posture] This motion differeth from Anastrophe before specified. For Anastrophe bringeth backe againe the whole body to the first place after a Wheeling: This the Souldiers faces particularly to the first aspect. So that this is vsed after the making of an Anastrophe. For alwaies in motions it is requisite, that the Souldiers faces moue forward. To moue backward hath many inconueniences, of stumbling vpon vneuen ground, or stones, or pittes, or stubbes, or such like. Which is the cause that in Anastrophe after a Wheeling, Ælian willeth, that the Souldiers turne their faces the contrarie way first, then moue on, till they haue recovered their first ground, then open rankes, and files, and lastly to restore to the first aspect. And as it differeth from Anastrophe so differeth it likewise from Metabole. Metabole only turned faces about, this setteth the Souldier in his former posture, not onely for his face, but for his armes, also, which are ordered as at first. The wordes wherein this motion is expressed by Ælian are Ep orthon apodounai, and Eis orthon apocatastesai, which is interpreted by Gaza in arrectum reddere, to restore vp right, by Arcerius rectum reddere, to restore right, and so the words sound. Ælian interpreteth it to set againe the Souldiers sight in the same aspect in which it stood at first: as if being placed with his face against the enemy he be commanded to turne his face to the Pike, and then againe to restore his face to his first posture, he must returne, and set his face against the enemy. Ælian therefore referreth it to the sight, he first had, which if it bee the right meaning, how can it be

a Pausan. in
Atticis 43.

b Pausan. in
Corinth 89.

c Pausan. in
Corinth. 87.

d Diod. Sicul.
lib. 15. 473.

be upright, or right, more in that, then in any other posture. For the Souldier not onely in front, but in flanke, and in the reare carrieth himselfe upright, or right. I doubt not, but that it may be appli'd to the upright standing of men, as appeareth by sundry places of Pausanias : Where he sheweth, that Minervas Image set ^a in the Temple Parthenion standeth upright, orthon esti, and in another place, that in Corinth ^b in the Temple Pantheon, there were two Images of Mercurie standing upright, Ortha, ^c and that in the Temple of Fortune the image of Fortune was carued of Parian-stone, and stood upright, Orthon : and that in Neptunes Temple situate in the Corinthian Isthmus, the images of Amphitrite and Neptune stand in a Chariot, and the boy Palemon upright upon a Dolphin, Orthos. In all which places Orthos designeth the site of men. But here, as I take, it cannot be so applied. Because in euery motion, not onely in this, the men stand upright. How then can they be restored to their standing upright, when they doe it already. I take the originall of the appellation to come from another cause, and that is from the ordering of the Pike. For when the battaile is first set in the field, euery Souldier standes with his Pike ordered, that is upright. For to order a pike is to set the butt end on the ground before the Souldier somewhat wide of his right foote, and to hold it upright with the right hand borne euen with the shoulder. But when you beginne, or continue any motion, the manner is to aduance, or to shoulder the Pike, and so to proceede. But being commanded to returne to the first posture, it must be ordered againe. So that the first posture of an armed man is to stand with his pike upright. And after many motions and windings, he at last returneth to the same posture, which I take the command of Ep' orthon apodounai to signifye. Now that I may not seeme to relie upon a probable coniecture alone, I will bring witness for the confirmation of my opinion. It is reported by ^d Diodorus Siculus, that Agesilaus the Lacedemonian King with an armie of eighteen thousand foote, and fifteen hundred horse, inuaded *Ætolia*. The Athenians before hearing of Agesilaus comming had sent fife thousand foote, and 200 horse to aide the Thebans, who gathering their armie together seized vpon a long narrow hill distant 20 furlongs from the City ; And making the hard access to the place a kinde of fortification against the enemy, they there waited his comming, fearing to hazard vpon euen ground in regard of the renowne, and glory of Agesilaus. Agesilaus, hauing imbattailed his troupes, led them against the *Ætoliens*, and approaching neere, sent his light armed to sound their disposition to fight, which being easily repulsed by the Thebans by the aduantage of the higher ground, hee aduanced the rest of his forces being imbattailed in such manner, as might giue greatest terror. Chabrias the Athenian willed his Souldiers to a waite the enemy contemptuously both keeping their first array, and their Targets at their knees, and continuing their Pikes upright ordered ; who when they iointly as vpon a word giuen, did as they were commanded, Agesilaus both wondering at the good order, and at the assured fashion of the enemy thought it not fit to strue with vnequall ground, and by forcing them to fight, to compell them to be valiant, whether they would, or no. Hitherto Diodor Sicul. of the Strategem of Chabrias against Agesilaus, which consisted in the contempt of Agesilaus, and all his forces : First in not stirring one foote, to meete the enemy, then in keeping the array they held before ; further in sincking their Targets to their knees ; Lastly in continuing the former order of their Pikes, that is not making ready to charge, but remaining with their Pikes ordered, as they were at first. Agesilaus aduancing his armie thought to strike a feare into his enemy, Chabrias trusting to the strength of the place, scorned the Brauado of Agesilaus, conceiuing, he would not be so hardy to aduenture the fight vpon so great an inequallity of ground. He therefore willett the
souldiers

diers not to alter their posture, but to continue as they were. The words concerning the Pike are: En ortho tò doratimenein. That is to continue their pikes vpright (En ortho) Now whether the same be the posture, that the Tacticks describe, when they speake or restoring Ep' ortho, vpright, I referre to the iudgement of the Reader. ^a Polienus remembring this Stratagem vseth somewhat different words, and yet consenteth in meaning. ^b Chabrias saith he, commanded his Souldiers not to runne out against the enemy, but quietly to stand still holding their pikes before vpright, and their Targets before their knees which they were wont to doe, when they would a little ease themselves of the weight of their Targets. Where Diodore, bath en ortho tò doratimenein, to continue their Pikes vpright. Polienus bath protinomenous ta dorata ortha, holding before them their Pikes vpright. But both haue pikes vpright, and Diodorus his Continue hath relation to the Posture they were in, which Chabrias would not haue them to alter: Polienus his hold before to that they were commanded to doe. In ordering of Pikes at this day I haue shewed, that the Souldiers hold them vpright, the butt end set on the ground before, and somewhat wide of their right foote. ^b Æmilius Probus reciting this historie peruerteth the Stratagem: He saith that Chabrias forbad the Phalange to giue backe, and taught his Souldiers to receiue the enemies charge kneeling with one knee, the other set against the Target, and with the Pike abased. Wherein hee quite dissenteth from Diodore, and Polien. Diodore saith, the command was to keepe their array; Polienus not to runne forward, but quietly to stand still; Probus not to giue backe. Probus saith, they should kneele with one knee, and rest against the Target with the other; Diodore that they should hold their Targets sunke to their knees; Polienus that they should carry their Targets before at their knees. Probus that they should abase, and charge their Pikes; Diodore that they should continue, and order them vpright; Polien that they should hold their Pikes vpright. So that Diodore and Polien agree, and expound one another: Æmilius Probus bringing in a new historie dissenteth, as I said, from the other two; especially in making that to be a forme of fight prescribed by Chabrias (a simple forme to receiue the charge upon their knees) which was a contempt, to shew how little, especially in that strength of ground, he regarded Agefilaus; which contempt also made Agefilaus retire, not doubting but it proceeded from a great assurance of the enemy. Therefore as I said I take these words ep' orthon apodounai, not only to appertaine to the aspect of the Souldier, but also (and that much rather) to the erection, and ordering of Pikes.

^b Polyen. lib. 2. in Agefilao.

^b Æmil. Prob. in Chabria. 105.

Of Countermarches, and the diuers kindes thereof, with the manner how they are to be made.

CHAP. XXVIII.

There are two sorts of Countermarches, one by file, the other by ranke; each of these againe is diuided into three kindes. The first called the Macedonian: The second the Lacedemonian: The third the Choraean, which is also the Persian, and the Cretan. ¹ The Macedonian is that, which leauing the ground, it first had, taketh in lieu thereof the ground, which was before the front of the Phalange, and turneth the aspect of the Souldier backward [where before it was forward.]

The Tatticks

2 The *Lacedemonian* is that, which leauing likewise the ground it first had, taketh in steed thereof, the ground which was behinde the Reare of the *Phalange*, and turneth also the face of the Souldier the contrary way.

3 The *Persian* is the *Cretan*, and *Choraan* : This keepeth the same ground of the *Phalange*, euery souldier taking another place for that, he had, the file-Leader the place of Bringer-vp, and so the rest in order ; and turneth also the face of the Souldier the contrary way.

4 *Countermarches* by ranke are made, when a man would transferre the winges into the place of the Sections ; and the Sections into the place of the wings, to the end to strengthen the middest of the battaile. Likewise the right hand parts into the left hand parts, and the left hand parts into the right hand parts. They that feare to countermarch the *Phalange* in grosse the enemy being at hand, doe it by *Syntagmaes*.

I will now set downe, in what manner countermarches ought to be made.

The *Macedonian countermarch* by file is said to be, when the file-leader turneth about his face, and all the rest with the Bringer-vp go against him on the right, or left hand, and passing on to the ground before the front of the *Phalange* place themselves in order one after an other, according as the file-Leader himselfe hath turned his face. Therefore it maketh shew to the enemy appearing in the Reare, of running away : Or it is when the file-Leader turneth about his face, and the rest passing by him on the right or left hand place themselves orderly one behinde another.

But the *Lacedemonian* is, when the Bringer-vp turneth his face about, and all the rest turning also their faces, and proceeding forward together with their file-Leader order themselves proportionably in the ground, which was behinde the Reare of the *Phalange*. Wherefore to the enemy appearing behinde, it makes a semblance of falling on. Againe the *Lacedemonian* is, when the file-Leader turning his face about to the Pike, or Target transferreth the whole file to another place equall to the first ; and the rest following stand, as before, behinde him. Or else, when the Bringer-vp turneth his face about, and hee, that stood next before him, passing by on the right or left hand, is placed againe next before him, and the rest following are placed one before another in their former order till the file-Leader be the first.

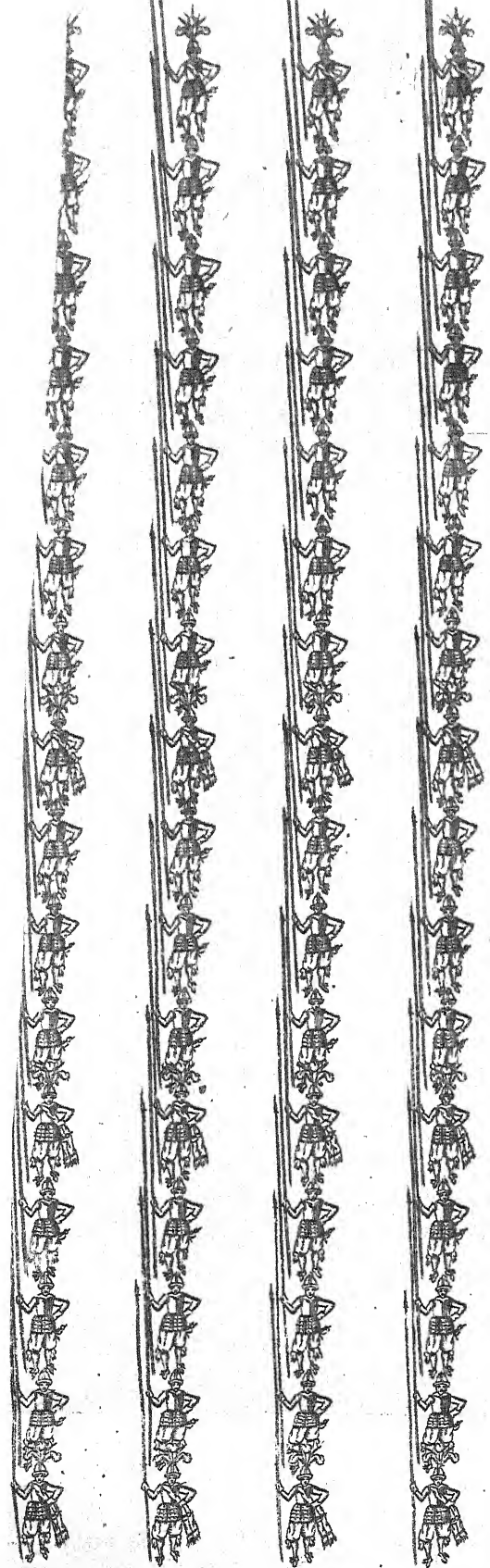
The *Choraan* is, when the file-Leader turning about toward the Pike, or Target, precedeth the file, and the rest follow, till the file-Leader haue the place of the Bringer-vp, and the Bringer-vp the place of the file-Leader. And these are the Countermarches by file.

In the same manner are *Countermarches* made by ranke in case a man would countermarch by ranke. For euery ranke Countermarching either keepeth the same ground, or changeth the right hand place, or else the left hand place, of the battaile, one of which must needes fall out, and neuer faileth.

Notes.

THe two former motions are performed, one in close Order, the other in all Orders ; Epistrophe when the battaile is shut so close, that (as *Ælian* saith) a man can turne his face neither the one way, nor the other. Clisis in open Order, Order, and close Order. See Leo cap. 7. The two following motions, Countermarch, and Doubling, one is done in open Order, the other for the most part in open order too ; and yet sometimes in Order, and close

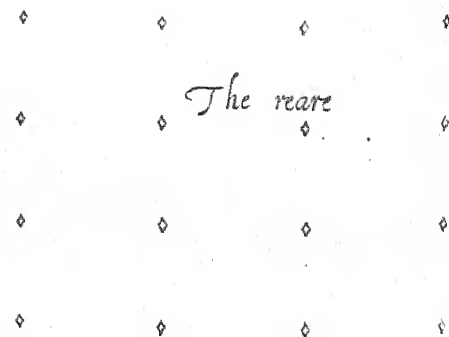
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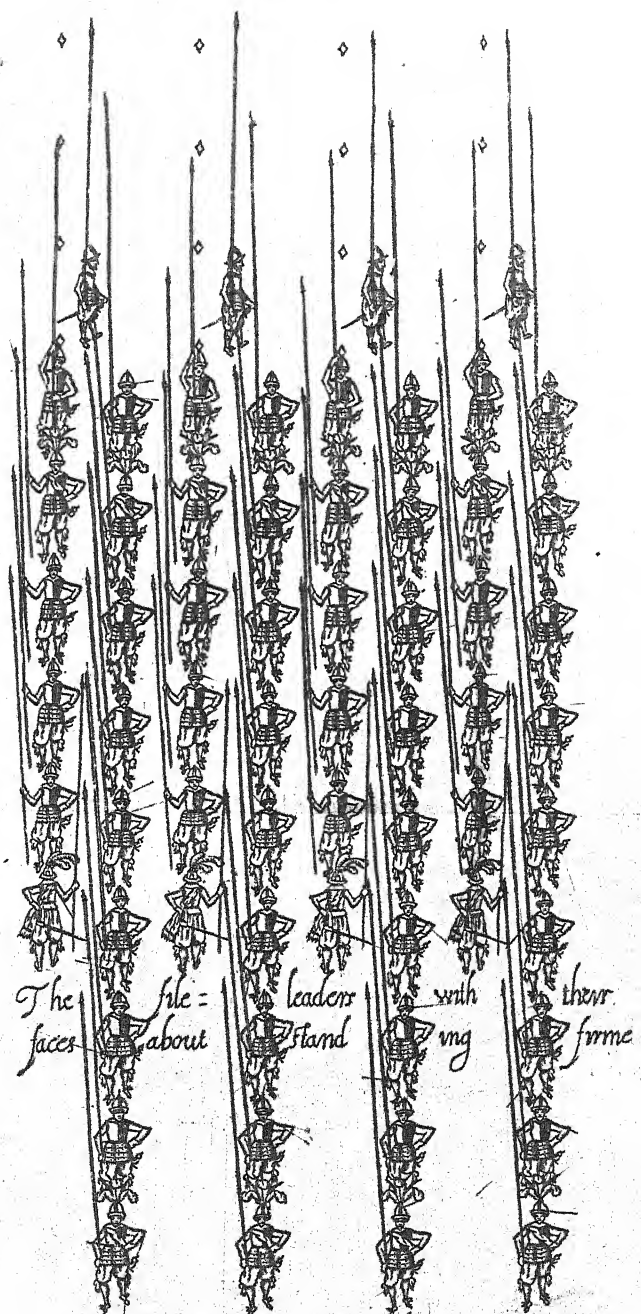
Cap 28

The Macedonian Countermarch by file



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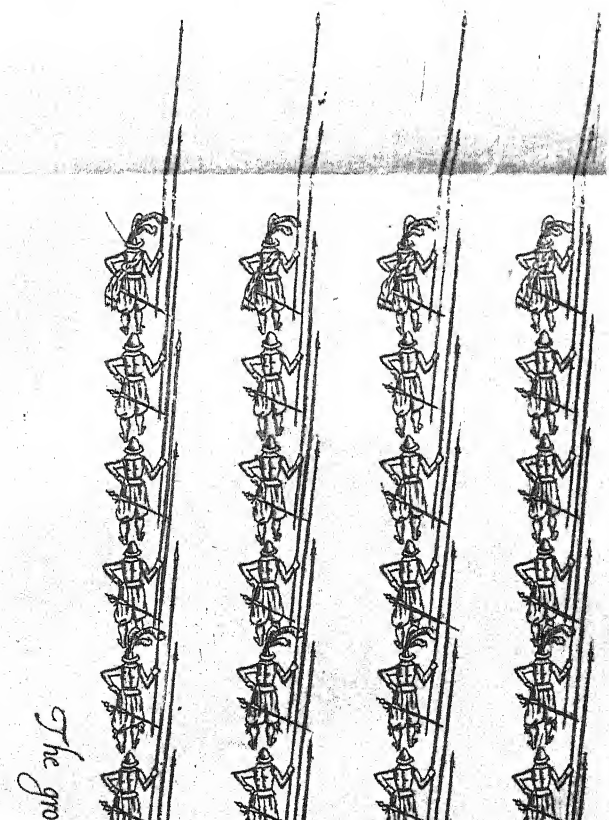
The Countermarch in action



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The front after Countermarch



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The Sacedemonian Countermarche

The Countermarche in action

The file-leader advancing in Countermarch

The front after Countermarche

The ground taken beyond the rear of the Phalange

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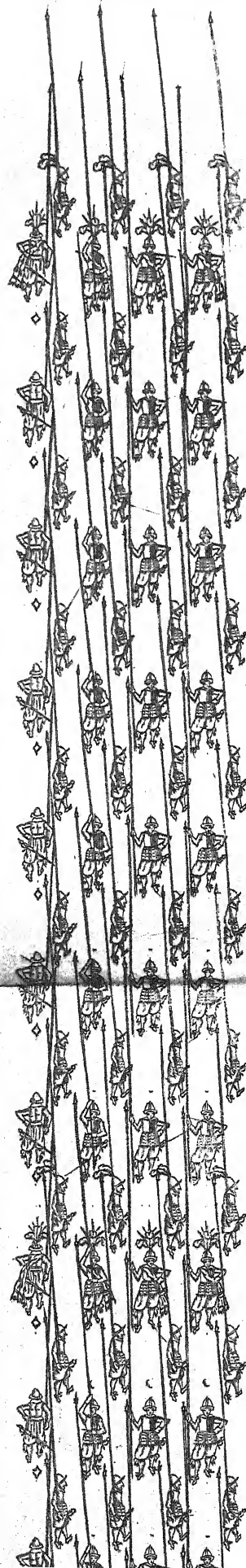
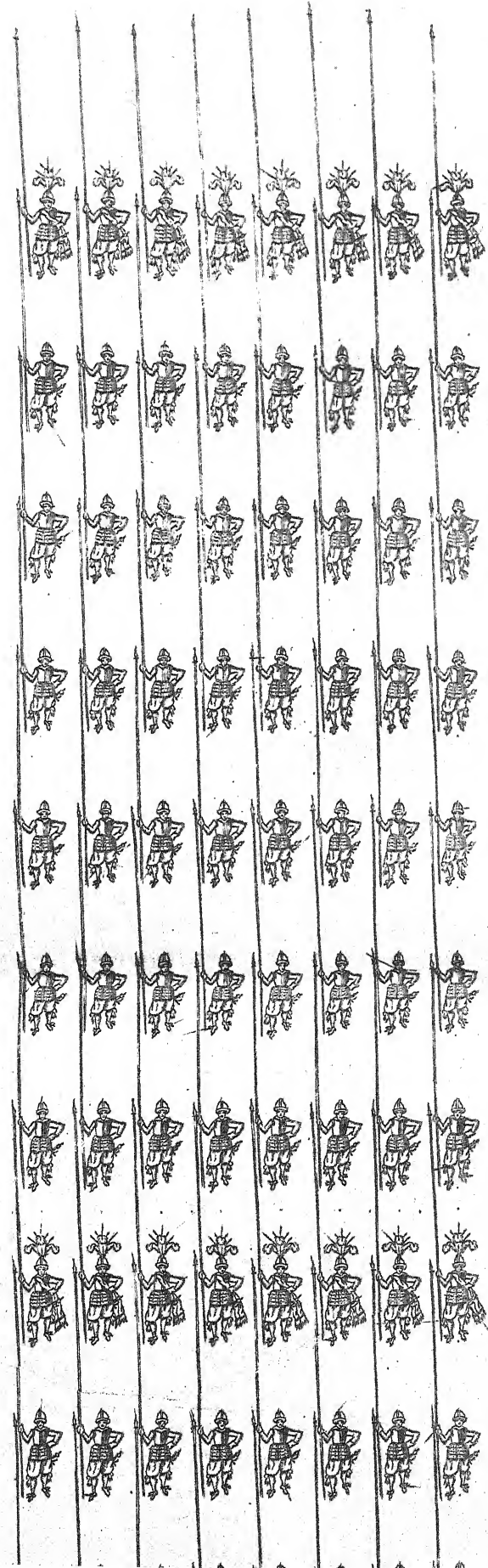
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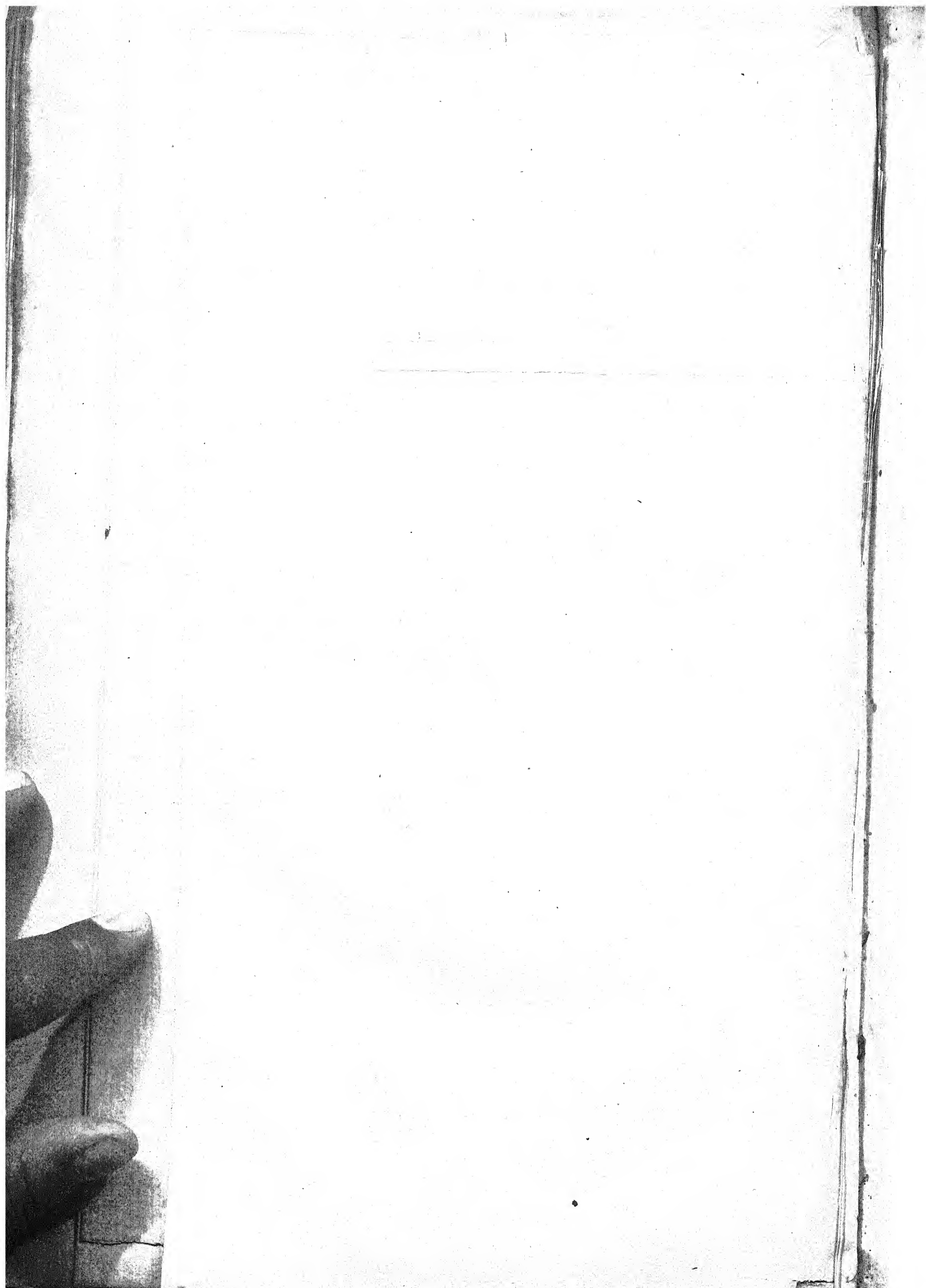
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Cap. 20. 1
Countermarche by Ranke

The Countermarche in 1813





close order; as we shall see in due place. This Chapter handleth Countermarches, the next Doublings. Countermarch is a motion, whereby every souldier marching after other, changeth his front for the reare, or one flanke for the other. For there are two kindes of Countermarches, one by file, and the other by ranke. And each of these is againe divided into three; the first called the Macedonian; the second, the Lacedemonian; the third the Choræan, or Creran. A Countermarch by file is, when every souldier followeth his Leader of the same file; By ranke; when every souldier followeth his sideman of the same ranke in the Countermarch.

1 The Macedonian Countermarch] In this Countermarch, the purpose of the Commander is to turne the front of his battaile against the enemy that sheweth himselfe in the Reare; and withall to take the ground that lyeth before the front of the Phalange. It is called the Macedonian Countermarch (saith Ælian) because the Macedonians were the inventers of it. Which of the Macedonians he telleth not, but excludeth Philip, and Alexander, who both vsed the Lacedemonian Countermarch. And before their times I haue not read of any warlike Kings of Macedonia. The manner of it is this; First all the File-leaders turne their faces about either to the right or left hand; then the next ranke passeth thorough by them on the same hand; and being come to their distances, place themselues directly behind their File-leaders, and then turne about their faces the same way. And so the third ranke after them, and the fourth, and all the rest, till the Bringers-up be last, and haue taken the reare of the battaile againe, and turned about their faces. The figure expresseth not well the action. For in it the Bringers-up begin first to countermarch, which according to Ælian should come last. Yet may this Countermarch be done, as the figure is. But I take Ælians way to be easier, and readier. And it may be also, that the Countermarch expressed in the figure is lost in the text. For one of the Lacedemonian Countermarches, which proceedeth the contrary way, beginneth the motion with the File-leaders, as this doth with the Bringers-up, as wee shall straight see.

2 The Lacedemonian countermarch] In this Countermarch the proceeding is contrary to that of the former; that tooke the ground before the Phalange, this takes the ground after. In that the mouing was from the Reare to the front, in this from the front to the reare. This is the invention of the Lacedemonians. Ælian describeth it to be done in two manners: One, when the Bringers-up first turne about their faces, and the next ranke likewise turning faces beginneth the Countermarch, and every man thereof placeth himselfe directly before his Bringer-up, and the third doe the like; and so the rest, till the ranke of the File-leaders come to be first: The other, when the File-leaders begin the Countermarch, and every one in their files follow them orderly. The figure expresseth this last. Ælian preferreth the Lacedemonian Countermarch before the Macedonian: because in it the souldiers seeme to fall on, and goe to the charge; where in the Macedonian they seeme to flie. There are notwithstanding times, when it is better to vse the Macedonian. As in case you meane to march on, and not to fight with the enemy, except you be compelled: Or else you seeke to gaine some ground of aduantage. For the Macedonian continueth still the march, and stayeth not; the Lacedemonian returneth upon the enemy, and so looseth ground in marching. Agesilaus after victorie gotten against the Argives, against whom he stood in the right winge, hearing that the Thebans had beaten the Orchomenians in the left wings, vsed the Lacedemonian Countermarch against them. The words of * Xenophon sound thus: Here the strangers were about to crowne Agesilaus (thinking he had got the victory) when newes was brought that the Thebans, after they had broken the Orchomenians, had forced a passage as farre as the baggage. Then Agesilaus, countermarching his Phalange, led against them.

The

See Leo cap. 12.

§ 95.

x Xenoph. hist.

græc. lib. 4.

§ 19. C.

These newes were caried to *Mardonius* the Generall of the Persians; who whether fearing the Athenians, or desirous to fight with the Lacedemonians, changed his place from the left into his right wing, to the intent to oppose against them; which when *Pausanias* saw, he returned to his right wing, and *Mardonius* to his left, the place, which he had at the beginning. *Here are changing wings on both parts; The one coueting to fight in the left wing, the other desirous to fight in the right. The Countermarch by ranke from the right wing would haue fited Paulanias: as the contrary Countermarch would haue fited Mardonius. Yet am I led to thinke that Paulanias used a wheeling of his battaile, and so conueighed it from one wing to another behind the battaile of the other Græcians, to the end, that being shadowed by them, hee might the better hide his purpose from Mardonius. An other example I finde in Livy and Polybius both. It is this:* ^k Pub: Scipio, who was afterward called Africanus, and *Asdrubal* the sonne of *Gisgo*, being incamped neare together in Spaine brought daily out of their Campes their Armies one against an other. And after they had long stood waiting, who should begin the fight, which was done at neither hand, they conueighed them backe againe. The manner of their imbattailing was this. The Romans, and likewise the Carthagineans mingled with the Africans, had the middle, their Confederates the wings. The opinion was they should fight in that order. *Scipio* when he perceiued this to be firmly beleueed, the day before he ment to fight, made an alteration of all. When night came, he gaue the word thorough the whole Campe, that horse, and men should dine, before it was light day, and that the horsemen in Armes should keepe their horses bridled, and saddled. The day was scarce sprunge, when he sent his horse, and light-armed to beat in the Carthaginean Gardes, himselfe streight followed with the armed Legions; disposing the Romans (contrary to the settled opinion of his owne people, and of the enemy) in the wings, and receiuing the Allies into the middest. *Asdrubal* raised out of his bed with the cry of his horsemen, had no sooner leaped out of his Tent, and seing the tumult before the trench of his Campe, and the amazednes of his people, and the Ensignes of the Legions shining a farr off, and the field full of enemies, presently sent out his whole power of horse to vndertake the Roman horse. Himselfe issued out of the Campe with his foote, not changing any thing of his wonted manner of imbattailing. The fight of the horsemen had now a long time beene doubtfull, and could not bee tried, because still, as they were beaten (which hapned a like to both) they found a safe retreat within the battailes of foote. But when the Armies were come within 500 paces one of an other, *Scipio* giuing a signall of Retreat, and opening his battaile, receiued all the horse, and light-armed into the middest, and diuiding them into two parts, placed them as seconds, behind the wings. Now when time was come to begin the fight, he commanded the Spaniards, who had the middle ward, to march on leasurely, and sent a messenger from the right winge (for hee commanded there) to *Syllanus* and *Martius*, willing them to stretch out the left winge, as they saw him stretch out the right; and to charge the enemy with the light-armed, and horse, before the middle wards might be able to come vp, and ioyne. The winges being thus stretched out, they led with all possible speed three *Cohorts* of foote, and three troupes of horse a peece, against the enemy, besides the light-armed, and those that were receiued into the Reare, who followed a thwart. There was a great empty space in the middest, because the Ensignes of the Spaniards came slowly on. And now the wings were in fight, when the old souldiers Carthaginians and Africans, the strength of the Armie, were

not:

^k Liv. decad. 3.
lib. 8. 204. B.
Polyb. lib. 1.
640. B.

not yet come to vse their darts, neither durst they runne into the wings to helpe them, that fought for feare of opening the middest of the battaile to the enemy, who was comming on against them. The wings were pressed with a double medley. The Horse, light-armed, & *Veliues*, wheeling about their Troupes, charge their flanks. The *Cohorts* pushed on in front, to the end, to breake of the wings from the body of the battaile. And the conflict was vnequall both in all other respects, and especially because a rable, as it were of drudges, and vnttrained Spaniards, were opposed against the Roman and Latin souldiers. The day being now farre spent, the Armie of *Asdruball* oppressed with the mornings tumult, and compelled to take the field, before they had strengthened their bodies with meate, began to faint, and faile in strength; which was the reason that *Scipio* lingered out the day, & made the fight somewhat late. For it was past the seventh houre, before the wings of foote attached one an other: and yet the fight came later to the middle wards. So that the scorching heat of the *South-sunne*, and the labour of standing armed, and hunger, and thirst, first afflicted their bodies, before they came to hands with the enemy. Therefore they stood leaning vpon their Targets, and being weary both in body, and minde, they gaue backe at last; keeping notwithstanding their array no otherwise, than as if the battaile being yet entire, had retreated at the commandement of the Generall. But when the victors, perceiuing them to shrink, so much the more eagerly pressed on, the brunt could hardly be indured any longer. And although *Asdrubal* restrained, and stopped them, that gaue ground, crying that hills and a safe place of retreat was at their backs, if they could be but intreated, to retire easily; yet feare ouercomming shame, and the enemy killing them that were next to hand, they forthwith turned their backs, and vniuersally powred out themselues into flight. *This stratagem of Scipio resteth principally in shifting his best men (the Romans) into the wings; the Spaniards his worst into the middest, and in keeping the Spaniards aloofe from ioyning; and in hasting to try the day with the Romans against the weakest of the enemy.* *Asdrubals way to meete with this stratagem had beene to counter-march by ranke halfe his Carthaginians, and Africans into one winge, and halfe into the other. And by that meanes his Spaniards should haue had the middest against the Roman-Spaniards, and his old souldiers Carthaginians and Africans beene opposed in the wings against the Romans, and Latins, and the advantage eluded, that Scipio sought.*

As the Countermarches by file were of three kindes, so are the Countermarches by ranke; namely the Macedonian, the Lacedemonian, and the Chorean. The Macedonian beginneth to moue at the corner of the wing, which is nearest to the enemy, the enemy appearing to either flanke. And therefore incarreth the same imputation, that was laid vpon the Macedonian countermarch by file; as seeming to runne away, because it dismarcheth from the enemy. Yet is there vse of it, as well as of that by file. For by this countermarch you may set the strongest part of your Armie against the enemy, and apply the weakest to some Riuer, Lake, hill, or such like, so that the enemy can not come to incompasse it. It taketh the ground that lyeth on the side of the contrary wing. The Lacedemonian taketh the ground that lieth on the side of that wing, which is toward the enemy, and bringeth the best men to be formost against the enemy: And therefore beginneth the moving on the contrary side. The vse of it is, when your forces are such as are able to incounter the enemy, and you desire to bring your best men to fight. The Chorean keepeth the same ground, the battaile had at first, & bringeth one wing to possesse the place of the other; Or else the Sections to possesse the place of the wings, as might haue
beene

The Tacticks

beene done in the last example cited concerning Scipio and Asdrubal. The manner of countermarch by ranke is contrary to the countermarch by file. In countermarch by file the motion was in the depth of the battaile, and either the front remoued toward the reare, or the reare toward the front, and tooke one an others place. In this the motion is in length of the battaile flanke-wise; the wing either marching into the middest, or else cleane thorow to the other wing. In doing it the souldiers, that stand uttermost in the flanke of the wing, must moue first to the contrary wing, and the rest of euery ranke seu- rally follow them in order. The figure will shew the manner of the motion. Patritius utterly mistaketh the countermarch by ranke; and groundeth himselfe upon a wrong principle, namely that in all Countermarches the File-leaders must march toward the reare, and the Bringers-up towards the front. And therefore in changing the winges into Sections, he makes the winges to fall off behind in the reare (the File-leaders wheeling about) and there to ioyne themselves as neare, as the middle Section will giue leaue, and the Sections falling backe likewise, to ioyne themselves to the flanks of them, that were the wings. Whereas the nature of this Euolution is clearly to leaue the File-leaders in front, and Bringers-up in reare, as they were at first. And albeit the File-leaders then change their places, yet change they their place with none, but with File leaders, and the change is, but a change of hands, the right hand for the left, or the left hand for the right. For whereas the File-leaders of the right wing had before the right hand, now in countermarch by ranke, being transposed to the left wing, they haue the left hand of all the rest of the File-leaders; as likewise the Bringers-up of the other bringers-up.

The words of Command may be these,

For the Macedonian Countermarch by file.

File-leaders turne your faces about (to the right or left hand).

The rest of euery File passe thorow in order one after another, and place your selues at your distances after your Leaders, turning your faces about; and so stand.

For the Lacedemonian Countermarch by file.

The first manner.

Bringers-up, turne your faces about (to the right or left hand.)

The rest turne your faces about and beginning at them, that are next to the Bringers-up, countermarch and place your selues in your distances before the Bringers-up, and one before an other till the File-leaders be first.

The second manner.

File-leaders, countermarch to the right, or left hand, and let euery mans file follow him, and keepe true distance.

For the Chorean countermarch by file.

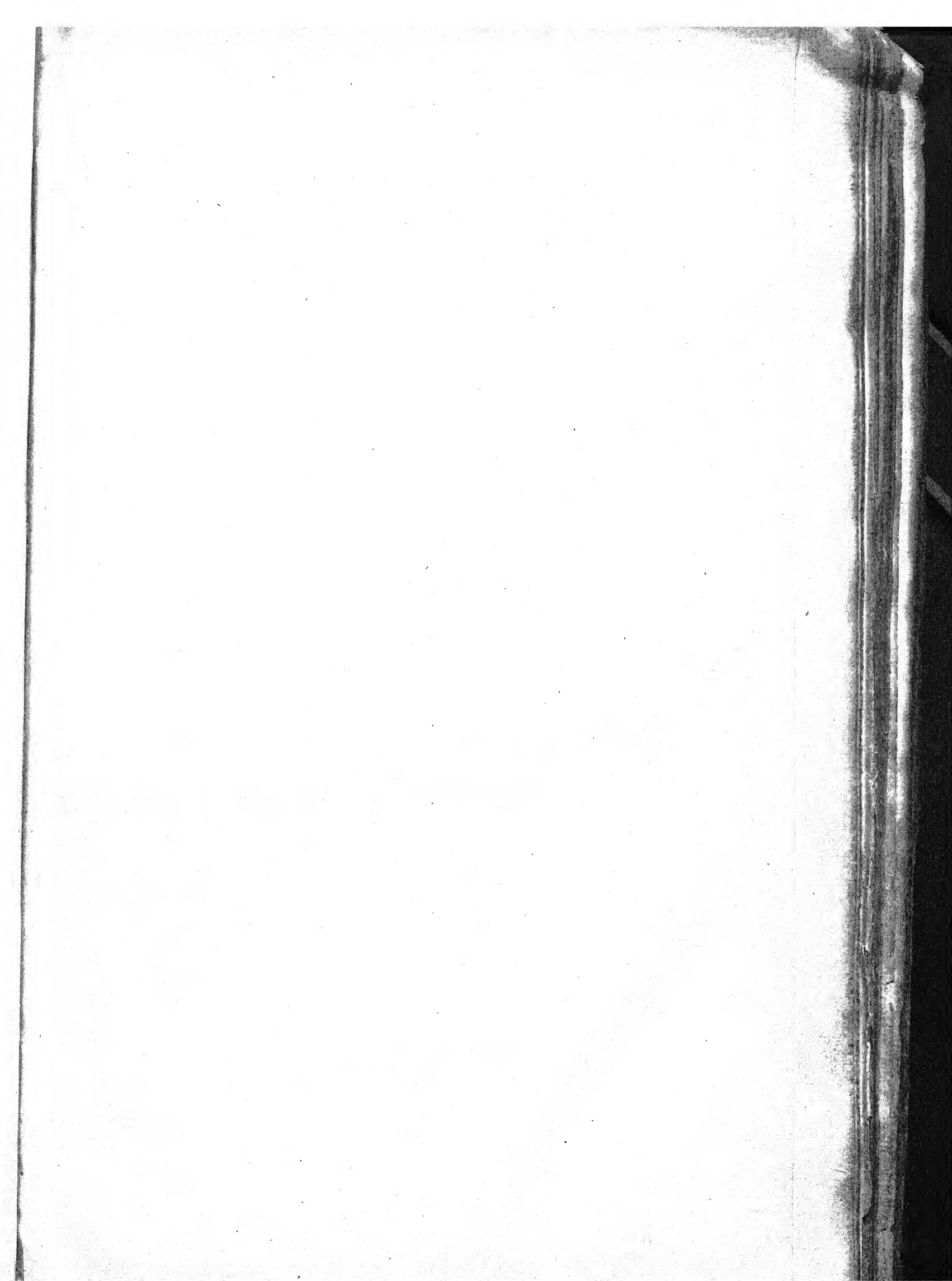
File-leaders, countermarch to the place of the Bringers-up, and stand, and let your files follow you keeping their distance.

For the Macedonian countermarch by ranke.

The right or left hand corner file, turne your faces to the right, or left hand.

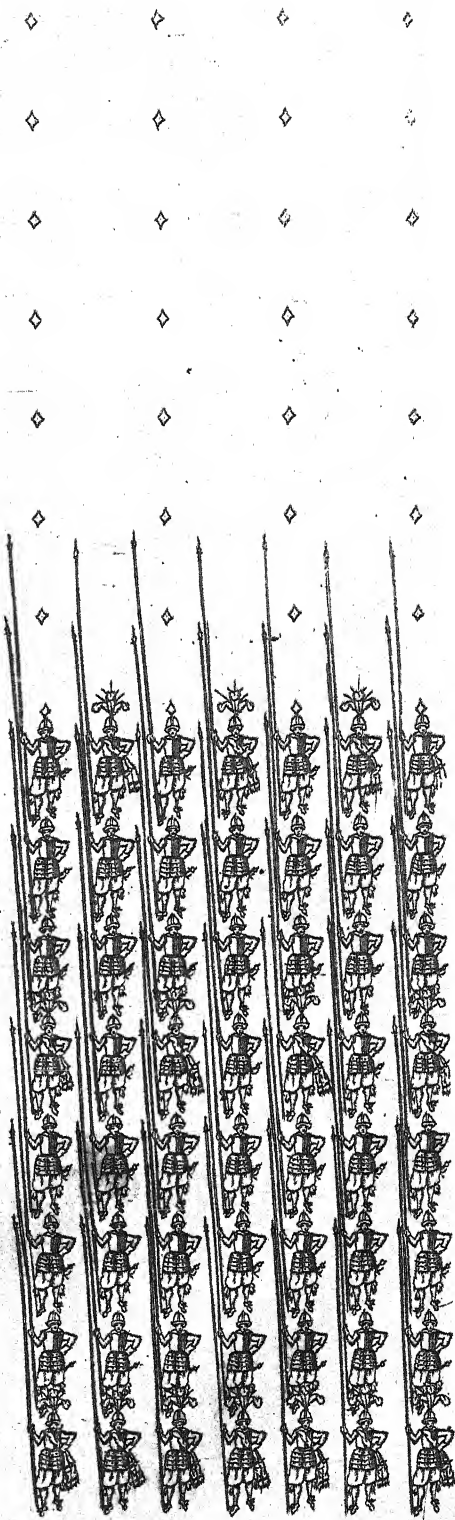
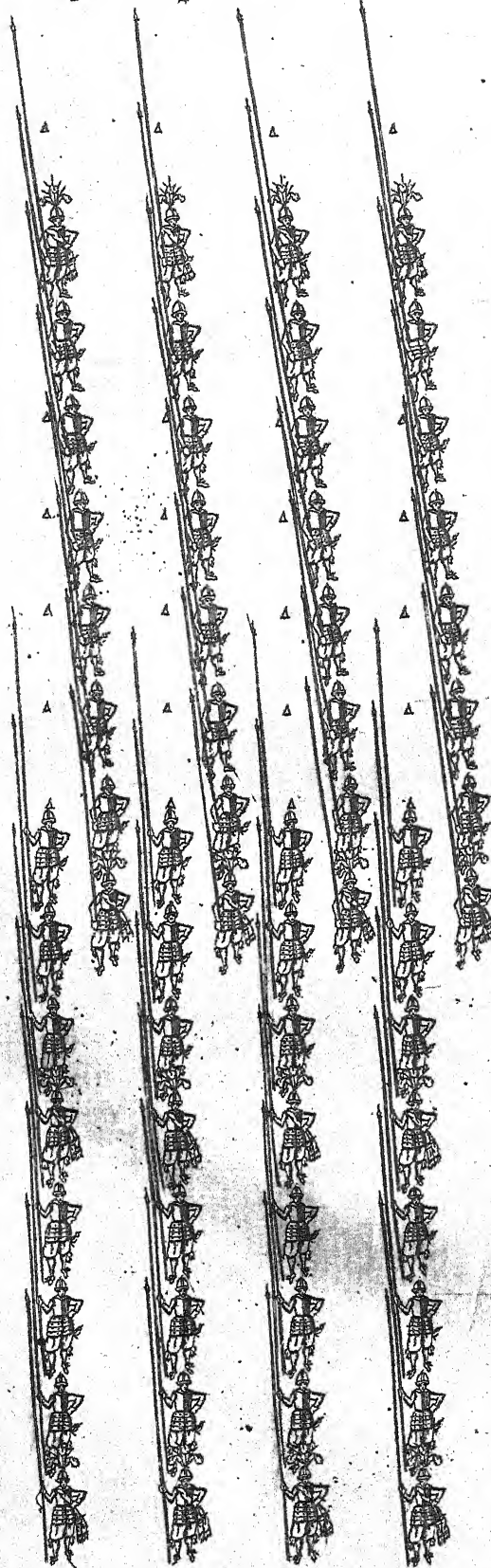
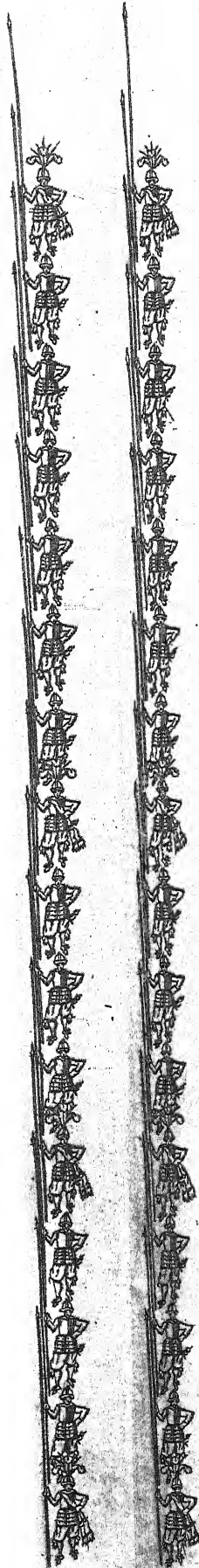
The rest of each ranke, passe thorough to the right, or left hand; and place your selues orderly behind your side-men keeping your distance.

For



Dobling of Rankes

Dobling of rankes in action



ing of rankes

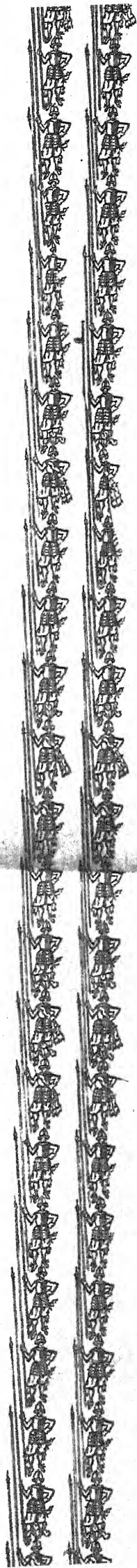
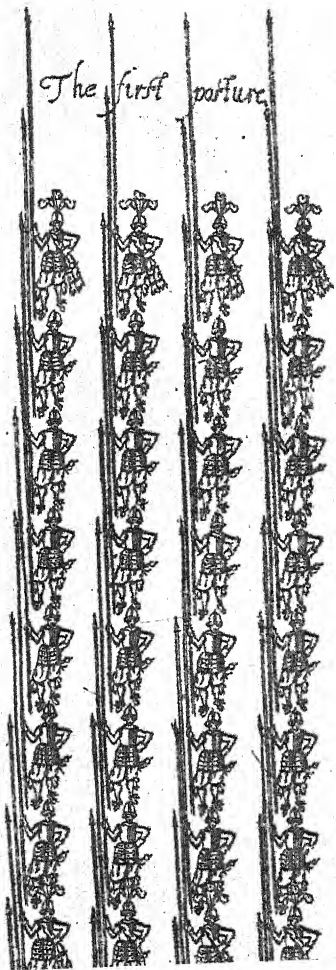
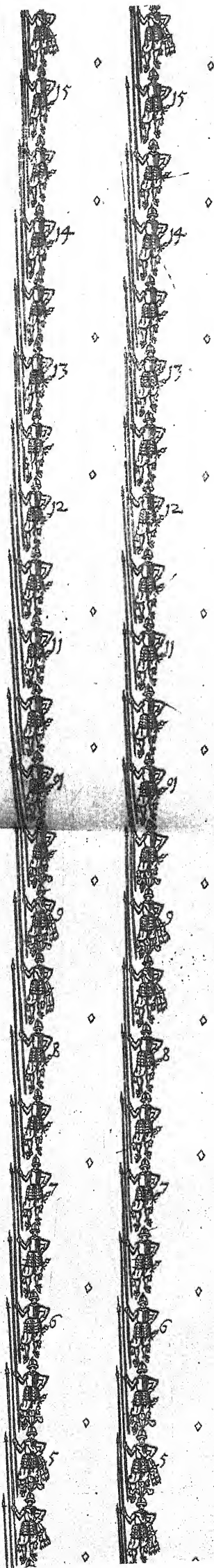
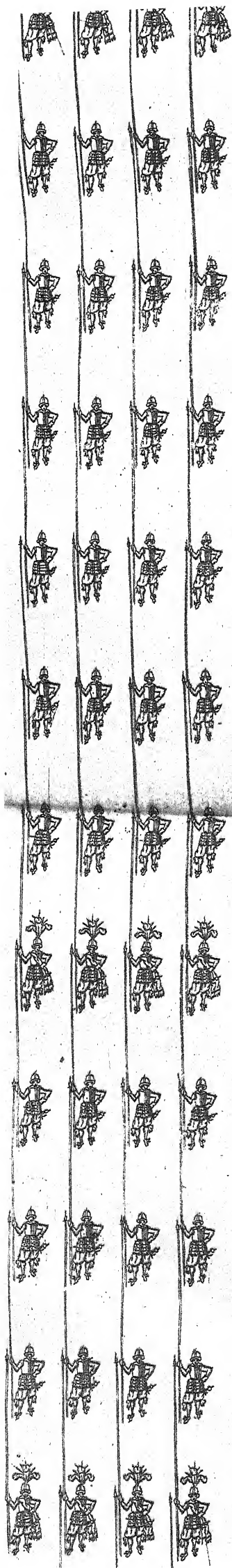
The front after Dobling of Rankes

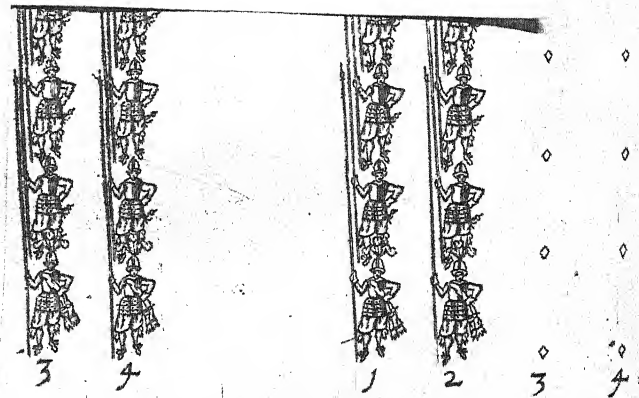
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For the Lacedemonian countermarch by ranke.

The first manner.

The corner file, where the enemy appeareth, turne your faces to the right or left hand; The rest of ech rankes turne your faces, and passe thorough, (to the right or left hand) and place your selues before your side-men orderly keeping your distances.

The second manner.

The right or left wing, where the enemy appeareth not, countermarch to the contrary wing, and all in the Ranks follow every man his side-man; keeping your distance.

For the Choræan countermarch by ranke.

The uttermost corner file of the right, or left wing, countermarch into the place of the left or right winge, and stand. And the rest follow ranke-wise keeping their distance.

Of doubling, and the kindes thereof.

CHAP. XXIX.

¹ **T**Here are two kinds of doubling, one of *Rankes*, the other of *Depth*, or *files*: and ² either of these double the number, or the place. ³ The length is doubled in number when of a front of 124 files we make a front (keeping the same ground) of 248 files, by inserting in the spaces betwixt file and file, some of the followers, that stood in the depth. This is done to the end to thicken the length of the battraile. If we list to recall them to their first *posture*, we are to command those, that were inserted, to *countermarch* to the place, they had before.

⁴ There are, that mislike these *doublings*, especially the enemy being at hand, and would haue a shew of doubling made, without indeed doubling the *Phalange* already ordered, by stretching out the *light-armed*, and the *Horse*, on both sides of the *wings* of the *Battaile*. ⁵ The vse of doubling the length is, when either we would *ouer-wing* the enemy, or else our selues feare to be *ouer-winged*.

The *Depth* is doubled ⁶ by inserting the second file into the first; so that the *Leader* of the second file be placed next behind the *Leader* of the first file, and the second man of the second file be the fourth man of the first file, and the third man of the second file be the sixth in the first file, and so forth the rest, till the whole second file be ingrossed into the first; and likewise the fourth file into the third, and all the euen files into the odde.

Doubling of the *Depth* by *Countermarch* is made, either when the next *side-files* in seuerall [as in the former example the second, and the fourth, and the rest of the euen files] *countermarch* to the *Reare*, and place themselves behind the *Bringers-up* of the odde files; or else the files remayning in their first place, and number, halfe of them, diuiding themselves from the other halfe, *countermarch* likewise to the *Reare*, and conveying themselves behind the other, there order themselves; and so double the depth of the *Phalange*.

If we would returne them to the first *posture*, we must recall those, that were conveyed to stand behind, to the place they had before the *Countermarch*.

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Notes

THE former three Motions alter not the forme of the Phalange. For whether you turned faces, wheeled, or countermarched the Phalange, the depth and length remained one. The motion to be expressed in this Chapter induceth an other shape to the Phalange; and maketh it seeme a different body from that it was before, being by Doubling extended either in length or in depth. For Doubling the number of men, or the place of the Phalange in front, maketh the length twice as much, and doubling the same in flanke maketh the depth double to that it was before. For Doubling is nothing else, then making a military body twice as long, or twice as deepe, as it was before.

1 There are two kindes of doubling] The Doublings are either of length or depth; Or (which is all one as ⁿ Suidas saith) of ranks or files. For ranks stretch out in length, files in depth. And these againe are divided into two other kinds, the body being

2 Doubled in number or place] That which is here called number, is called elsewhere persons; or ^o (by Suidas) men. It is called persons in the Insertion which is made to *Ælian*, I know not by whom, in the precedent Chapter of Countermarches. Which because it lay thrust in betwixt the description of Countermarches, and nothing pertained to that argument, I neuer made doubt, was crept into the text. And I am rather confirmed in my opinion, because I saw it noted with an Asteriske in that *Ælian* (being of *Robertellus* Edition) which the learned *Isaack Casaubon* had quoted, and purposed to set forth, if untimely death had not prevented him. I will here set downe the words, because they differ not much from *Ælian*, and may give some light to the manner of Doubling. It is to be vnderstood (so are the words) that a Phalange is doubled in persons, or place. when we therefore take halfe the souldiers from the Depth, and making files of them, place them even with the rest in length of the front, so that of 124 files we make 248, this is Doubling of persons. In like sort we double the place with 124 files (not increasing the number) but onely commanding some to turne to the Pike, some to the Target, till the Phalange be stretched out to a convenient length, as from 5 furlongs to 10. In the same manner is the depth doubled. For either one file is inserted into an other, man for man, so that the second File-leader becomes the follower of the first, and the second man in the second file, the follower of the second in the first file, and so the rest: Or else 16 men are so extended, that they hold as much ground in length, as 32 vuallydoci. So farre the insertion. It followeth in *Ælian*.

3 The length is doubled in number] When the front hath twice as many files, as it had before, this is Doubling in number, or in men, or in persons. For the persons, or men, make the number in the files. And the files carrying an even depth of men, and being doubled, double the number of the front, or length. *Ælian* speaketh but of one kinde of doubling, namely of number, and that must be done in open order, as I said before. For the files of 16 standing in open order, if you command the Middlemen (as we terme them at this day, they were called in the Macedonian files the third Enomotarchs) to double their ranks: These middle men with the hinder halfe file march vp to the front, & so doubling the front in number leaue yet the same measure of length. The figure sheweth how it is done. Yet are there two other waies, when the Phalange standeth in close order, both which double the number, and place. One is when the Middlemen diuide themselves, and one halfe with their followers turning their faces march out of the right flanke: The other of the left flanke of the Phalange. And then turning their faces againe,

seeue

flecue vp and ioyn^{men} themselves in an euen line with the File-leaders in front; The other when all the Middle turne their faces one way and march out with their followers beyond one flanker right or left; and turning faces againe flecue vp to the front, and stand euen with the File-leaders. One of these is done, when we desire to enlarge both the wings of the Phalange; the other, when but one wing. Of these two last waies, I haue set downe no figure, because I finde them not expressed in Ælian. Cleandridas the Lacedemonian, used yet an other kinde not spoken of by Ælian. ^{n Polyen. lib. 2. in Cleandridas. § 4.} Polienus telleth the story thus: Cleandridas making warre vpon the Thuriens, hauing halfe as many men againe, as they, conceiuing if they had intelligence hereof, they would hardly bee brought to fight, imbattailing his Phalange, stretched it out in depth. The Lucans therefore, contemning the small number, drew out their forces in length, with intent to ouer-front the enemy; which Cleandridas perceiuing, commanded the followers to march vp, and ranke with their Leaders; and by that meanes increased the length of his Phalange, and ouer-fronted the enemy; who being incompassed, and assailed with misseue weapons on all hands perished intirely, excepting a few, that saued themselves by shamefull flight. The words seeme obscure to a man not acquainted with the Tacticks. There are two kinde of soldiers saith Ælian in a file, Leaders, and followers. All the Leaders are the odde of the file; as the first, the 3. the 5. the 7. and so forth: the followers are the euen, as the 2. 4. 6. 8. Those that are in the same ranke, are called side-men. Now, saith Polien, Cleandridas willed the followers to step forward, and to ranke, and become side-men with their Leaders: that is, he willed the euen files to double their ranks with the odde; and so extenuated the depth, but increased the length of his Phalange; by which art he ouer-fronted, & inclosed the enemy on all sides. This way then to double ranks, or the length of the battaile, is to insert the euen ranks man by man into the odde. All the Doublings that haue bene rehearsed, were Doublings either in number alone, or else both in number, and place. For doubling of place alone nothing is said in Ælian. The Insertion I recited, supplyeth this defect: saying, the place is doubled with 124 files, onely by commanding halfe to turne to the Pike, halfe to the Target, till the Phalange be stretched to a convenient length; as from 5 furlongs to ten; which is as much to say in few words, as to open the Phalange; Or to bring it from order, to open order. For so the front possesseth double ground, to that it had before.

4 The vse of Doubling the length is] Two causes are assigned for the doubling of the length: ^{o See Leo cap. 7. §. 69. & 79.} One to ouerwing the enemy, the other to auoide ouerwinging our selues. Cleandridas in the example aboue, performed both: For he both disappointed the Lucans that sought to incompasse him, and besides incompassed, and inclosed them. The narrower the front is, it is the more in danger of ouer-fronting; ^{p being p Xenoph Cy. rop lib. 6. 168. B.} being drawne out in length it is freer from enclosing, because a greater compasse must be fetched, before it can be inclosed. Yet are we to take heed, that in doubling of the front, we giue it not so much length that it faile in depth. The want of length, or depth is alike dangerous, and giueth advantage to the enemy. I haue touched before, and quoted Leo glancing onely at his words. Now I will set them downe as they lye: ^{q Leo cap. 14. §. 108.} When the thicknes or depth of the Phalange (saith he) is gathered vp and made more thinne, it behoueth not so to lengthen it, that it become altogether weake and without depth. For it will so come to passe, that the enemy shall easily cut it in peeces, and make a passage thorough it, and not onely seeke to incompasse it before, but passing thorough the middest, bee found behinde, and there indamage it. And this it behoueth a Generall, not onely to take heede, hee suffer not himselfe, but also indeuour to put vpon his enemy.

i Leo cap. 7.
69.

k Polien lib 4.
in Antigono.
§. 19.

Hitherto are the words of Leo: shewing the disadvantage of a battaile too much thinned by doubling the length. But ⁱ Leo elsewhere addeth an other cause of doubling, namely to make shew a faire sight of the Armie. For the more ground it taketh in front, the more will the number appeare, and the bravery of euery man in particular discovered. Further Antigonus used also this doubling for a policie to beguile his enemy. ^k Polien reporteth the fact thus: Antigonus incamped against Eumenes with an armie inferior in number. And when messengers were sent often from one to another, Antigonus at the receipt of a messenger of the enemy, commanded one of his souldiers to come running in, as it were out of breath, and all to be-sullied with dust, and to bring newes that his Confederates were come. Antigonus hearing the newes, leaped for ioy, and sent away the messenger. The next day he led his Armie out of his trench, doubling the length of his front. When the enemy heard of their messenger the newes, that was brought to Antigonus concerning his Confederates, and saw the length of his battaile doubled, they imagined that the depth was answerable to the front. And therefore they dislodged being afraid to ioyn with him.

5 There are that mislike] Countermarches, and Elians doublings of number, are dangerous the enemy being ready to charge. Because the files of the Battaile must be kept in open Order till the motions be ended; which posture is not fit to receiue the charge of the enemy, as we saw out of the eleuenth Chapter. The other two doublings are done in close order, whereof I made mention a little before; The one diuiding the middle men in halfe, and sleeuing them vp by the battaile on both sides; The other sleeuing them upon one side which you will, may be used without danger, as well when the enemy is neare, as when the fight is: in as much, as they disturbe not the battaile, but aduance fresh aides against the enemy on the flanks of it.

6 By inserting the second file] There are two manner of doublings of the depth or of files; one in number, the other in place. In number, when one file is inserted into another, the Leader or first man of the second file standing behind the Leader of the first; the second behind the second, the third behind the third, and so forth of the rest: Or when the euen files countermarch, and their Leaders place themselves behind the Bringers-up of the odde, their files following them; or (which commeth all to one) the files being whole, they diuide themselves into two parts in the front, and halfe countermarch, and place themselves in the Reare of the other file to file: albeit the two last are Doublings both in number and place, and not in place alone. The true Doubling of the place alone is not Elian. The Insertion whereof I spake, remedieth this defect also. There it is said, that when 16 men (that is a file) are so extended, that they possesse as much length as 32 should doe, (that is, as 2 files) it is doubling of place. which is nothing else but changing of the Souldiers order into open order. For in their order they haue 48 foote in depth; in their open order 96 foote in depth. In this Doubling of depth we must take heed that we make not the front of our Armie too narrow; lest we giue oportunitie to the enemy to incircle, and incompasse it. Polybius noteth this a great fault in Marcus Atilius Regulus, at such time as he fought with the Carthaginians, and was taken prisoner. His words haue this effect: ^k The Romans seeing the enemy order his battaile marched out against him full of courage. Being notwithstanding somewhat appalled at, and foreseeing the Elephants violence in comming on, they set their Darters before, and placed many maniples of Armed behind, one after another, and diuided the Horse halfe into one wing, halfe into the other. Then making the whole battaile shorter, but deeper, then they were wont, they prouided well against the Elephants, but not against the Horse, that farre exceeded theirs

l Polyb. lib. 1.

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in number. Being now come to hands the Roman horse ouerpressed with multitude of the Carthaginians quickly fled from either wing. But the foote of the left wing, partly auoyding the Elephants, partly contemning the Mercenaries, fell on, and charged the right wing of the Carthaginians, and putting it to flight; followed hard, and gaue chase euen to the trench. But of those, that were placed against the Elephants, the first sinking vnder the violence of the beasts, perished being ouerturned, and troden to death by heapes. The body of the battaile remained a while vnbroken by reason of the depth of them, that were after placed. But when the Reare of all, incompassed by the horse, was forced to turne about, and fight with them; and the other that had by force made way thorough the middest of the Elephants, and were now behind their backs, came vp to the fresh Phalange of the Carthaginians, standing in good order, they were by them slaine. Thus fortune being contrary on all sides, the Romans for the most part were troden to death by the excessiue might of the beasts, and the rest died with the darts of the horsemen in the place, where they fought. *The error of Atilius Regulus was in ordering his battaile too deepe; by meanes whereof it was easily incompassed, and distressed by the Carthaginian horse.* ^m Appian likewise blameth Antiochus for ordering his Phalange 32 men in depth, where the Macedonian Phalange ought to but 16 deepe; ^m Appian in Syriacis 107. B. shewing that by that ouersight it was incompassed by the Romans, and ouerthrowne. I haue touched the historie in my notes before. Many other examples might be alledged, but these two are sufficient for our purpose.

The words of Command in doubling of the length by number.

Middle men double your Rankes to the right, or left hand.

By this Command the middle men with their halfe files march up to the front, in the spaces betwixt the files, and stand euen with the File-leaders, and the rest euen with the rest of the Ranks.

Doubling of the length in place.

Stand in your open order.

One halfe openeth their files to the right hand, the other to the left, and stand six foote one from an other.

Doubling of the depth in number.

Double your files to the right or left hand.

The euen files fall into the spaces of the odde files.

Double your files by countermarch to the right or left hand.

The euen files countermarch, and fall behind the reare of the odde, and place themselves lineally after them, obseruing their first distances.

Diuide your files and double them by countermarch to the right, or left hand.

Halfe the files diuide themselves from the other halfe, and countermarch out behind the Reare, then turne their faces towards the place behind the Reare of the standing files, which remoued not; then march on, and place themselves orderly behind them file to file, then turne their faces, as at first.

Doubling the depth in place.

Ranks open behind to your open order.

The broad-fronted Phalange, the deep Phalange, or Herse, and the vneuen-fronted Phalange.

CHAP. XXX.

P*Lagiophalanx*, or the *broad-fronted Phalange*, is that, which hath the length much exceeding the depth.

Orthiophalanx, or the *deep Phalange* (commonly called the *Herse*) is that, which proceedeth by *wing* hauing the depth much exceeding the length. In generall speach euery thing is called *Paramekes*, which hath length more then the depth; and that which hath the depth more, then the length, *Orthion*: and so likewise a *Phalange*.

The *Phalange Loxe*, or *vneuen fronted*, is that, which putteth forth one of the *wings* (which is thought fittest) toward the enemy, and with it beginning the *fight*, holdeth off the other in a convenient distance, till oportunitie bee to advance

Of Parembolè, Protaxis, Epitaxis, Proftaxis, Entaxis, & Hypotaxis.

CHAP. XXXI.

P*arembolè*, or *insestion* is, when placing souldiers before we take off the hindmost, and ranke them within the distances of the first.

Protaxis, or *fore-fronting*, is when we place the *light-armed* before the *front* of the *armed*, and make them *fore-standers*, as the *File-leaders* are.

When we place the *light-armed* behind, it is called *Epitaxis*, as it were an *after-placing*.

Proftaxis, or *adioyning* is, when to both flanks of the *battaile*, or to one flanke, some part of the hindmost is added, the front of them, that are added, lying euen with the front of the *battaile*; such addition is called *Proftaxis*.

Entaxis, or *Insestion*, is when it seemeth good to set the *light-armed* within the spaces of the files of the *Phalange* man to man.

Hypotaxis, or *Double-winging*, is when you bestow the *light-armed* vnder the wings of the *Phalange*, placing them in an embowed forme; so that the whole figure resembleth a three-fold gate, or doore.

How the motions of wheeling, double, and treble wheeling of the battaile are to be made.

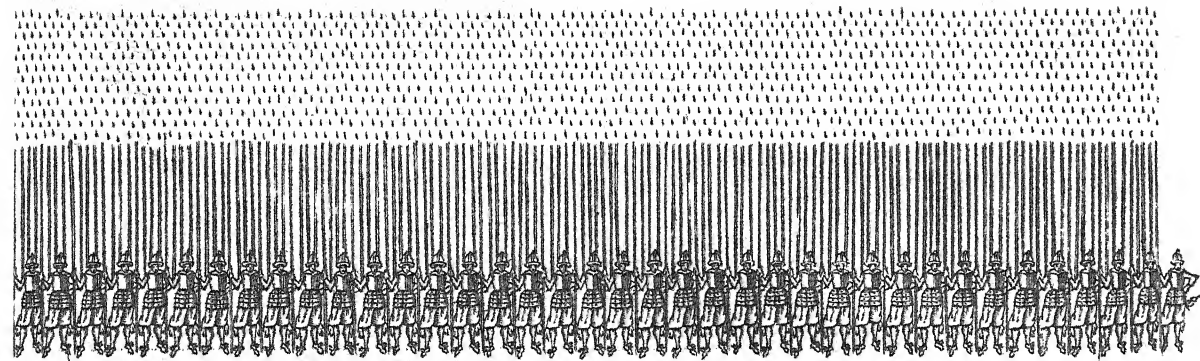
CHAP. XXXII.

IT followeth to shew how a *battaile* may be turned or wheeled, and how after reduced to the first posture, or *Station*.

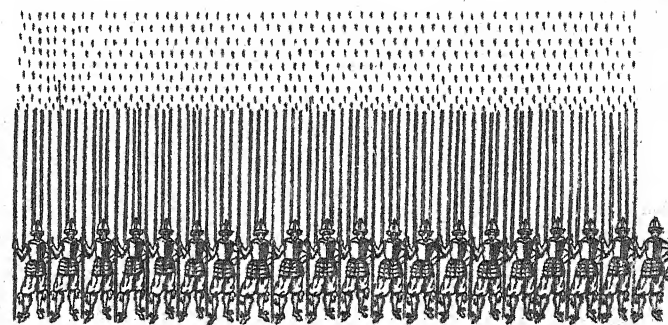
When therefore wee would accustome our *Troupes* to wheele the *battaile* to the

*Plagiopalanx or the Brode-Fronted
Phalange*

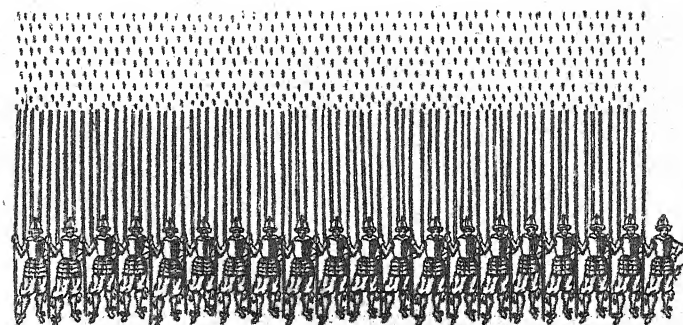
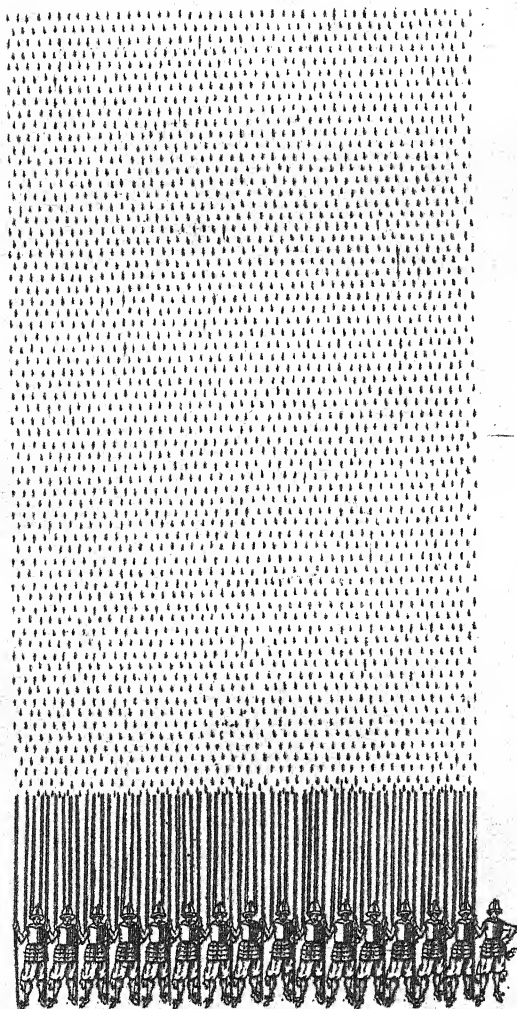
Cap. 30.



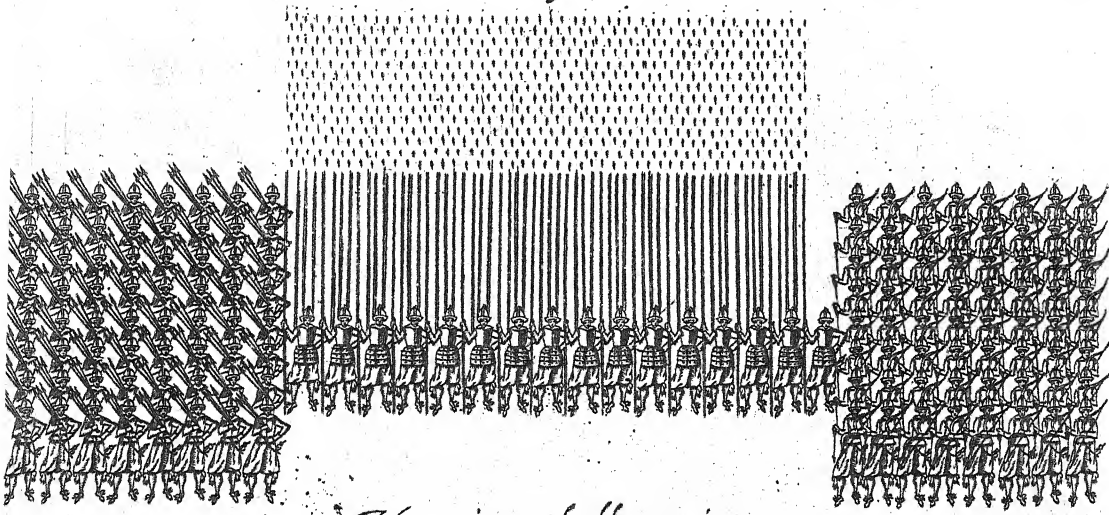
*Loce-Palanx or the uneven fronted
Phalange*



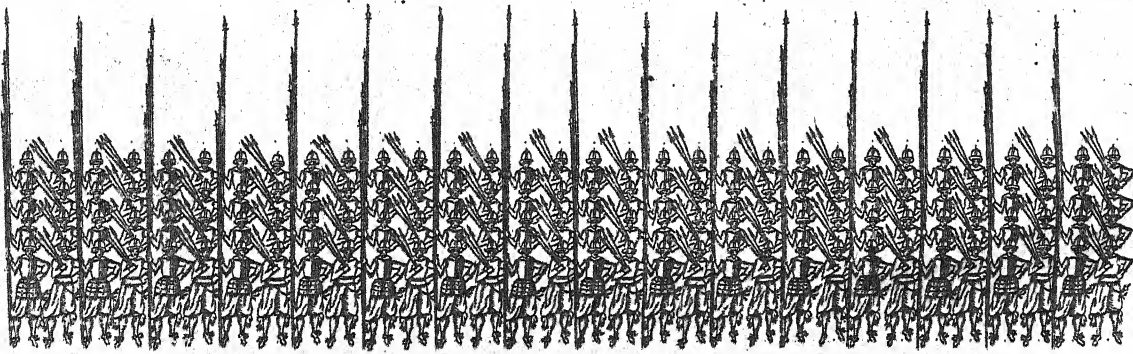
Orthiopalanx or the Herse



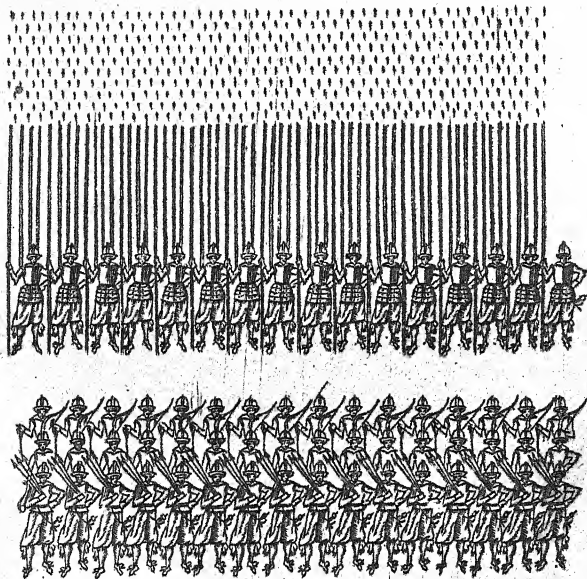
The Front



Hypotaxis, or double-winging



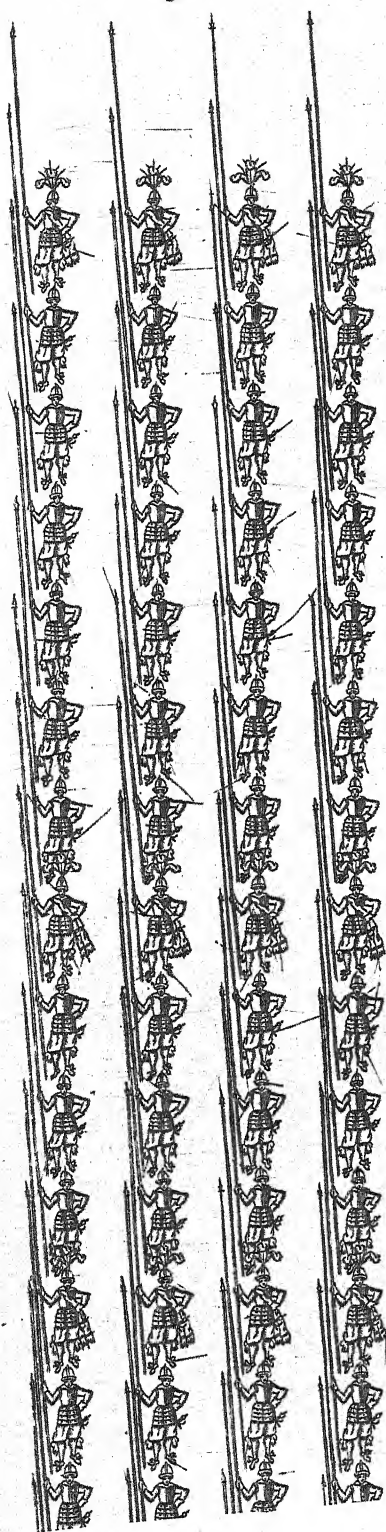
Entaxis, or insertion



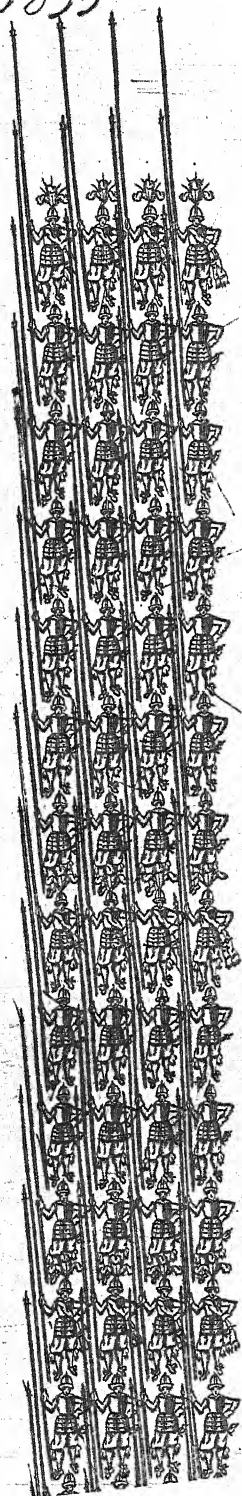
Protaxis, or forefronting

Cap. 32.
The manner of wheeling

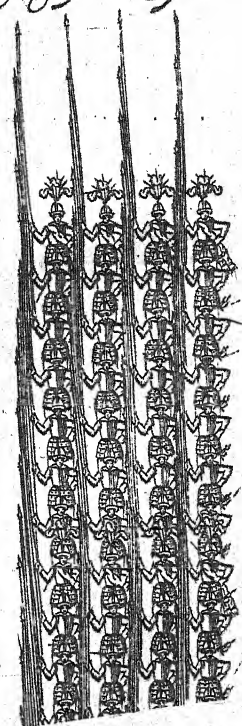
The first posture



Closing of files

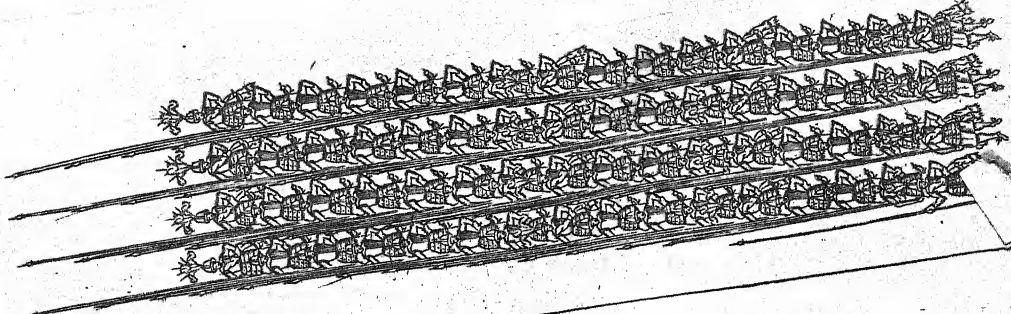


Closing of ranks forward



Cap. 32.

The action of wheeling



the right hand, we command the right-hand-file to stand firme, & therest of the file to turne their faces to the right hand, and to moue close vp to the right hand file. Then to turne their faces, as they were at first: Then the hinder rankes to close forward: Then the whole battaile in that closeness to wheele about the corner-file-Leader to the right hand. This done, if neede be to reduce it to the first posture, or Station, wee command euery man to turne about his face to the Target, or left hand (that is to looke the contrary way) Then to wheele about the body, that is, as it turned, closed, & ferred with the front to the right hand so to returne it againe to the place, from whence it made the wheeling; Then the file-Leaders to stand firme, and the rest to open their ranks behind; Then to turn their faces about, as they stood at first; Then the right-hand-file to stand fast, and the rest turning faces to the left hand to open their files; Then to stand; And lastly to turne their faces againe to the right hand: and so shall euery man haue his first posture.

But in case we desire to wheele to the left hand, we command the left-hand-file to stand still, and all the rest to turne their faces to the left hand, and moouue forward close vp to the left hand file; Then to turne their faces as they were; Then to gather vp the hinder rankes; Then to wheele the battaile to the left hand, and stand; and so is it done, that was commanded. But if restitution to the first posture be needfull, we must doe, as we did in returning from the right. For euery man must turne about his face to the Pike; Then the whole battaile wheeling about the left-hand-corner-file-Leader must returne to the place, it had; Then all the file-Leaders stand firme, and turne about their faces, and the rest open their ranks in mouing forward and make Alte; Then the left hand file is to stand firme (for it hath the place it first had) and the rest turning their faces to the right hand to open their files, and moue forward, till they haue recovered their first distances; then to turne their faces as at first; and so shall euery man be in his first posture. Now if we would wheele the battaile about, to the pike we are to make 2 wheelings to the same side, so will it come to passe that the file-Leaders shall in the change haue their faces turned to the Reare, where before they had them looking out from the front. But in restoring to the first posture we command it to wheele about to the right hand; That is, we giue it two wheelings more the same way; So the file-Leaders will haue their faces set, as at first. Then we command the file-Leaders to stand firme, and the rest to open their ranks behind; then to turne their faces about; Then the right hand file to stand still (for it hath the right place) and the rest turning their faces to the right hand to march on, till the former distances are regained; then to make Alte. So is the battaile reduced to the first Station.

If you would haue the battaile turne about to the Target, you are to giue contrarie directions; That is, instead of commanding a double wheeling to the Pike, to command a double wheeling to the Target; Then by making two turnes the contrary way, to vse the like changes, we spake of before.

There is likewise a treble wheeling of the battaile, when it turneth thrice to the same hand, namely to the Pike, or Target. The double wheeling to the Pike transferreth the Souldiers face from the front to the backe of the battaile: The treble wheeling to the Pike bringeth his face to the left flanke. The treble wheeling to the Target contrariwise to the right flank.

Notes:

Notes.

BEfore in the 26 Chapter Aelian discoursed of wheeling, and the kindes thereof. The manner, how it is to be done, is reserved for this place, I neede not therefore remember anything else, besides the words of command.

The words of command in Epistrophe.

The uttermost file on the right or left hand stand firme
The rest turne faces (to the side purposed) and march up to the file standing firme.
Faces as you were.
Close your rankes forward:
Wheele the body (to the hand appointed) and when you have your ground, stand.

Returning to the first Posture, or Anastrophe.

Faces to the right or left hand
Wheele backe the body to the ground, it first had.
File-Leaders stand firme: the other rankes open to their first place.
Faces about (to which hand you will)
The corner file (to which the turning was) stand firme, the rest open to their first ground.
Faces as you were, and order your Pikes.

Perispasmos, or wheeling about.

In wheeling about, the same wordes to close the files, and rankes, are to be used, which were used in Epistrophe, there remaineth no more, then to say
Wheele about your body, to the right, or left hand.

Anastrophe or returning to the first Posture.

Returne to your first Posture.
The same forme is used, that was held in the former returning unto the first posture for opening rankes and files.

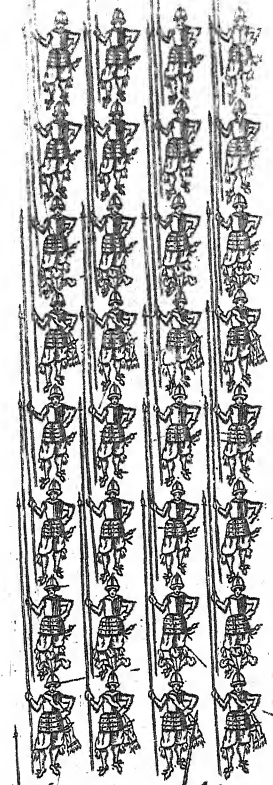
Eperispasmos, or treble wheeling.

In this motion the same course is held, that was in the wheeling; But only that you command a treble wheeling. And the returning to the first Posture, or Anastrophe is all one, but for the same difference.

Of closing the battaile to the right, or left hand,
or to the middest.

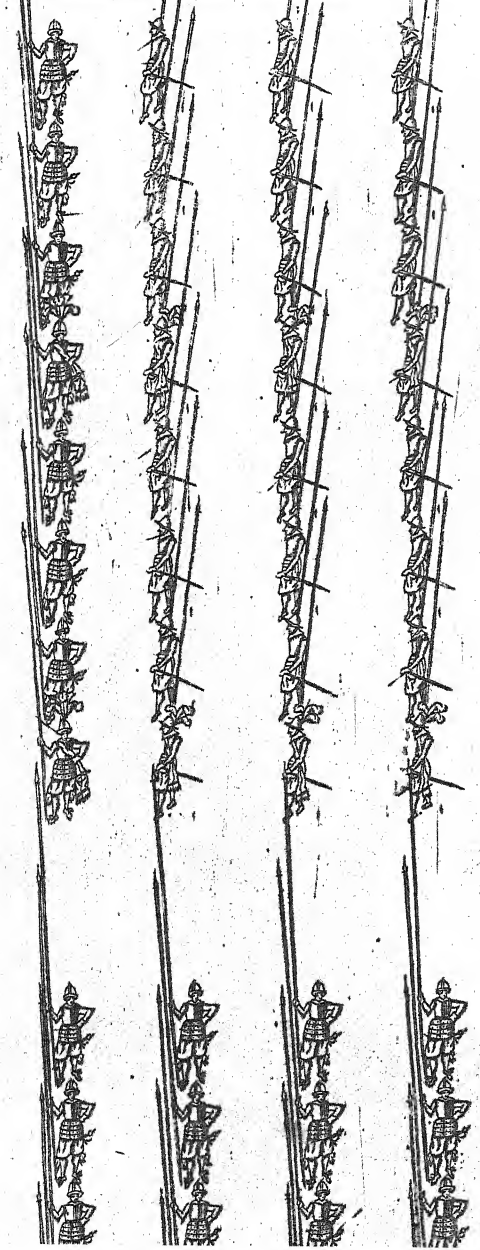
CHAP. XXXIII.

IF we would close, or thicken the Phalange in the right wing, we are to command the right-wing-corner-file to stand still, and the rest turning faces to the Pike to aduance toward the right hand; Then to set their faces as they were, and to gather vp the rankes behinde. In reducing them to the first posture we are to command the file-Leaders to stand, and the rest turning about their faces to open their

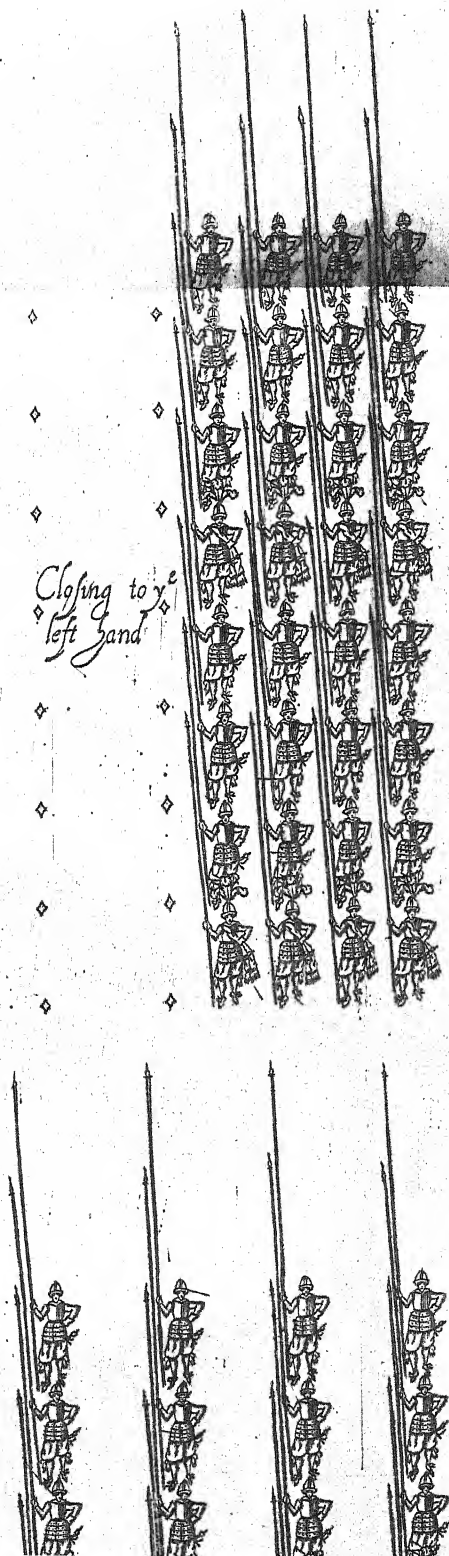


The front after closing

Closing to y^e right
band in action



Closing to y^e
left band



Closing to the middle

Closing to y^e
right band



their ranks behinde ; Then to turne their faces as they were ; Then the right-wing-corner-file to stand (for it hath the right place already) and the rest proceeding on to the Target to follow their Leaders, and obseruing their distances to turne their faces as at first. A contrarie course is to be held in thickning the *Phalange* to the left wing.

If the *Phalange* be to be closed in the midst, the *Diphalange* on the right hand must turne their faces toward the Target, and the *Diphalange* on the left hand their faces toward the Pike ; Then moue forward toward the midst of the *Phalange* ; Then, after their true distance gained, to set their faces, as they were, and to gather vp the Ranks behind.

When we would reduce the *Phalange* to the first posture, wee command to turne faces about ; then to open the Ranks, and all to moue on, but the first Rank ; then to turne their faces againe, and the right *Diphalange* turning to the Pike, and the left *Diphalange* to the Target to follow their Leaders, till they haue recovered their first distances. Then to set their faces, as they were.

This rule is to be obserued in all turnings about of faces, when they are made out of closings, that the Pikes be aduanced, least they hinder the Souldier in making his turning.

The light-armed are to be taught, and exercised after the same manner.

Notes.

IN the II Chapter the distances, that ought to bee betwixt souldier and souldier, are particularly treated of. This Chapter sheweth, how they are to be gained, that is, how we are to proceede out of one distance into another. And because the open order is it, that is commonly begunne withall, it is here taught how from thence to passe to the rest, and to returne to it againe. The end of closings is spoken of before. In regard of place they are said to be of two kinde : One to the wing (right or left) the other to the midst of the *Phalange*. I cannot expresse the manner better, then by setting downe the wordes of command, or direction, which are these in

Closing to the right wing.

The right-wing-corner-file stand firme

The rest turne faces to the Pike, and moue (according to the distance required) to the right hand.

Faces, as you were.

Close your hinder ranks forward, and order your Pikes.

Restoring to the first posture.

File-Leaders stand firme.

The other Ranks, turne faces about, and open behinde to the first distance.

Faces as you were.

The right-wing-corner-file stand firme ; the rest turne faces to the Target, and proceede to your first distance.

Faces as you were ; and order your Pikes.

Closing to the left wing.

It differeth not from the other, but that the mouing is to the contrarie hand.

Closing

The Tactics

Closing to the middest of the Battaile.

*The right wing turne faces to the Target, the left to the Pike.
Each moue vp to the middest of the Phalange, and stand at the distance named.
Faces as you were.
Close the hinder rankes forward, and order your Pikes.*

Restoring to the first Posture.

*The first ranke stand firme.
The rest turne faces about, and open the rankes to the first distance.
Faces as you were.
The files next the middle section stand fast, and the right wing turne faces to the Target, the left to the Pike, and moue on till the first distance recovered.
Faces as you were, and order the Pikes.
We may not forget Elians generall rule for turning of faces out of Closings, that the Pikes be alwaies aduanced. For when you come vp to the closenesse required, the Pike vpon the shoulder will hardly admit turning of the face. The like falleth out when you would open from the Closing.*

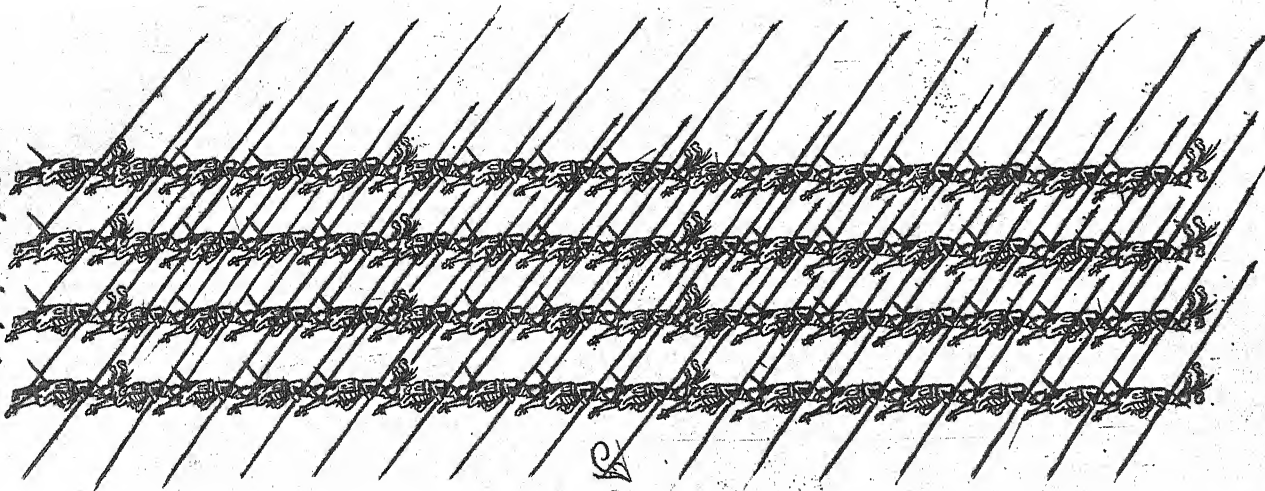
*The vse, and aduantage of these exercises
of armes.*

CHAP. XXIV.

THese precepts of turning about of faces, of wheeling, and double wheeling of the Battaile, and of reducing it to the first posture, are of great vse in suddaine approches of the enemy, whether hee shew himselfe on the right, or left hand, or in front, or in the reare of our march. The like may bee said of *Counter-marches*; Of which, the *Macedonians* are held to bee the inuentors of the *Macedonian*; the *Lacedemonians* of the *Lacedemonian*; and for this cause either to haue name accordingly. The Histories witnesse, that *Philip* (who much enlarged the *Macedonian* kingdome, and ouercame the *Gracians* in battaile at *Cheronea*, and made himselfe Generall of *Greece*) and likewise his sonne *Alexander* (that in short time conquered all *Asia*) made small account of the *Macedonian* countermarch, vnlesse necessitie forced it; and that they both by the vse of the *Lacedemonian* became victorious ouer their enemies. For the *Macedonian* countermarch the enemy falling vpon the reare, is cause of great confusion; in as much as the hindermost dismarching toward the front, and making a shew of running away, it more encourageth, and emboldneth the enemy to follow. For feare, and pursuit of the enemy [ordinarily] accompanieth that kinde of *countermarch*. But the *Lacedemonian* is of contrarie effect. For when the enemy sheweth himselfe in the reare, the Leaders with their followers brauely aduancing, and opposing themselues, it striketh no small feare, and terror into their mindes.

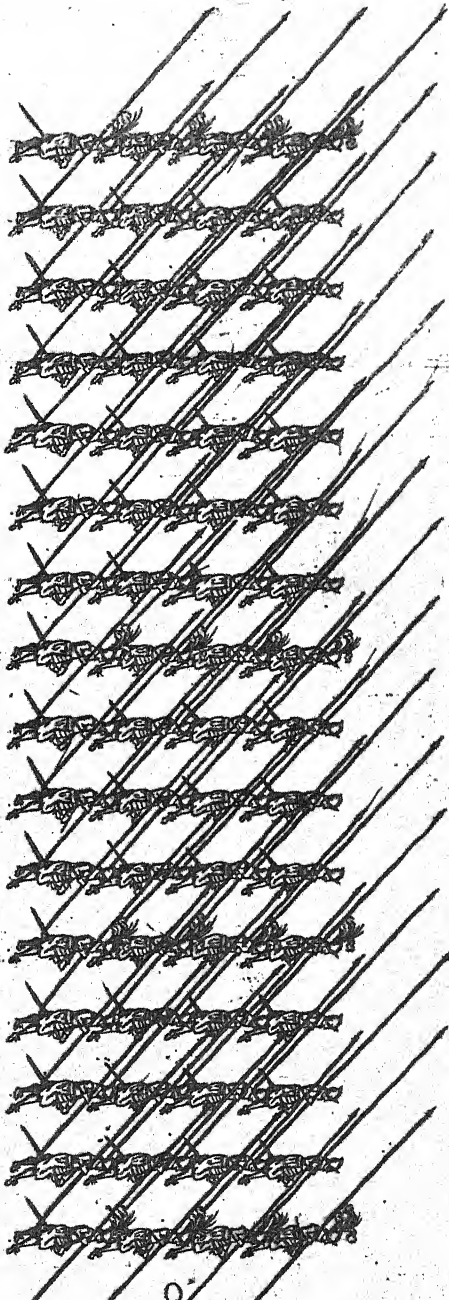
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The gill leaders

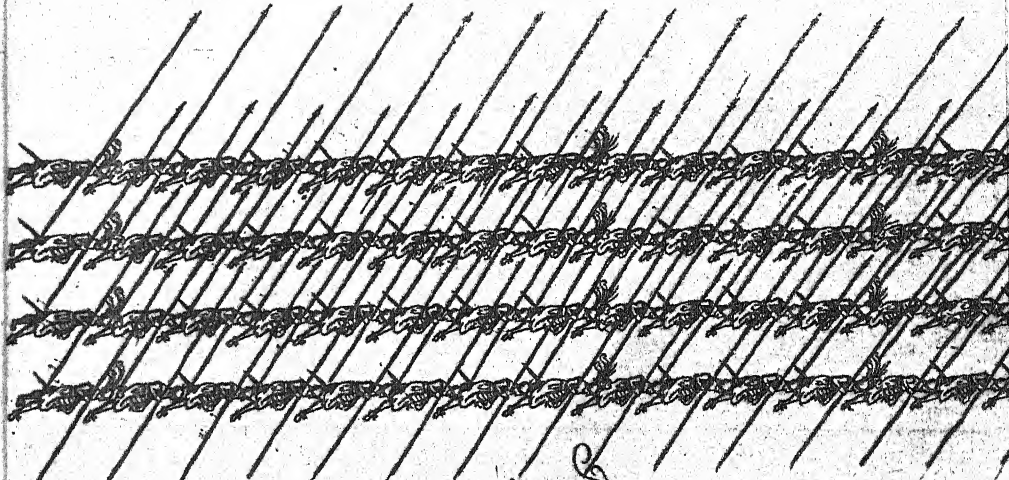


A Deduction to the
right hand

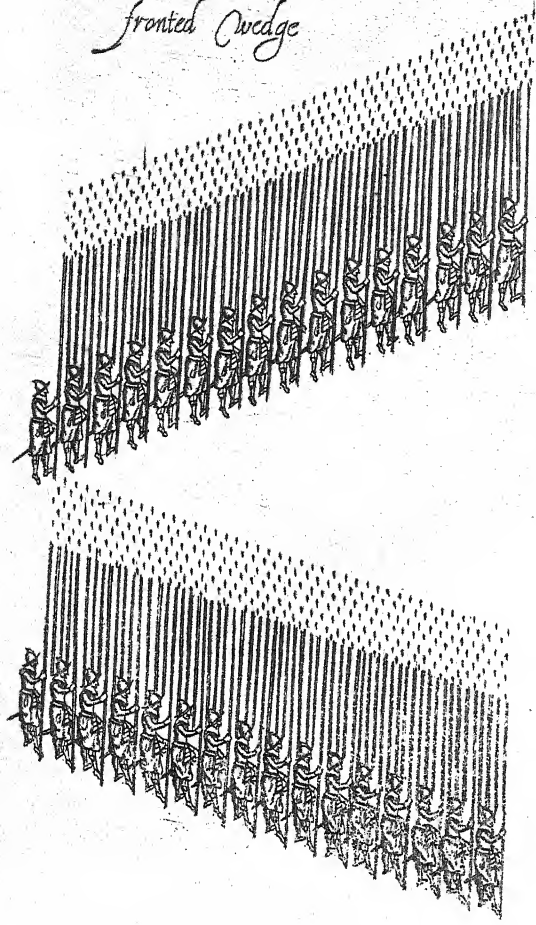
A right made
The front



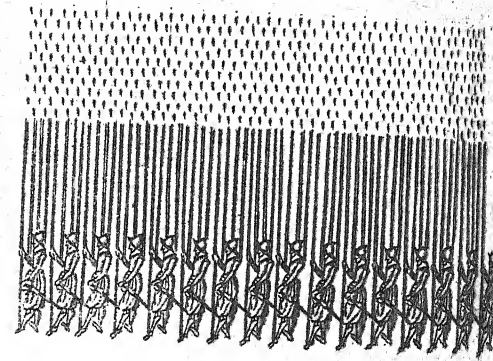
A Deduction to the
left hand



The Coelembolos, or hollow-fronted Wedge

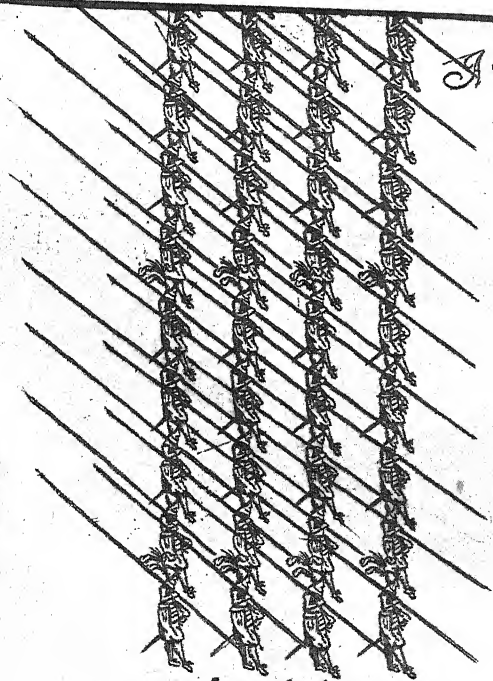


The right Induction



The front

A Deduction to the right hand



The File leaders

*Of the signes of direction, that are to be giuen to the
armie, and their seuerall kindes.*

CHAP. XXXV.

WEe are to acquaint our forces both foote, and horse, partly with the voice, and partly with visible signes, that whatsoeuer is fitting be executed, and done, as occasion shall require. Some things also are to be denounced by the Trumper, for so all directions will be fully accomplished, and sort to a desired effect. The signes therefore, which are deliuered by voice, are most euident, and cleere, if they haue no impediment. But the most certaine, and least tumultuous, are such, as are presented to the eye, if they bee not obscured. The voice sometime can hardly be heard by reason of the clashing of armour, or trampling, and neighing of Horses, or tumult of cariage, or noyse, and confused sounds of the multitude. The visible signes also become many waies incertain, by thicknes of aire, and dust, or raine, or snow, or sun-shine, or else thorow ground, that is vneuen, or full of trees, or of turnings. And sometimes it will not be easie to find

of Ælian.

*Of the signes of direction, that are to be given to the
armie, and their severall kindes.*

CHAP. XXXV.

WEe are to acquaint our forces both foote, and horse, partly with the voice, and partly with visible signes, that whatsoever is fitting be executed, and done, as occasion shall require. Some things also are to be denounced by the Trumpet, for so all directions will be fully accomplished, and sort to a desired effect. The signes therefore, which are deliuered by voice, are most euident, and cleere, if they haue no impediment. But the most certaine, and least tumultuous, are such, as are presented to the eye, if they bee not obscured. The voice sometime can hardly be heard by reason of the clashing of armour, or trampling; and neighing of Horses, or tumult of cariage, or noyle, and confused sounds of the multitude. The visible signes also become many waies incertain, by thicknes of aire, and dust, or raine, or snow, or sun-shine, or else thorow ground, that is vneuen, or full of trees, or of turnings. And sometimes it will not be easie to find out signes for all vses, occasions eftsfoones presenting new matter, to the which a man is not accustomed. Yet can it not fall out, that either by voice, or by signal, we should not giue certaine and sure direction.

*Of marching, and of diuers kindes of Battalles fit for a March: And
first of the right-induction, of the Cœlembolos, and
the Triphalange to be opposed against it.*

CHAP. XXXVI.

BEing now to speake of *marshing* I will first giue to vnderstand, that some kind of *march* is a *Right-induction*, other some a *Deduction* on the right, or left hand; And that in a *single*, or *double*, or *treble*, or *quadruple-sided-battaile*. In a *single*, when one enemy is feared; In a *double*, when two; In a *treble*, when three; In a *quadruple*, when the enemy purposeth to giue on on all sides. Therefore the *march* is vndertaken sometimes in a *single Phalange*, sometimes in a twofold *Phalange*, or else in a threefold *Phalange*, or in a fourefold *Phalange*.

A *right-induction* is, when one body of the same kinde followeth another; as if a *Xenagylead*, and the rest follow *Xenage-wise*. Or a *Tetrarchy* lead, and therest follow according to that forme. It is so called, when the *march* stretcheth it selfe out into a wing hauing the *Depth* much exceeding the length.

Against it is opposed the * *Cœlembolos*, which is framed, when the *Antistomos* *
* *Diphalance* disioyneth the Leading-wings, closing the *Reare* in manner of the letter V: as the figure after placed doth teach, In which the *front* is disseuered, & Ph
the *reare* ioyned, and knit together.

For the *Right-induction* pointing at the middest of the enemies battaile, the *Cœlembolos* quickly opening before serueth both to frustrate the charge of the *front*, and to claspe in, and circumuent the *flankes* of the *right-induction*.

Further-

* Treble Phalange.

Furthermore a * *Triphalange* is to be set against the *Cæmbolos*, one *Phalange* fighting against one *winge* of the *Cæmbolos*; The second against the other, and the middle, and third forbearing, and expecting a time fit to charge.

Of *Paragoge*, or *Deduction*.

CHAP. XXXVII.

P *Aragoge*, or *Deduction* is, when the *Phalange* proceedeth in a *wing* not by *file*, but by *ranke*, having the *Commanders*, or *file-Leaders*, either on the right hand, which is called a *right-hand-Deduction*, or on the left hand, which is called a *left-hand-Deduction*. For the *Phalange* marcheth in a *double*, *treble*, or *quadruple-side* according to the place, and part, it is suspected, the enemy will give on. And both the *Paragogies* beginning the fight in flanke doe make the length double to the depth. This forme of fight was deuised to teach a Souldier to receiue heedfully the charge of the enemy not onely in front, but also in flanke.

Of the *Phalange Amphistomus*.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

* Double fronted *Phalange*.

T He *Phalange* * *Amphistomus* (for it is so called, because it hath two fronts, and that part of the battaile, that is set, and aduanced against the enemy, is called a front) Seeing then in this forme the middlemost are ordered backe to backe, and those in front and reare make head against the enemy, the one being *Commanders* of the front, the other of the reare, therefore it is called *Amphistomus*. It is of great vse against an enemy strong in Horse, and able to giue a hot, and dangerous charge; and principally practised against those *Barbarians*, that inhabit about the riuer *Ister*, whom they also call * *Amphippi* because they change Horses in fight.

* Horsemen that vse two horses, one spare, the other being ridden upon.

The Horse battaile to encounter this forme hath a *Tetragonall* shape, being for the purpose diuided into two *broad-squares* (they are *broad-squares*, that haue the front twice as much as the depth) And these *Squares* are opposed seuerally against the diuisions of the foot-battaile.

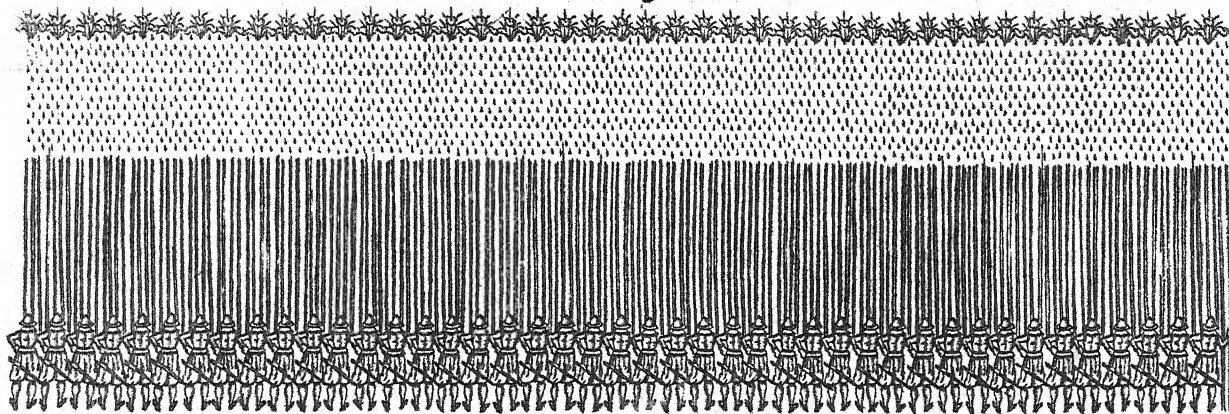
Of the *Phalange Antistomus*.

CHAP. XXXIX.

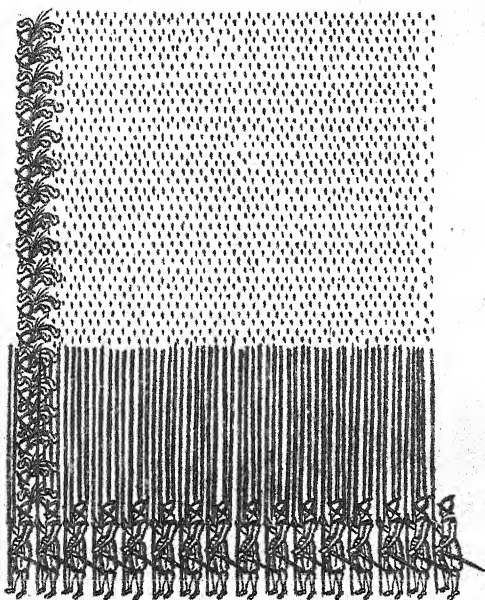
* Double flanked *Phalange*.

T He *Phalange* * *Antistomus* is like the *Amphistomus* the forme being a little altered; so that it accustometh the souldier to resist the seuerall kindes of incursions of Horse. All that hath beene spoken concerning the former *Phalange* both for foote, and Horse agreeth with this figure also. Herein they differ, that the

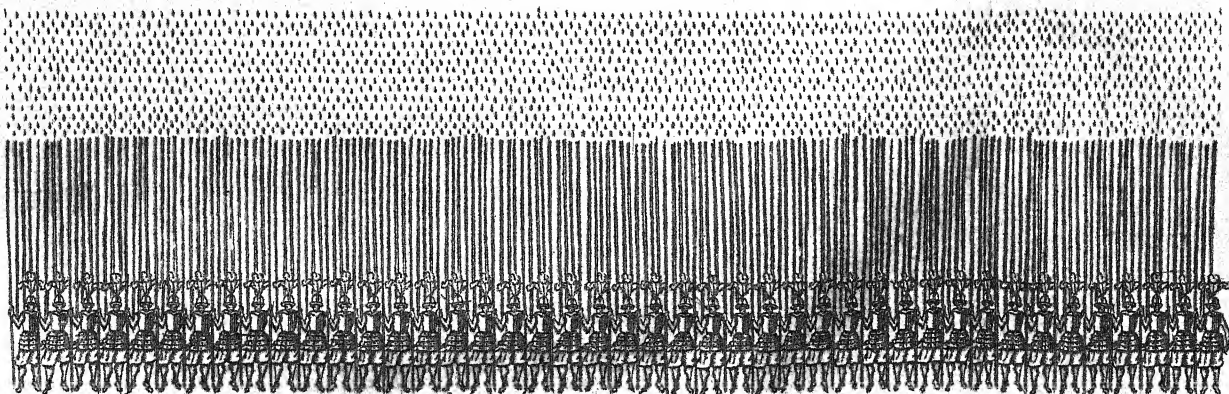
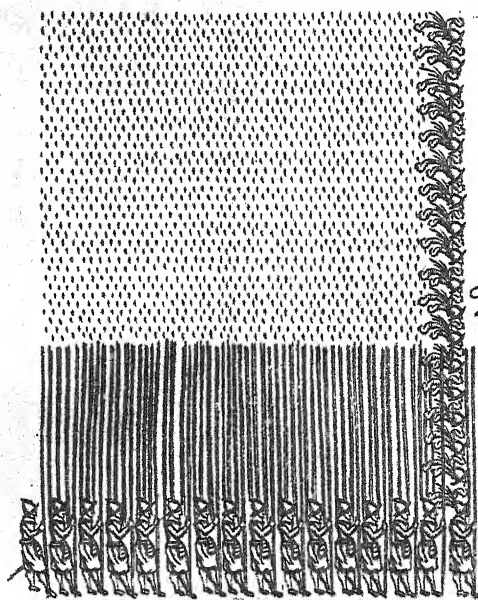
Cap. 37.
*A four fronted Phalange against
 all attempts of the Enemy*
The Front of y^e reare



*The Front of y^e
 right flank*

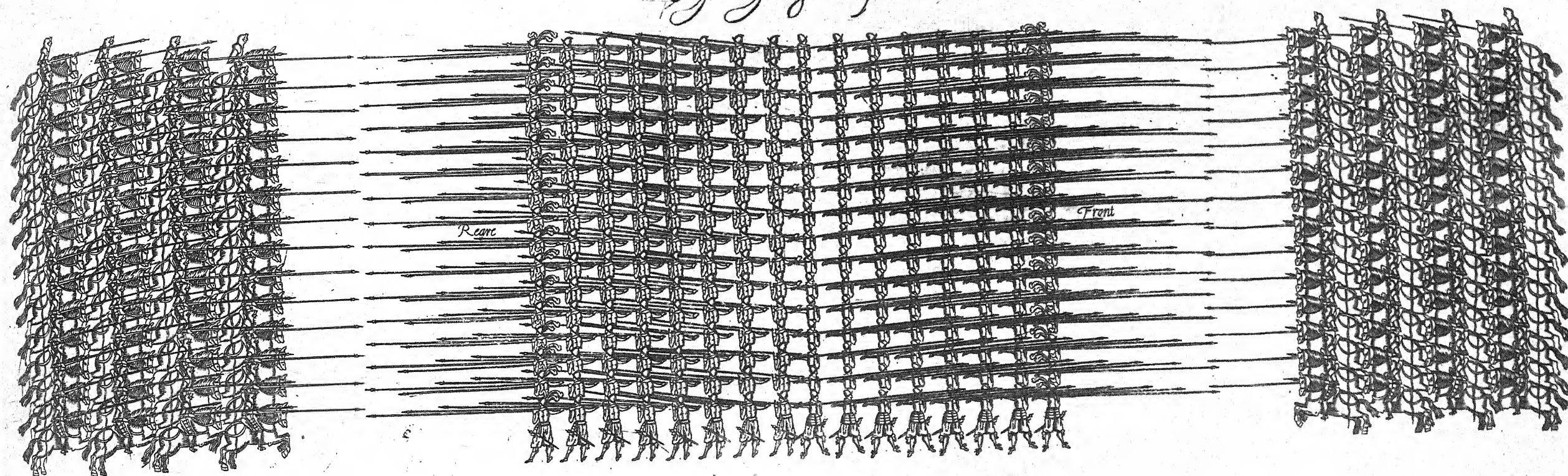


*The Front of y^e
 left flank*

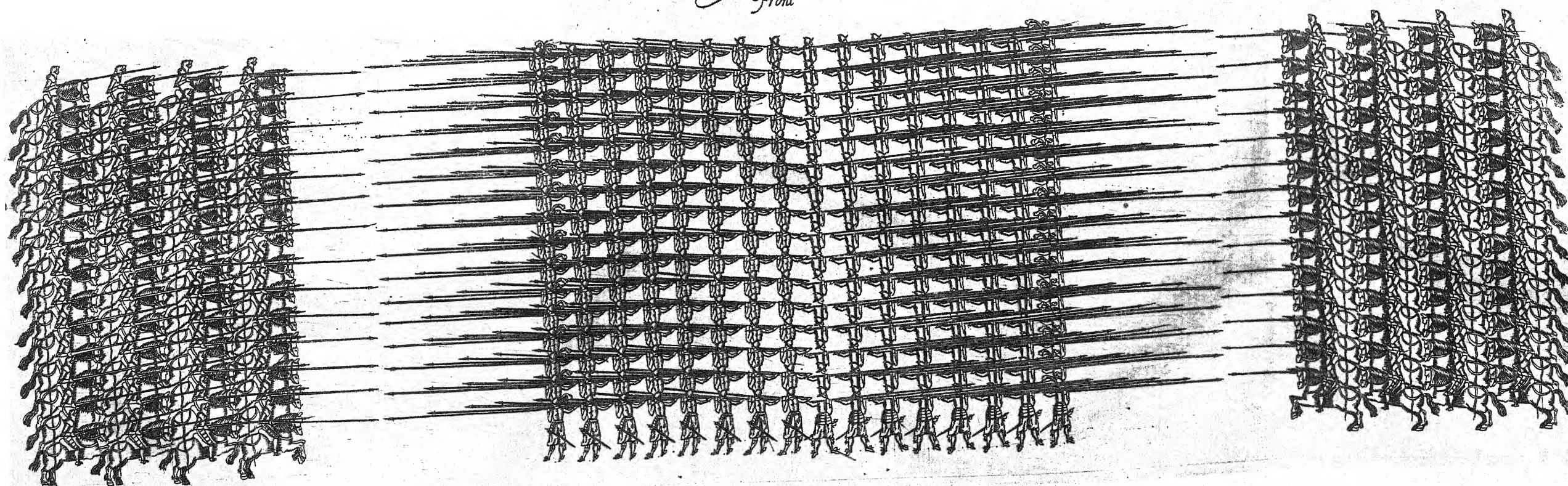


The Front of the March

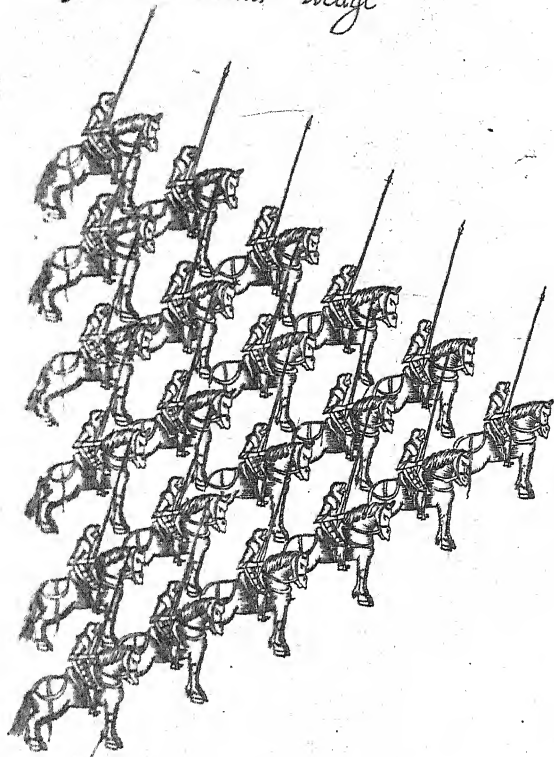
Cap. 38.
The Phalange Amphistomus



Cap. 39.
The Phalange Antistomus
Front



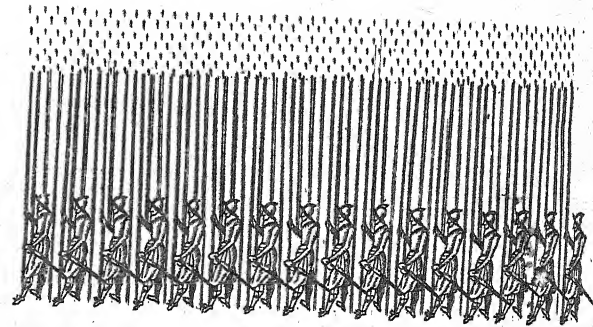
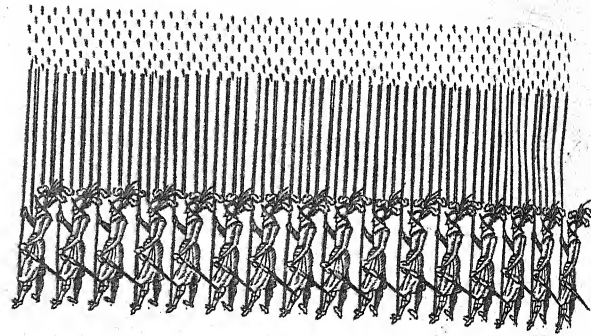
The Horseman's Wedge



Front

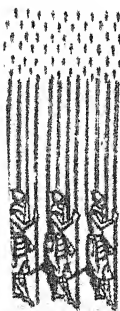
Cap. 40.

A Diphalange Antistomus

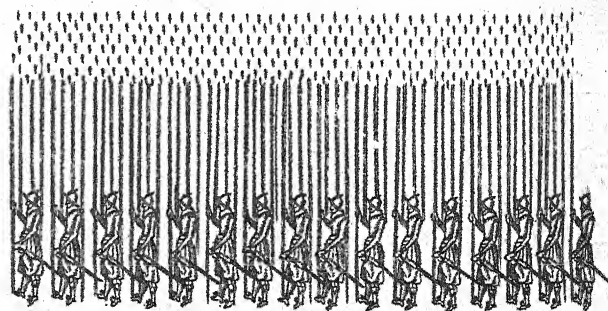


Cap. 41.

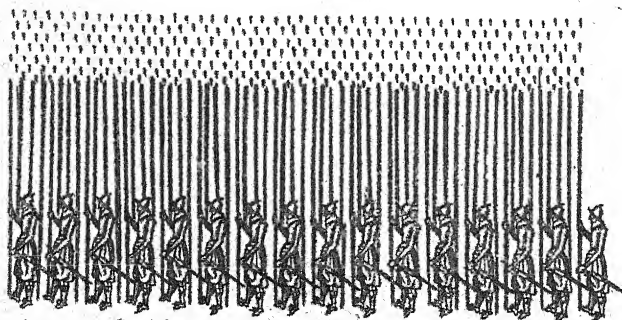
The Diphalange Peristomus



The inner part of y^e Peristomus



The right wing of y^e Peristomus



The left wing of y^e Peristomus

the *Amphistomus* receiveth the charge in front, and reare, the *Antistomus* in flanke. But aswell in the one, as the other, they fight with long Pikes, as doe the *Alans*, and *Sauromatans*. And the one halfe of the souldiers in the files turne their faces forward, the other halfe backward; so that they stand back to backe. This forme hath two fronts, the one before, where the file-Leaders, the other behind, where the *back-Commanders* stand. And being also diuided into a *Diphalance* it maketh the fore-front with the one, and the after-front with the other *Phalange*.

Of the *Diphalance Antistomus*.

CHAP. XL.

A *Diphalance Antistomus* is that, which hath the file-Leaders placed not in *Deduction* outwardly, but inwardly face to face one against an other, and the reare-Commanders without, one halfe in a right, the other in a left-hand *Deduction*.

This forme is vsed when the Horse giue on and charge *Wedge-wise*. For the **Wedge* shooting forth into a point, and hauing the Commanders following in flanke, and endeauouring to disseuer, and breake the front of the foote, the Leaders of the foote, foreseeing their purpose, place themselues in the midst with intent either to repulse them, or else to giue them a thorough passage without losse. For the *Wedge* flieth vpon the foote in hope to charge the multitude in the midst, and to disorder the whole battaile: And the foote Commanders conceiuing well the fury of that kinde of forme, leaue a little space betwixt either front, and stand like walles on both sides, and iointly turning their faces toward the midst, giue them a fruitlesse, and empty passage.

This forme of Horse-battaile is called a *Wedge* by *Tacticks*, which was inuented by Philip King of *Macedon*, who placed his best men before, that by them the weaker sort might be held in, and enabled to the charge: as we see in a speare, or in a sword, the point whereof by reason of the sharpnesse quickly piercing maketh way for, and letteth in the middle blunt iron.

Of the *Diphalance* called *Peristomus*.

CHAP. XLI.

THE *Phalange* of the *Diphalance* **Peristomus* proceedeth by *deduction* in a wing, the oblique *deduction* on the right hand hauing the file-Leaders without, the left hand oblique *deduction* the reare-Commanders within. The figure sheweth the intent of them that fight so ordered. For the battaile going to charge, hauing beene at first *Tetragonall*, diuideth it selfe into two oblique wings (the right, and the left) of purpose to enclose the aduerse *square-battaile*. And they fearing to bee inclosed transforme themselues into two seuerall *marching-Phalanges* directing one against the right, the other against the left wing. Therefore it is called *Peristomus*, as hauing the front bent against the enemy both waies.

Of the *Diphalange* called *Homoioistomos*, and
of the *Plinthium*.

CHAP. XLII.

* A double like-
fronted Pha-
lange.

A *Diphalange* * *Homoioistomos* is so named because a whole file (that is 16 men) moving by it selfe, another file followeth it. And it is therefore called *Homoioistomos*, because they that follow, follow in a like figure.

* A four-sided-
battaill square
of men and
ground.

This kinde is opposed against the *Plinthium*. * *Plinthium* is a forme of Battaile, that hath the sides equall both in figure and number. In figure because the distances are euery where equall; In number because there are as many men in length, as in depth. In this *four-sided-Battaile* are none in the flanks, but armed, without Archer, or Slinger to helpe. When therefore two *Phalanges* march together, one by another, and both haue their Leaders either in a right-hand, or left-hand *Deduction* it is called a *Diphalange Homoioistomos*.

Of the *Diphalange Heterostomos*.

CHAP. XLIII.

* A double Pha-
lange with con-
trary flanks.

A *Diphalange* * *Heterostomos* is that, which proceedeth by *Deduction*, hauing the Leaders of the former *Phalange* in a *right-hand-Deduction*, and of the following *Phalange* in a *left-hand-Deduction*: so that the battailes march counter-changeably, one hauing the Leaders in one flanke, and the other in the other: and so the rest.

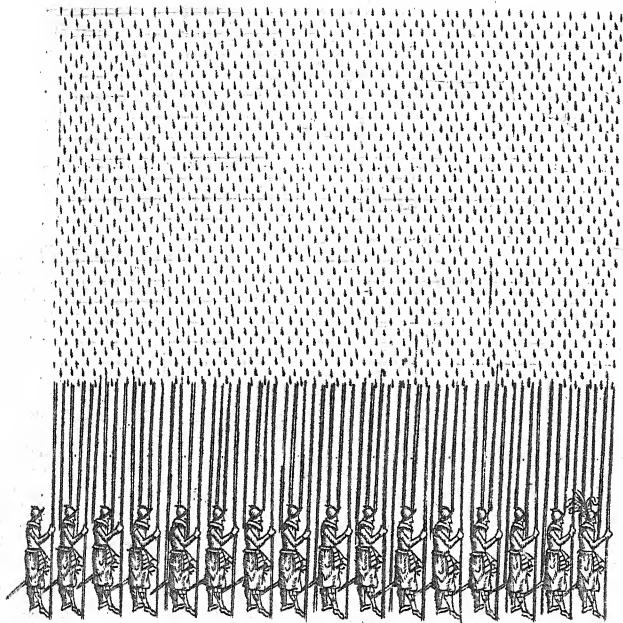
Againe of the Battaile called a *Rhombe*, and of the
foote-halfe moone to encounter it.

CHAP. XLIV.

THe battaile framed in forme of a *Rhombe*, was first inuented by *Ileon* the *Thessalian*, and was called *Ile* after his name; and to this forme he exercised and accustomed the *Thessalians*. It is of good vse, in that it hath a Leader at euery corner, at the point the Capitaine, of the Troupe, the reare-Commander behinde, and on either side the flanke-commanders. The foote battaile, fittest to affront this, is the *Menoides*, or *Cressant*, hauing both the wings stretched out, and in them the Leaders, and the middest imbowed to inuiron and wrap in the Horsemen in their giuing on. Whereupon the Horsemen ply the foot a farre off with flying weapons, after the manner of the *Tarentines*, seeking thereby to dissolue, and disorder their circled frame of marching. *Tarentum* is a City of *Italy*, the Horsemen whereof are called *Acrobolists*, because in charging they first cast little *Darts*, and after come to hands with the enemy.

of

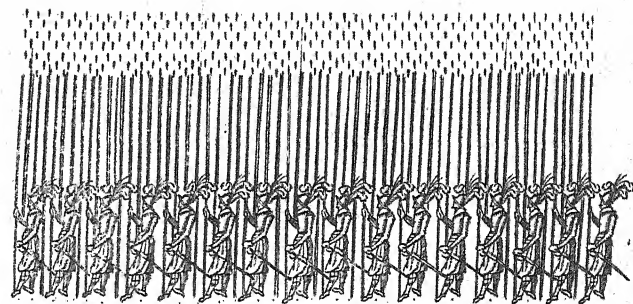
The Battaille called Plinthium



Cap. 42.

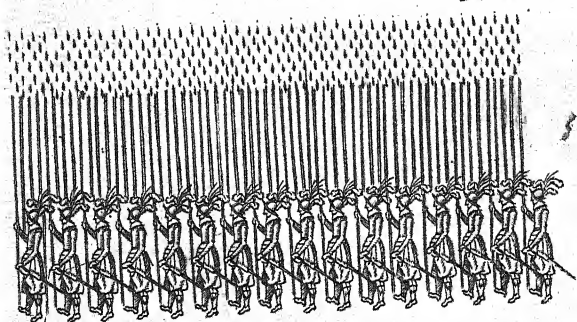
The Diphalance

The front

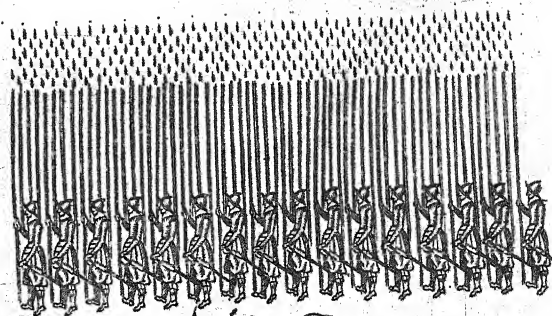


Cap. 43.

The Diphalance Heterostomus



The File-leaders

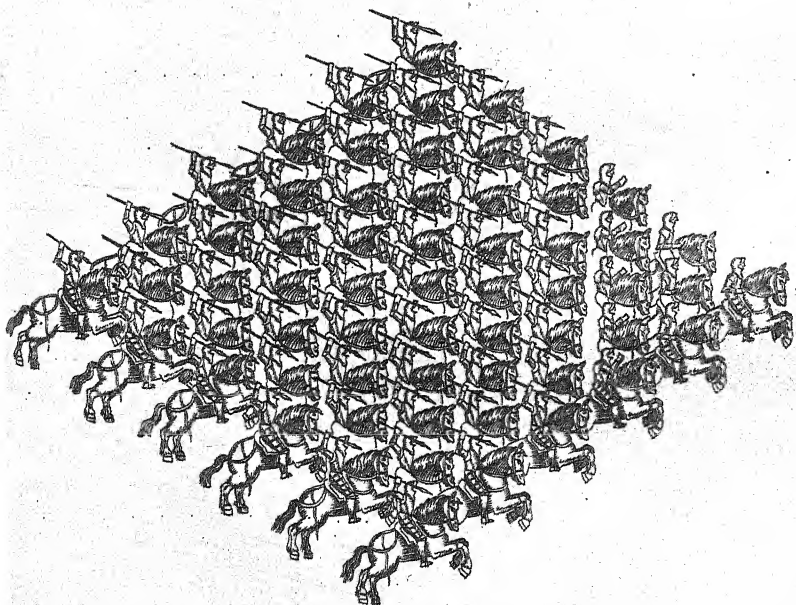


The bringers-up

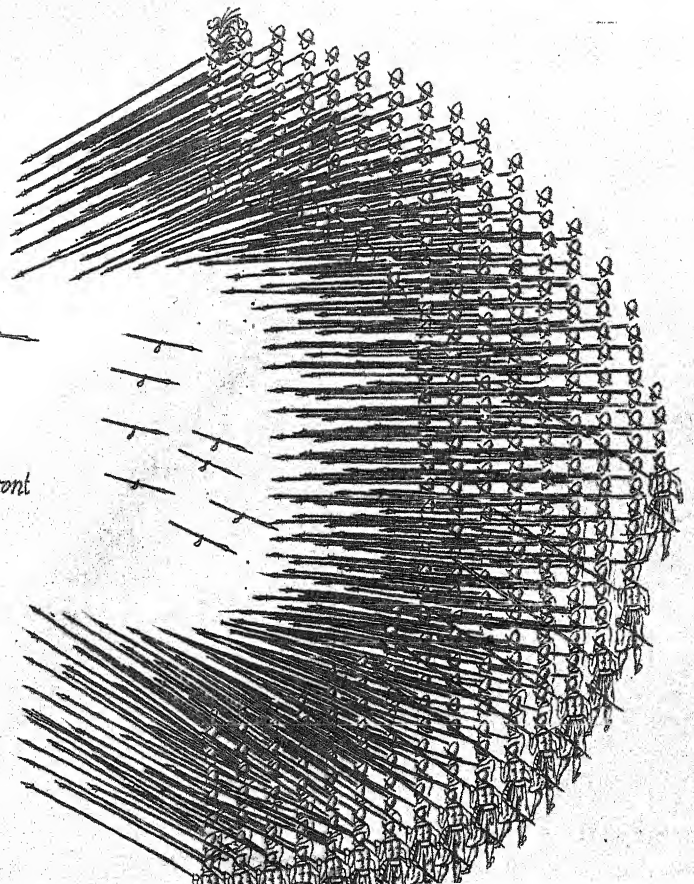
Cap. 44.

The half Moone or Menoides of foot

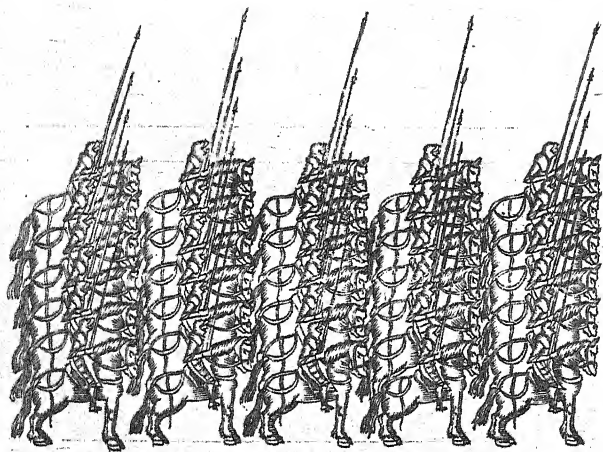
The Rhombe of Horse



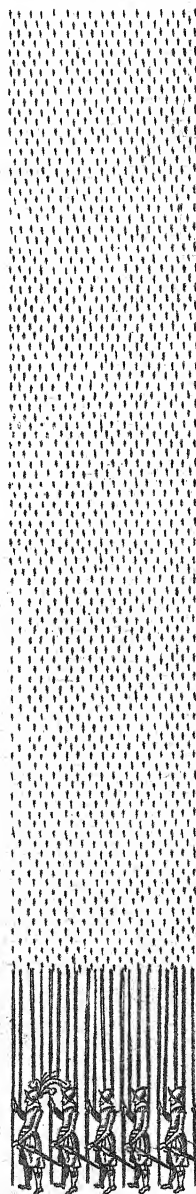
The Front



Cap. 45.

Plagiophalanx, or y^e broad fronted
battale of footeHeteromikes or y^e Hense of Horse

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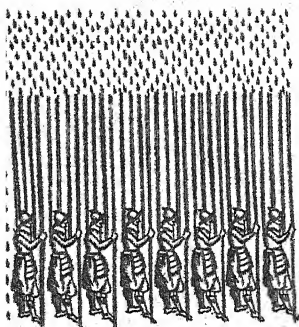
same, the *Lieutenant*, and the two flanke-Commanders. It is commonly fashioned of Archers on Horsebacke, as the *Armenian*, and *Persian* manner is.

Against it is opposed the foote-battaile called * *Epicampios Empresthia*, because * *The hollow*
 the *circumduction of the front* is like an embowing. The end of this forme is to de- *fronted battaile.*
 ceive and over-reach the Archers on Horsebacke either by wrapping them in
 the void space of the front, as they charge, and giue on vpon the spurre, or else
 disordering them first with their wings, and breaking their fury, by ouerthrow-
 ing them finally with their rankes about the middle *Ensignes*. This kinde of Bat-
 taile was deuised to entrappe and beguile. For opening the middle hollownesse
 it maketh shew but of a few, that march in the *wings*, hauing notwithstanding
 thrice as many following, and seconding, in the reare. So that, if the *wings* bee
 of power sufficient for the encounter, there needeth no more; if not, retiring ea-
 sily on either side, they are to ioyne themselues to the bulke of the Battaille.

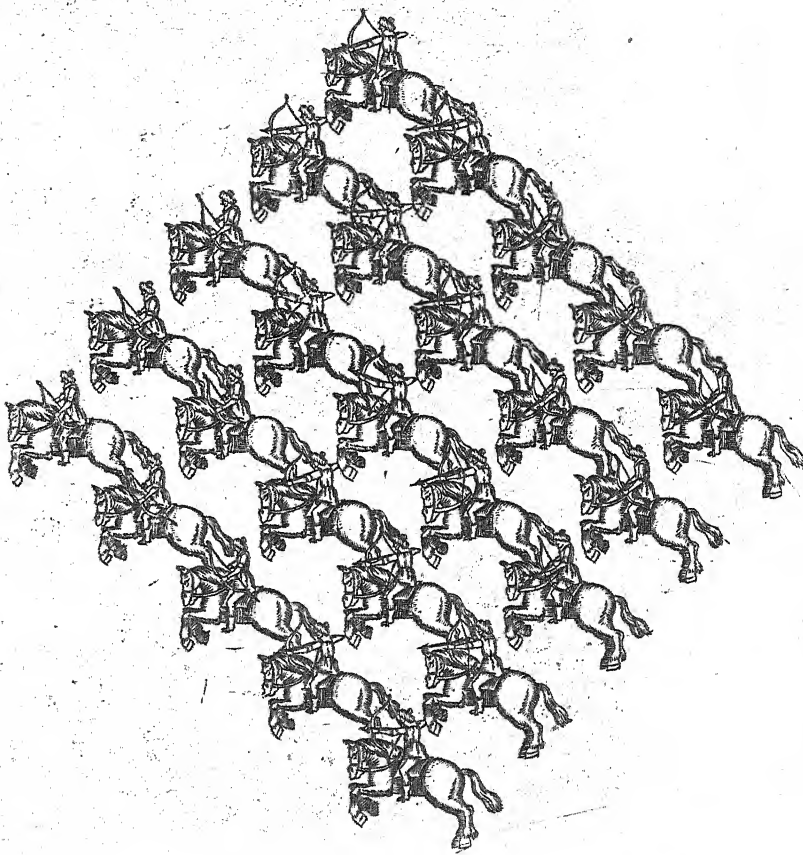
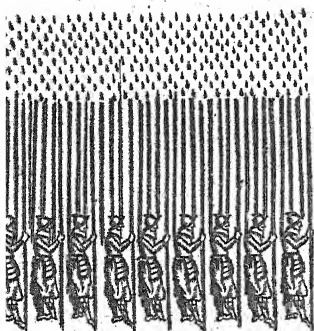
rosthia

Cap. 46.

The Rhombe



The front



Of the Horse-battaile Heteromekes, and of the
Plagiophalange to be opposed against it.

CHAP. XLV.

THe Horse battaile * *Heteromekes* is that, which hath the *depth* double to the *length*. It is profitable in many respects. For seeming to cary but few in so small a bredth it deceiue the enemy, and it easily breaketh his forces with the thicknesse, and strength of the embattailing, and may without perceiuing, bee lead thorough straight, and narrow passages. * *A Horse.*

The Foot-battaile to encounter it is called the *Plagiophalange*, or *broad-fronted* Battaile. For being but slender in *depth* it beareth forth and extendeth it selfe in *length*; so that, albeit it be broken in the middest with the charge of the Horse; yet is nothing broken, but a little of the *depth*; and the fury of the Horse is carried not vpon the multitude of the foote, but straight, and immediately, into the open field. And for that cause is the *length* thereof much exceeding the *depth*.

Of another kinde of Rhombe for Horsemen, and of the
foote-Battaile *Epicampios Emprosthia* to
encounter it.

CHAP. XLVI.

ANother sort of *Rhomboides* there is, whereof I need say no more, but that it fileth, and ranketh not. For I haue before shewed the vse, and that *Ileon* the *Thessalian* was the inuentor, and that *Iason Medeus* husband most put it in practise. The vse thereof is great being directed, and lead, in the foure corners by the *Captaine*, the *Lieutenant*, and the two flanke-Commanders. It is commonly fashioned of Archers on Horsebacke, as the *Armenian*, and *Persian* manner is.

Against it is opposed the foote-battaile called * *Epicampios Emprosthia*, because * *The hollow* the *circumduction of the front* is like an embowing. The end of this forme is to de-*fronted battaile.* ceiue and ouer-reach the Archers on Horsebacke either by wrapping them in the void space of the front, as they charge, and giue on vpon the spurre, or else disordering them first with their wings, and breaking their fury, by ouerthrowing them finally with their ranks about the middle *Ensignes*. This kinde of Battaile was deuised to entrappe and beguile. For opening the middle hollownesse it maketh shew but of a few, that march in the *wings*, hauing notwithstanding thrice as many following, and seconding, in the reare. So that, if the *wings* bee of power sufficient for the encounter, there needeth no more; if not, retiring easily on either side, they are to ioyne themselues to the bulke of the Battaile.

*Of the foot-battaile called Cyrte, which is to be set
against the Epicampios.*

CHAP. XLVII.

* The conuexe-
battaile.

THe Battaile to be opposed against the *Epicampios* is called * *Cyrte* of the circumferent forme. This also maketh semblance of small forces by reason of the conuexitie of the figure. For all round things appeare little in compasse; and yet stretched out in length, and singled, they proue twice as much, as they appeared to be: as is euident in pillars, which are round; and therefore in fight shew the one halfe, and conceale the other.

The greatest piece of skill in embattailing, is to make a shew of few men to the enemy, and indeed to bring twice as many to fight.

*Of the Tetragonall Horse-battaile and of the wedge
of foote to be opposed against it.*

CHAP. XLVIII.

* Four-square.

THe * *Tetragonall Horsebattaile* is square in figure, but not in number of men. For in *Squares* the number is not alwaies the same: and the Generall for his aduantage may double the *length* to the *depth*. The *Persians*, *Sicilians*, and most of the *Gracians* doe affect this forme, and take it to bee easie in framing, and better in vse.

* Wedge.

Against it is opposed the *Phalange* called * *Embolos*, or *Wedge* of foote, all the sides consisting of armed men. This kinde is borrowed of the Horse-mans *wedge*. And yet in the Horse-wedge, one sufficeth to lead in front, where the Foote-wedge must haue three, one being vnable to beare the sway of the encounter. So *Epaminondas* the *Theban* fighting with the *Lacedemonians* at *Mantineia*, overthrew a mightie power of theirs by casting his armie into a *Wedge*. It is fashioned if the *Antistomus Diphalangy* in marching ioyn the front of the *wings* together, holding them open behind like vnto the letter Δ .

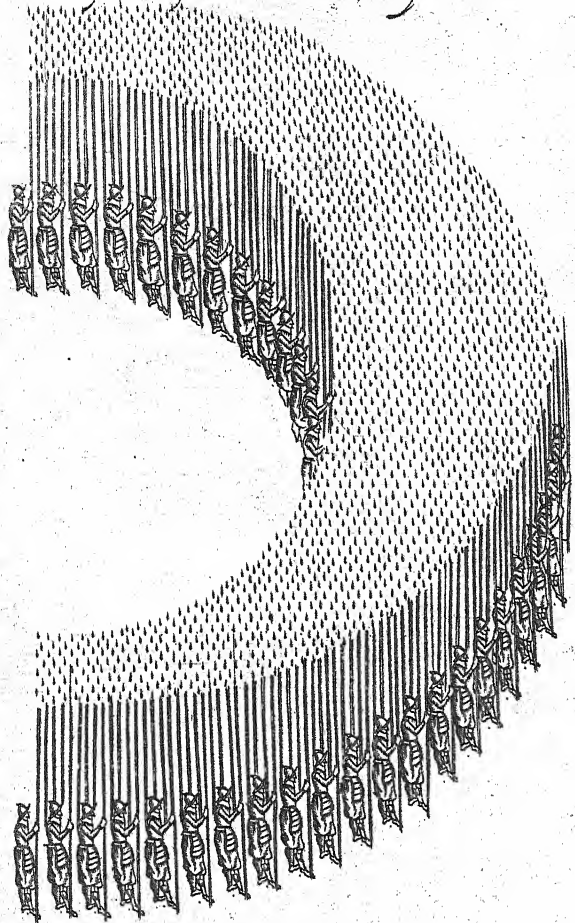
*Of the foot-Battaile called Plœsum, and of the winding,
or saw-fronted foot-battaile to
encounter it.*

CHAP. XLIX.

THe Battaile *Plœsum* hath the *length* much exceeding the *depth*. And it is called *Plœsum*, when armed foote are placed on all sides, the Archers, and Slingers, being throwne into the midst. Against this kinde of Battaile is set the *winding-fronted-battaile*, to the end that with the vnequall figure, they may
traine

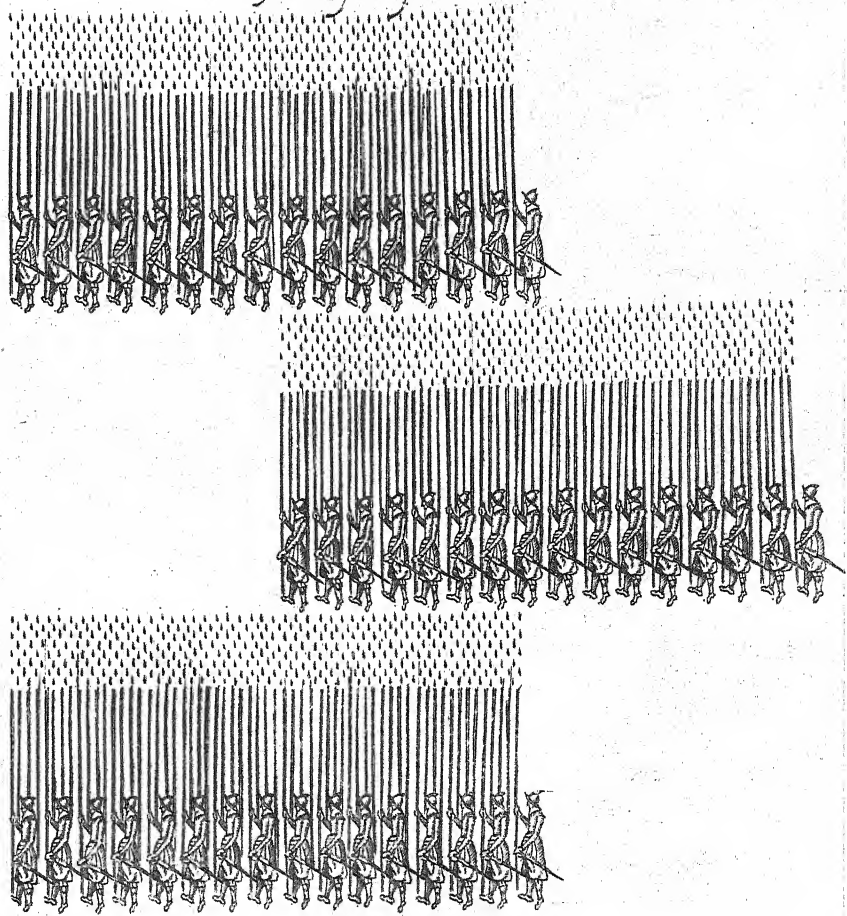
The Cyte or convex half Moone

Cap. 47.

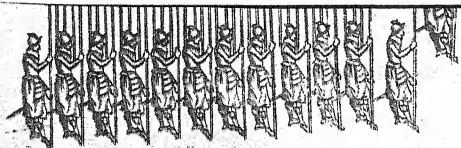
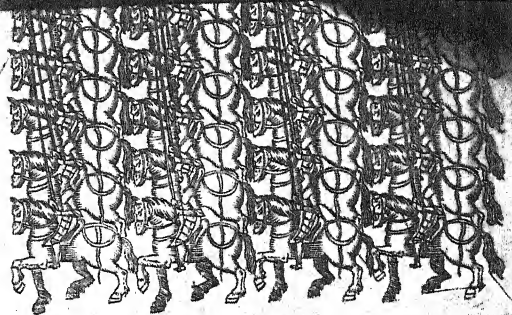
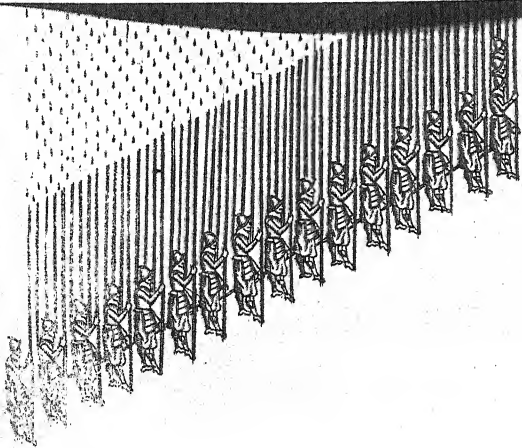


The front

The Epucampios



The front



So Epaminondas the Theban fighting with the Lacedemonians at Mantinea, overthrew a mightie power of theirs by casting his armie into a *Wedge*. It is fashioned if the *Antistomus Diphalangy* in marching ioyneth the front of the wings together, holding them open behind like vnto the letter Λ .

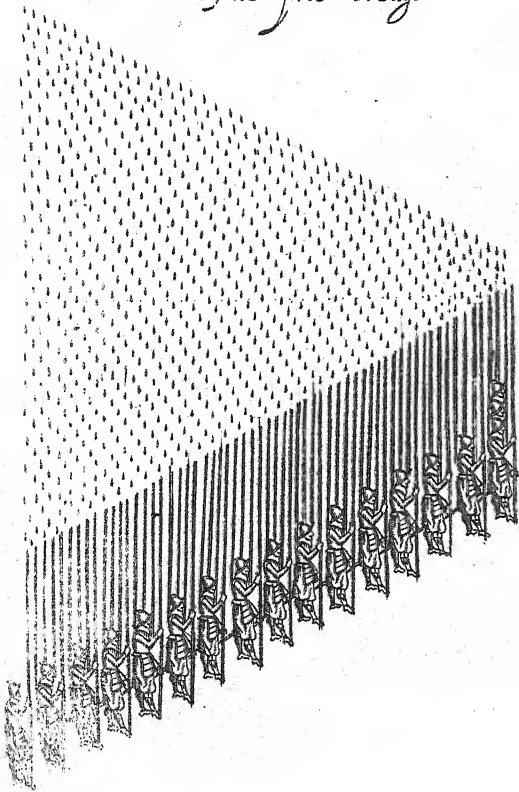
Of the foot-Battaile called Plœsum, and of the winding, or saw-fronted foot-battaile to encounter it.

CHAP. XLIX.

THE Battaile *Plœsum* hath the *length* much exceeding the *depth*. And it is called *Plœsum*, when armed foote are placed on all sides, the Archers, and Slingers, being throwne into the midst. Against this kinde of Battaile is set the *winding-fronted-battaile*, to the end that with the vnequall figure, they may
traine

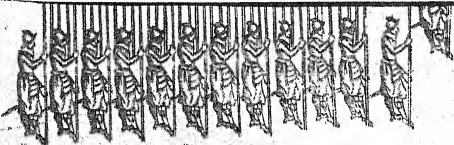
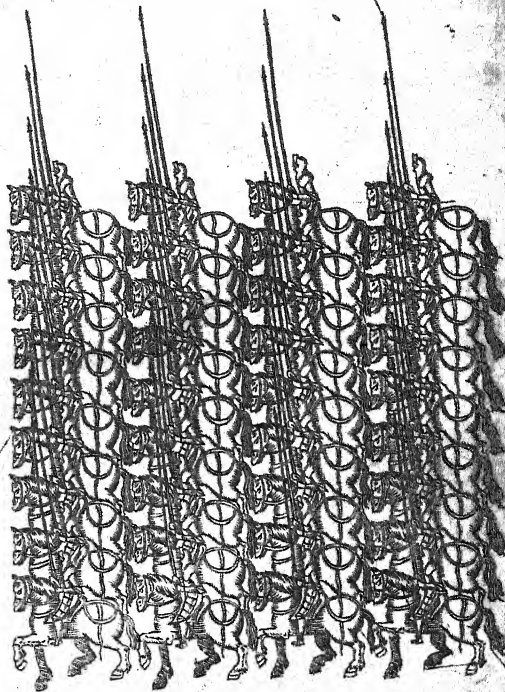
Cap. 48.

The fate Wedge



The front

The Horsbattaile square in figure,
not in horse



So Epaminondas the Theban fighting with the Lacedemonians at Mantinea, overthrew a mightie power of theirs by casting his armie into a *Wedge*. It is fashioned if the *Antistomus Diphalangy* in marching ioyn the front of the *wings* together, holding them open behind like vnto the letter Λ .

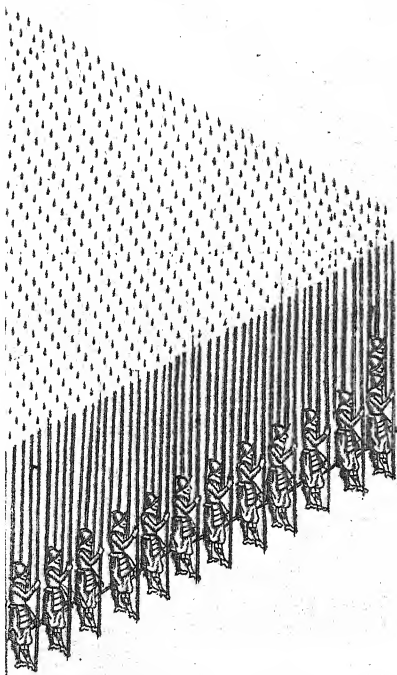
Of the foot-Battaile called Plœsum, and of the winding, or saw-fronted foot-battaile to encounter it.

CHAP. XLIX.

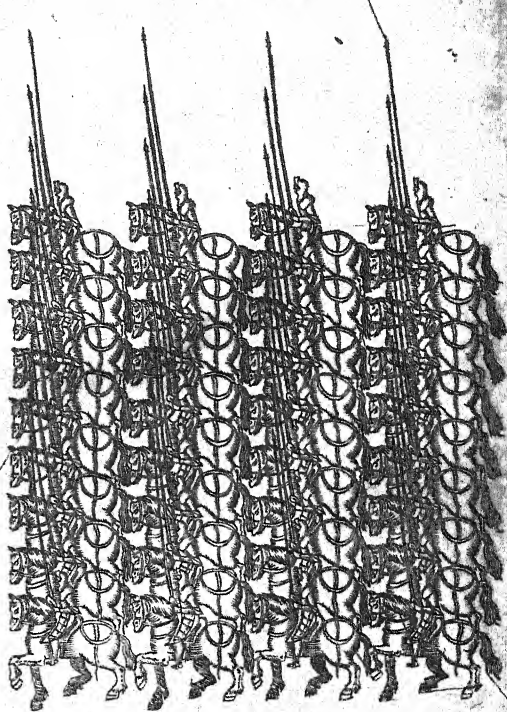
THE Battaile *Plœsum* hath the *length* much exceeding the *depth*. And it is called *Plœsum*, when armed foote are placed on all sides, the Archers, and Slingers, being throwne into the midst. Against this kinde of Battaile is set the *winding-fronted-battaile*, to the end that with the vnequall figure, they may
traine

Cap. 48.

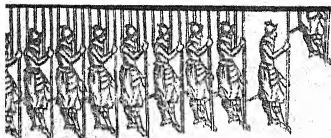
The fate wedge



The Horsbattaille square in figure,
not in horse



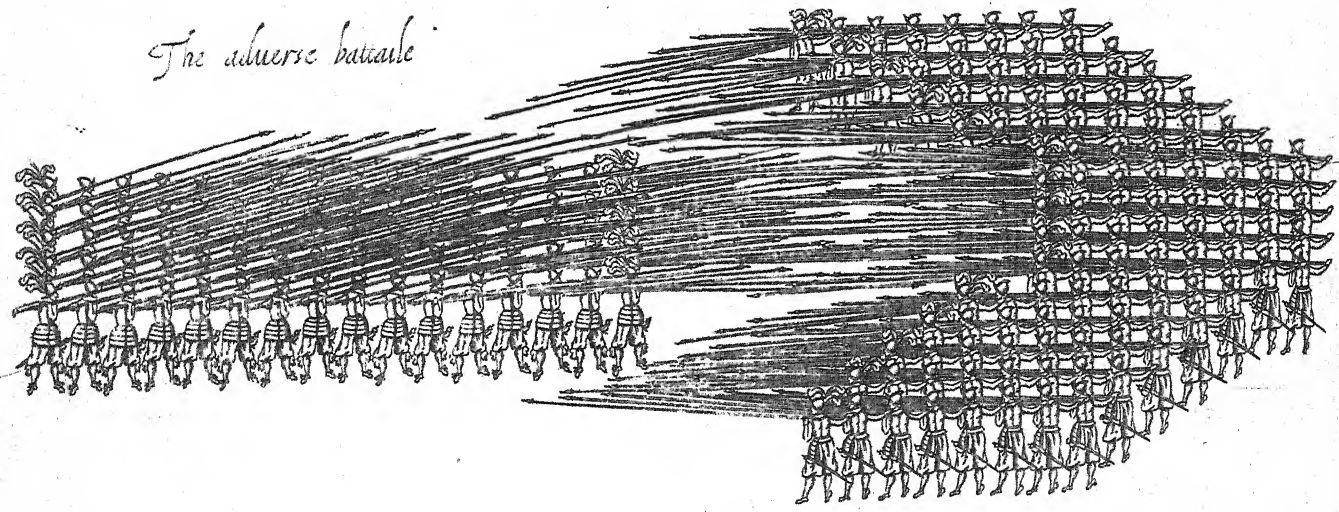
The front



Cap. 50.

The overfronting battaile

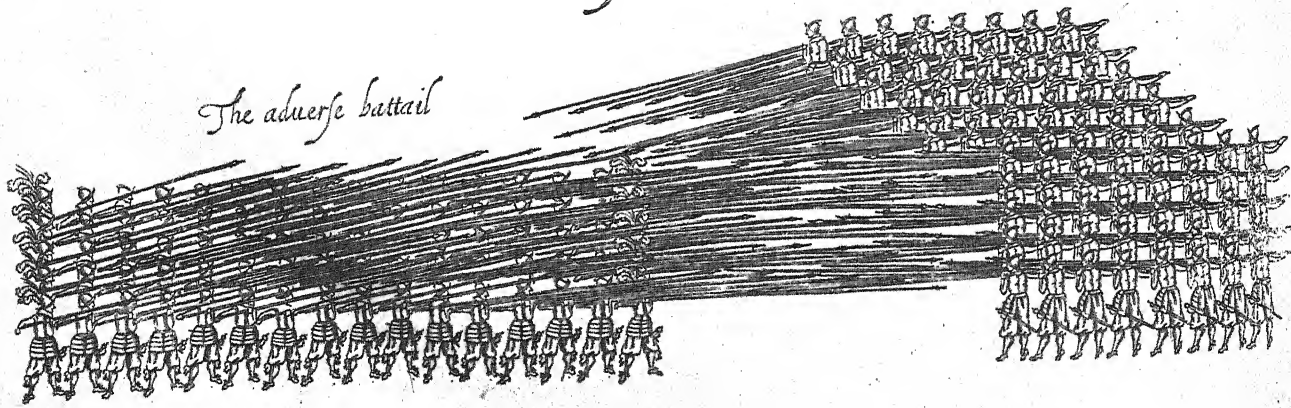
The adverse battaile



Cap. 50.

The overwinging battail

The adverse battail



traine out those of the *Plasium* to cope with the foremost of the *winding-fronted-battaile*, and by that meanes dissolue, and disorder the thicknesse of the same. And the file-Leaders of the *winding-battaile* are to obserue, and marke the file-Leaders of the *Plasium*, that if they still maintaine their closenesse, and light ferred, they also incounter them in the like forme; if the *Plasium* file-Leaders seuer themselues, and spring out from their maine force, then they likewise bee ready, to meet them man to man.

*Of Hyperphalangesis, and Hyperkerasis, and
of Attenuation.*

CHAP. L.

Hyperphalangesis, or *ouer-fronting* is, when both *wings* of the *Phalange* ouer-reach the enemies front. *Hyperkerasis*, or *ouerwinging* is, when with one of the *wings* we ouer-reach the front of the enemy. So that hee, that *ouerfronteth*, *ouerwingeth*, but hee, that *ouerwingeth*, *ouerfronteth* not. For they, that match not the enemy in multitude, may yet *ouerwing* them.

Attenuation or lessening is, when the depth of the *battaile* is gathered vp, and in stead of 16 men a smaller number is set.

Of conueying the Cariage of the Army.

CHAP. LI.

The leading of the cariage, if any thing else, is of great importance, and requireth a speciall Commander. It may bee conueyed in fīue manners, either before the Armie, or behinde, or on the one flanke, or the other, or in the midst.

Before the Army, when you feare to bee charged behind. Behind the Army, when you would leade toward the enemy. When you feare to bee charged in flanke on the contrary side. In the midst, when a *hollow-Battaile* is needfull and fit.

*Of the words of Command, and certaine obser-
uations about them.*

CHAP. LII.

Last of all wee will briefly repeate the words of direction, if we admonish, first that they ought to be short, then that they ought to be without *double-signification*. For the Souldiers, that in hast receiue direction, had neede to take heede of doubtfull words, least one doe one thing, and another the contrarie. As for the

purpose: If I say *turne your face*, some it may be, that heare mee, will turne to the right, some to the left hand, and so no small confusion follow. Seeing therefore these words *turne your face* import a generall signification, and comprehend *turning to the right, or left hand*, we ought in stead of saying *turne your face to the pike*, to pronounce it thus: *To your Pike turne your face*, that is, we ought to set the particular before, and then inferre the generall. Like reason is, if you say, *turne about your face, or countermarch*. For these are also generall words; And therefore wee should do well to set the particular before. As *to the Pike turne your face about*, or *to the Target turne your face about*. Likewise the *Lacedemonian countermarch*, nor the *Countermarch Lacedemonian*. For if you place the word *Countermarch* first, some of the Souldiers will happily fall to one kind, orher to another kinde of *Countermarch*. For which cause words of double sense are to be auoided, and the speciall to be set before the generall.

Of silence to be vsed by Souldiers.

CHAP. LIII.

BUt aboue all things silence is to bee commanded, and that heed be giuen to directions: As *Homere* specially signifieth in his discriptions of the *Graecian* and *Troian* fights.

*The skilfull Chaeftaines pressed on, guiding with carefull eie
Their Armed troupes, who followed their Leaders silently.
You surely would haue acem'd, each one of all that mighty thronge
Had been bereft of speech, so bridle'd he his heedfull tongue,
Fearing the dread Commanders checke, and awfull best's among.
Thus march't the Greekes in silence, breathing flames of high desire;
And feruent zeale, to backe their friends, on foes to wreake their ire.*

As for the disorder of the *Barbarians* he resembleth it to birdes saying.

*As shoales of fowle, geese, cranes, and swannes with necks far stretched out,
Which in the slimy fennes Cailters winding streames about
Sheare here, and there, the liquid skie, sporting on wanton wing.
Then fall to ground with clanging noise, the fennes all ouerring:
None otherwise the Troians fill the field with heaped sounds
Of broken, and confused cries, each where tumult abounds.*

And againe:

*The Captaines marshall out their Troupes ranged in goodly guise;
And forth the Troians pace like birds, which lade the aire with cries.
Not so the Greekes, whose silence breathed flames of high desire,
Feruent in zeale to back their friends, on foes to wreake their ire.*

CHAP.

The words of Command.

CHAP. LIII.

Thus then are we to command.

- T**O your Armes.
 Stand by your Armes.
 Cariage away from the battaile.
 Marke your directions.
 Seperate your selues.
 Aduance your Pikes.
 File and ranke your selues.
 Looke to your Leader.
 Reare Commander order your file.
a Keepe your first distances.
b Faces to the Pike, moue a little further, stand so, as you were.
b Faces to the Target, moue a little further, stand so.
b Faces about to the Pike, moue a little further, stand so.
c Double your Depth. To your first posture.
c Double your Length. To your first posture.
d The *Lacedemonian countermarch*. To your first posture.
d The *Macedonian countermarch*. To your first posture.
d The *Choræan countermarch*. To your first posture.
e Battaille wheele to the Pike. To your first posture.
e Battaille wheele about to the Pike. To your first posture.

c Before cap. 110.
b Before cap. 25.

c Before cap. 29.

d Before cap. 28.

e before cap. 26.

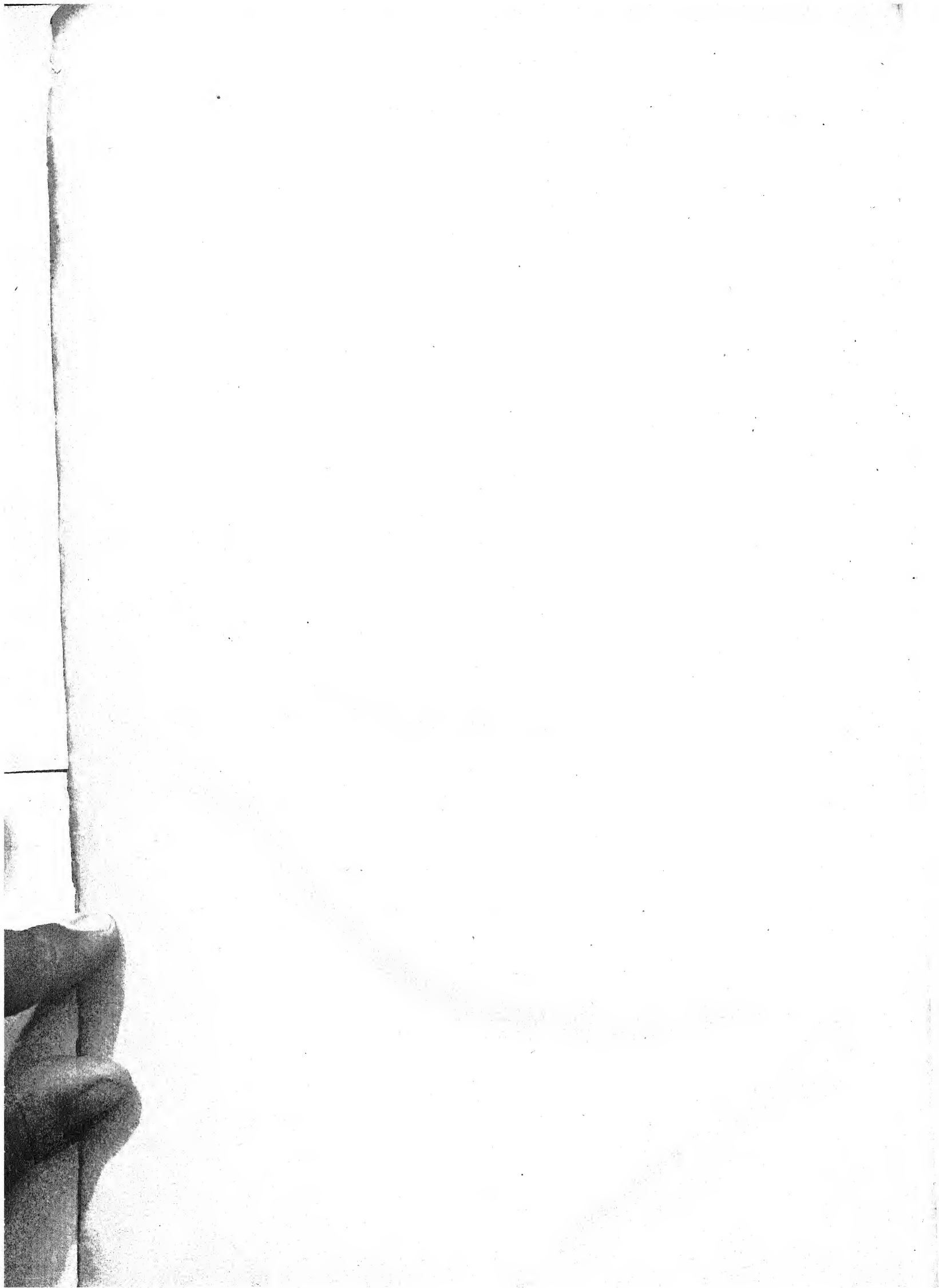
These precepts of the Art *Tacticke* (most inuincible *Cæsar*) I haue laide out to your Ma^{tie}, which will be a meanes of safety to such, as shall vse them, and of the ouerthrow of their enemies.

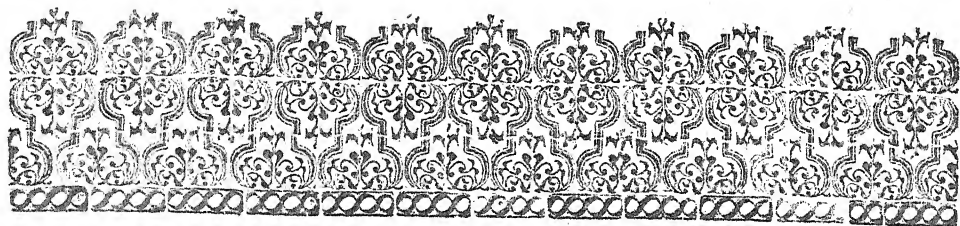


N 4

The







THE EXERCISE OF THE ENGLISH IN

the seruice of the high and mighty Lords,
the LORDS the ESTATES of the vni-
ted PROVINCES in the Low
COUNTRIES.



HE Soldiers are diuided into two kindes, *Foot*e and *Horse*. The *Foot*e againe are of two kindes; *Pikemen* and *Musketiers*.

Pikemen are armed with a head-peece, a Curace and Tases defensiu, and with a Pike of fiftene foote long, and a Rapier offensiu. The Armour is all yron; the Pike of Ashen wood for the Steale, and at the vpper end an yron head of about a handfull long with cheekes about the length of two foote, and

at the butt-end a round strong socket of yron ending in a pike, that is blunt, yet sharpe enough to fixe to the ground. The forme thereof is expressed in the grauen figure.

The *Musketier* hath a head-peece for defence, a *Musket*, the barrell of the length of 4 foote, the bore of 12 bullets to the pound; a Banelier, to which are fastned a convenient number of charges for powder (sometimes as many as 15 or 16) a lether bagge for bullets, with a pruning yron; a Rest for the *Musket* with an yron forke on the vpper end to support it in discharging, and a pike on the nether end to sticke into the ground; lastly, a Rapier. The figure of this armour also is here inserted.

These soldiors, both Pike-men, and Musketiers, are diuided into Companies; and euery Company consisteth, halfe of Pikes, halfe Musketiers. The Companies are some more in number, some lesse. Some reach to 300 men, some 200, some 100, some 90, some 80, some 70. Euery Company hath these officers of the field: A Capitaine, a Lieutenant, an Ensigne, 2 Serieants, 3 Corporalls, two Drommes; and for other vses a Clerke, a Surgion, and a Prouost.

Companies are compacted into Regiments; and the Regiments commanded by Coronells. Regiments containe not alwaies a like number of Companies, some hauing 10, some 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, some 30 Companies and aboue. In euery Regiment are a Coronell, a Lieutenant Coronell, a Serieant Maior, all officers of the field; a Quarter-master, and a Prouost-martiall for other employments. It shall not be greatly to the purpose to mention higher officers, then Coronells, my principall intent being no other, then to set downe the armes and exercise of our Nation in the said vniited Provinces. Their armes are spoken of.
The

Their exercise followes.

The Exercise of a foote Companie.

First both Pikes and Muskets are ordered into files of 10 deepe. The Musketiers are sometime placed before, sometime in flanke, sometimes in the reare of the pikes.

To exercise the motions, there are two distances to be obserued.

The first is when euery one is distant from his fellow 6 foote square, that is in file and ranke 6.

The second is when euery Souldier is 3 foote distant one from the other aswell in file, as in Ranke.

And because the measure of such distances cannot be taken so iustly by the eye, the distance of 6 foot betwixt the files is measured, when the Souldiers stretching out their armes doe touch one an others hands: and betwixt the Rankes, when the ends of their pikes come well nigh to the heeles of them, that march before. And the measure of 3 foote betwixt the files is, when their elbows touch one another; betwixt the rankes, when they come to touch the ends of one anothers Rapiers.

For to march in the field, the distance of 3 foote from file to file is kept, and of 6 foote from Ranke to Ranke.

To order themselues in Battaile, as also to goe towards the enemy, the distance of 3 foote in file, and ranke, is obserued; and likewise to conversion or wheeling.

The Musquetiers also going for to shoote by Rankes keep the same distance of 3 foot, but going to skirish they goe *ala Disbandade*, which is out of order.

There is yet another sort of distance, which is not vsed, but for to receiue the enemy with a firme stand, and serueth for the pikes onely (for the Musquetiers cannot be so close in files, because they must haue their Armes at liberty) & that is, when euery one is distant from file to file a foote and a halfe, and 3 foote from Ranke to Ranke. And this last distance is thus commanded, *Close your seines thoroughly*. But it is not to be taught the Souldiers, for that, when necessitie shall require it, they will close themselues but too much, of their owne accord without command.

To begin therefore to doe the exercises, the Company is set in the first distance, to wit of 6 foote in file, and ranke, and thus is said

Stand right in your files.

Stand right in your rankes.

Silence.

To the right hand.

As you were.

To the left hand.

As you were.

To the right hand about.

To the left hand as you were.

To the left hand about.

To the right hand as you were.

These are the generall words of Command which are often to be vsed.

You must note, that when they are commanded to be as they were, they must returne thither, from whence they parted; and if they turned to the right hand, they must returne to the left, and so in counter-march.

To

To the right double your ranks.
Ranks as you were.

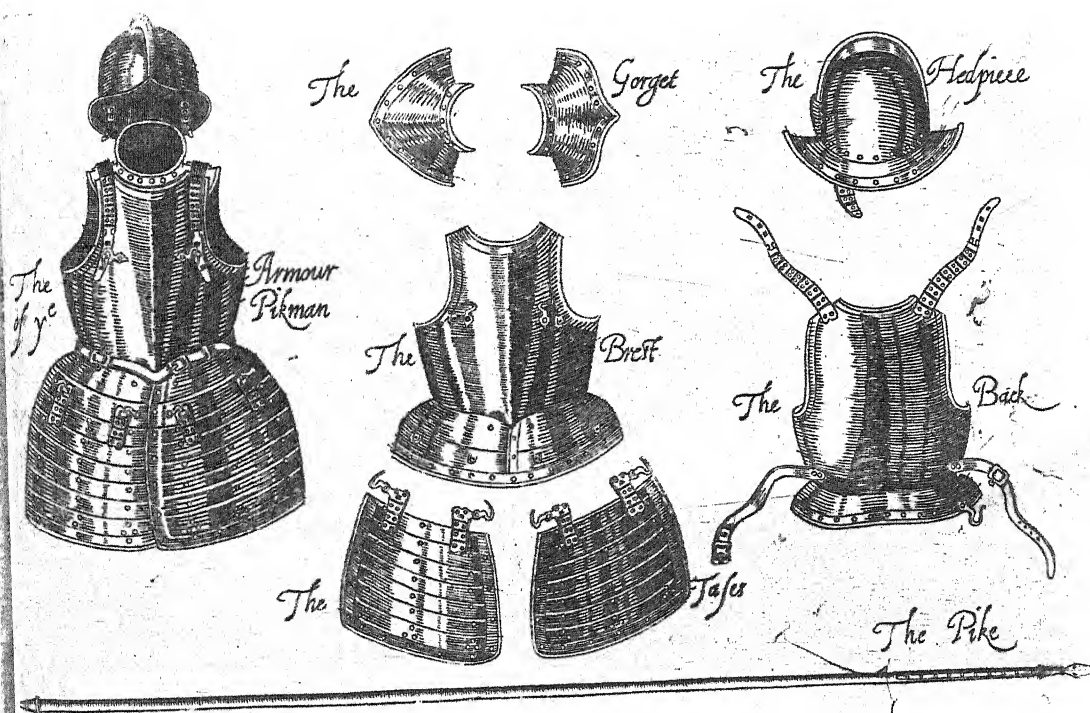
To the left hand double your ranks.
Ranks as you were.

To the right hand double your files.
Files as you were.

To the left hand double your files.
Files as you were.

With halfe files to the right hand double your Ranks.
Halfe files as you were.

With halfe files to the left hand double your Ranks



If you standeth still, and the rest close to that file.

For the Pike with a firme stand.

Advance your Pikes.
Order your Pikes.
Slope your Pikes.

Charge

The Exercise of a foote Companie.

First both Pikes and Muskets are ordered into files of 10 deepe. The Musketers are sometime placed before, sometime in flanke, sometimes in the reare of the pikes.

To exercise the motions, there are two distances to be obserued.

The first is when euery one is distant from his fellow 6 foote square, that is in file and ranke 6.

The second is when euery Souldier is 3 foote distant one from the other aswell in file, as in Ranke.

And because the measure of such distances cannot be taken so iustly by the eye, the distance of 6 foot betwixt the files is measured, when the Souldiers stretching out their armes doe touch one an others hands: and betwixt the Rankes, when

To the left hand.
As you were.

To the right hand about.
To the left hand as you were.

To the left hand about.
To the right hand as you were.

You must note, that when they are commanded to be as they were, they must returne thither, from whence they parted; and if they turned to the right hand, they must returne to the left, and so in counter-march.

To

To the right double your rankes.
Rankes as you were.

To the left hand double your rankes.
Rankes as you were.

To the right hand double your files.
Files as you were.

To the left hand double your files.
Files as you were.

With halfe files to the right hand double your Rankes.
Halfe files as you were.

With halfe files to the left hand double your Rankes.
Halfe files as you were.

Files to the right hand countermarch.
Files to the left hand countermarch.

To the right hand or left at discretion as you were.

Rankes to the right hand countermarch.
Rankes to the left hand countermarch.

To the right or left hand as you were.

Close your Files }
Close your Rankes } to 3 foote distance.

Understand that in Closing from the out sides to the middle the Soldier is to stand in his distance of 3 foote in file, and not closer.

To the right hand wheele.
To the left hand wheele.

Open your Rankes backwards in your double distance to wit at 12 foote, and this for a single Company.

Rankes as you were, &c. at the first.

In opening Rankes or Files, you must keepe them closed vntill the second Ranke or File beginning from the out sides haue taken their distances, and so shall the rest remaine close vntill euery Ranke or File haue taken their distances in order.

Open your files, to wit to the first distance of 6 foote.

If you will command to close files to the right hand or left hand, the ourmost file standeth still, and the rest close to that file.

For the Pike with a firme stand.

Advance your Pikes.
Order your Pikes.
Slope your Pikes.

Charge

Charge your Pikes.
Order your Pikes.
Traile your Pikes.
Cheecke your Pikes.

More for the Pikes first with a firme stand and then marching.

Charge your Pikes.
Slope your Pikes.
To the right hand charge your Pikes.
Slope your Pikes.
To the left hand charge your Pikes.
Slope your Pikes.
Charge your Pikes to the Reare.
Slope your Pikes.
Order your Pikes.

This must be obserued charging your Pikes with a firme stand to set the right foote behind, and charging the Pikes marching to set the left foote before.

For the Musquet.

THe Postures in his *Excellencies* Booke are to be obserued ; but in exercising you must onely vse these three termes of direction.

Make ready.

Present.

Giue fire.

Your Musquettiers must obserue in all their motions to turne to the right hand, and that they carry the mouth of their peeces high, aswell when they are shouldred, as in pruning, and also when they hold their pannes garded, and come vp to giue fire.

*The enemy before
the Vantgard.*

In advancing towards an Enemy, when they doe not skirmish loose and disbanded, they must giue fire by Rankes after this manner.

Advancing.

Two Rankes must alwaies make ready together, and aduance ten paces forward before the body, at which distance, a Sergeant (or when the body is great some other officer) must stand, to whom the Musquettiers are to come vp before they present, and giue fire, first the first ranke. And whilest the first giues fire, the second Ranke keepe their Musquets close to their Rests, and their pannes garded, and assoone, as the first are fallen away, the second presently present, and giue fire, and fall after them.

Now assoone as the first two Rankes doe moue from their places in the front: The two Rankes next them must vnshoulder their Musquets, and make ready, so as they may aduance forward ten paces as before assoone as euer the two first rankes are fallen away ; and are to doe in all points as the former. And all the other Rankes through the whole diuision must doe the same by twoes, one after another.

A manner

natiuely and by turnes, and he that hath it this day, the next day after hath the Reare, the rest following in the same sort.

Those which command the Regiments are called *Coronells*. The Regiments are compounded of 3, or 4 Companies (of 3 at the least) and the Coronells Company marcheth alwaies on the left wing of the Regiment.

The Captaines receiue orders from their Coronells, as these from the Com-missary Generall.

All the Companies are diuided in 3 equall parts, which are called Squadrons, and distributed to the three chiefe officers; Captaine, Cornett, and Lieutenant, hauing each of them adioyned an old Souldier, which they doe know to bee of more desert, called a Corporall.

Marching in the field, euery Officer marcheth at the head of his Squadron, the Lieutenant excepted, which marcheth behind with the Quartermaster; and the third Corporall at the head of the Lieutenants Squadron.

The Companies are diuided by files, and rankes, the file 5 deepe, and no more, how strong soeuer the Company be.

They obserue that in marching in battaile they must be close together, and to doe the *Motions* there must be 6 foote distance from one Horseman to another.

The Companies being in battaile, there must be 25 paces distance left between euery Company, and 50 betwixt euery Regiment at the least.

The exercise of Armes for the Cavalry.

To open the Squadron you must first open the rankes and after the files.

To close the Squadron, you must first close the files, and after the rankes.

There be two sorts of distances betwixt the files; the one close, and the other open.

In the Close there must be no distance or interualls betwixt the files, to the open there must be 6 foote betwixt euery file.

Likewise there must be two sorts of distances betwixt the rankes; the Close, which must be without interuall or streete; and the Open, which must be six foote distance.

In a march it must be vnderstood, that the rankes must neuer be more opened, then the open distance of 6 foote.

And to the end that the Troope may march in good order, and obserue well their distance betwixt the rankes, without that the last may be forced to runne or goe to fast, there must be heed taken, that so soone, as the first rankes begin to march, all the Troope, and the Reare also at one time march.

The words of Command are

Open your Rankes.

Open your files.

Stand right in your rankes.

Stand right in your files.

To the right hand.

As you were.

To

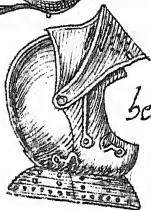
To the left hand.
As you were.

To the right hand about.
To the left hand as you were.

To the left hand about.



The headpiece.



The headpiece close,



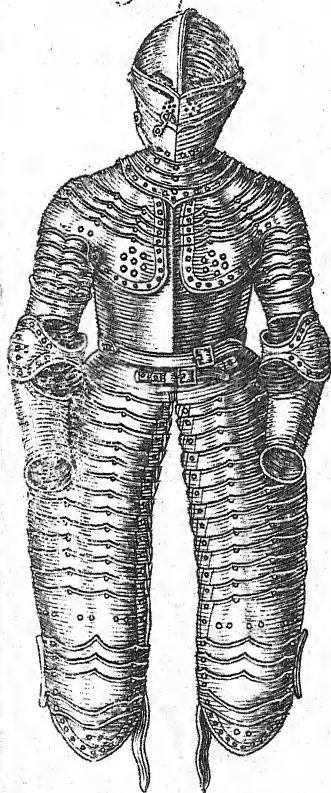
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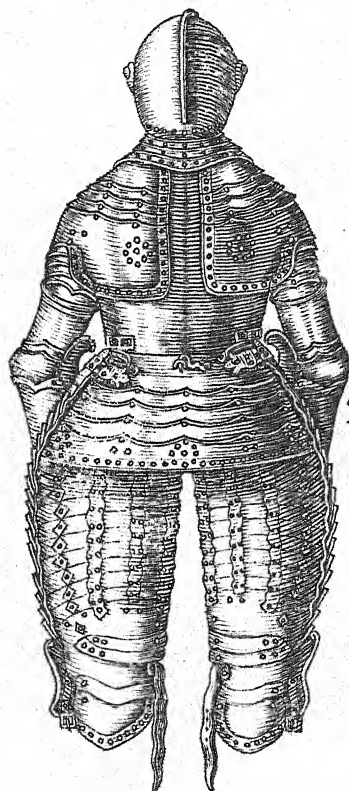
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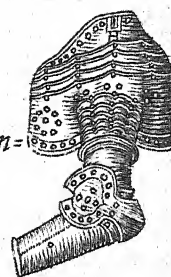
The forepart



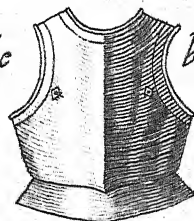
The backe



The vam- left brace

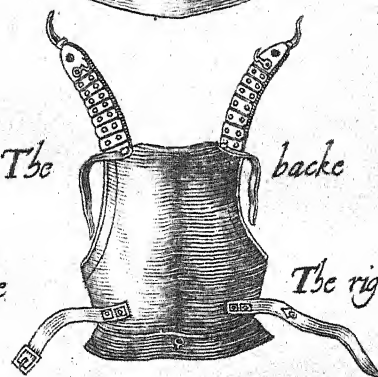


The breast

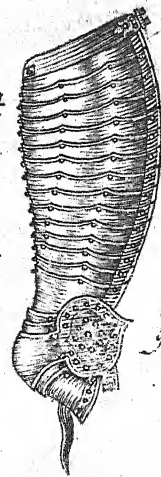


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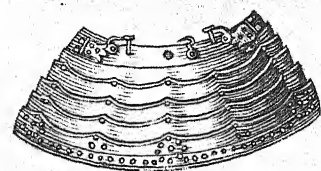
The backe



The left cuisse



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natiuely and by turnes, and he that hath it this day, the next day after hath the Reare, the rest following in the same sort.

Those which command the Regiments are called *Coronells*. The Regiments are compounded of 3, or 4 Companies (of 3 at the least) and the Coronells Company marcheth alwaies on the left wing of the Regiment.

The Captaines receiue orders from their Coronells, as these from the Commissary Generall.

All the Companies are diuided in 3 equall parts, which are called Squadrons, and distributed each part to a Captain, a Lieutenant, and Lieutenant,

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To the left hand.
As you were.

To the right hand about.
To the left hand as you were.

To the left hand about.
To the right hand as you were.

Files to the right hand countermarch.
Files to the left hand countermarch.

To the right or left hand as you were.

Ranks to the right hand countermarch.
Ranks to the left hand countermarch.

Close your files.
Close your ranks.

To the right hand wheele.
To the left hand wheele.



Faults escaped in the Booke.

Pag. 2. in the margent beneath, for *Spartionem* read *Spartianus*. Pag. 9. lin. 20. for *was*, were. & lin. 31. for *Bircanna*, *Bircenna*; and in the marg. lin. 40. for *Dipnoscoph*, *Dipnosoph*. pag. 10. lin. 26. in marg. for *Adrian*, *Arrian*. p. 14. l. 11. in marg. for *Dipnoscoph*, *Dipnosoph*. p. 15. l. 18. for *Marsilians*, *Massilians*. p. 17. l. 47. for *plumes*, *Plumes*. p. 18. l. 49. for *converted by*, *conceitiedly*. p. 20. l. 45. for *Thureo*, *Thureoi*. lin. 48. dele full. p. 22. l. for *Those*, *These*. l. 11. for *Ochanes*, *Ochane*. l. 32. dele *Then*. p. 23. l. 12. for *Dirarates*, *Dirarates*. p. 27. l. for *imitation*, *imitation*. p. 28. l. 11. for *αγνων, αγνων*. l. 17. dele *That*. p. 29. l. 4. for *quietly*, *quietly*. l. 25. *slinges*, *singers*. p. 30. l. 35. in marg. *Analaft*. *Analeft*. p. 31. l. 13. put in, it. p. 32. l. 29. & 33. for *bellys*, *bellies*. p. 33. l. 35. 38. 41. for *Sotridas*, *Soteridas*. p. 34. l. 3. for *forceble*, *forcible*. l. 19. *Papane*, *Papana*. 29. *vnfailable*, *vnfailable*. l. 42. dele once, & for *ell*. p. 35. l. 42. *reduct*, *reduce*. p. 36. l. 40. in marg. *de bett*, *de bell*. p. 39. l. 17. *strook*, *strooke*. p. 44. l. 13. in marg. *Euometis*, *Euometis*. 24. *Euometarchas*, *Euometarches*. 31. 33. *Prucesles*, *Pencestes*. lin. 47. after *Patricius*, a full point. p. 49. l. 27. *Bathera*, *Basheia*. 40. *leptifms*, *leptifms*. p. 50. l. 14. after *supported*, a full point. 34. *easily*, *easily*. p. 53. l. 6. *Pratensis*, *Pratensis*. pag. 55. l. 35. for *having*, *giving*. pag. 56. l. 18. *sure*, *safe*. lin. 32, 37. *Ansetans*, *Ansetans*. 41. *Ther*, *They*. 46. a full point after *through*. p. 57. l. 31. betwixt *the*, and examples, put *former*. p. 58. l. 2. *Tharnabais*, *Tharnabais*. l. 18. after *Memoria*, a full point. 37. *the*, *them*. 48. after *number*, a full point. p. 59. l. 6. *speedily*, *speedily*. 36. *motion*, *motions*. 39. 40. *your*, *you*. 41. after *forme*, a full point. p. 60. l. 16. *fish*, *fish*. 18. after *may be*, for the figure 2. 28. after *fort*, dele *as*, and for 2 read 4. p. 61. l. 18. *never*, *neiber*. p. 62. l. 23. after *Lydiens*, a full point. p. 63. l. 15. for 500, 5000. lin. 22. for 800, 8000. p. 66. l. 26. for 500, 400. lin. 25. read, *when it is greatest in Xenophon hath no more, then 100*. pag. 68. l. 35. *besides*, *to pretermitt*. p. 70. l. 40. *fight*, read *marching*. p. 72. l. 1. after *Sunne-set*, read, *and*. l. 37. *fer*, *of*. p. 75. l. 19. & 27. *Lochagie*, *Lochagi*. l. 32. *Pempedarches*, *Pempadarches*. p. 78. l. 2. & 4. *of*, *on*. p. 79. l. 1. for *fourth*, *third*. p. 80. l. 19. insert after, *an Army, that &c. moveth disorderly*. & lin. 47. after 21. insert, *foote*. pag. 82. lin. *Target*, *Targets*. lin. 30. for 6130. read 6144. pag. 84. l. 14. *Philopomen*, *Philopamen*. p. 87. l. 36. *Quintus*, *Quintius*. l. 37. after, *himselfe with*, insert, *in*. p. 88. l. 29. *fought*, *fought*. p. 90. l. 41. *they*, *those*. p. 91. l. 30. *twenty six*, *sixteene*. pag. 92. l. 29. after 1024 men, insert *Two Syftrenmass an Epimenagy of 2048 men*. p. 96. l. 44. after, *flankes*, insert, *and front*. p. 98. l. 37. after, *Ambushes are*, insert, *or may be*. p. 99. l. 18. for *flights*, *flight*. p. 112. l. 44. *neaner*, *nearer*. p. 114. lin. 23. read *Epifytygy*. *Harmatarchy*. p. 115. l. 34. *greater*, *great*. p. 122. l. 4. *Lacedemon*. lin. 21. a comma, after, *cutting it of*. another comma, after *a sunder*. p. 124. l. 19. after *proceed*, put out, *but*. p. 130. l. 28. for *and*, *but*. p. 135. lin. *Middle*, *Middlemen*. pag. 136. l. 4. after, *particular*, insert, *be*. lin. 20. after *doublings*, insert, *which*. p. 138. l. 15. read *Entaxu*, the folio's are false pag. 138. 139. pag. 142. l. 19. for *Chap. 24*. read 34. pag. 153. l. 23. after *Rapier*, insert *for offence*. pag. 154. l. 6. after 6, adde *foote*. lin. 32. after, *thus*, insert, *it*. pag. 155. lin. 1. after *right*, insert, *hand*.



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